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# The Philatelic West.



Established 1895.  
Amalgamated With The Omaha Philatelist  
The Curio Monthly & Photo Exchange Bulletin  
A 100 Page Illustrated Magazine Published Monthly at Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

*Official Journal of the Following Societies, Aggregating Over 12000 Members*

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors Protective Association of America, Boy's Collecting Society, Michigan Camera Art Association, Pan-American Camera Workers League, Spanish-American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Open Window Club Philatelic Society, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographer's Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, International Stamp Collectors Association, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association.

**Vol. XXII.**

**JANUARY 1903**

**No. 1**

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Send money in any safe way. If you send stamps send lowest value, not over 1c face. Money sent in unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

Interesting MSS, items, suggestions and good half-tone, zinc and electro cuts always solicited. The WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

Advertising rates 10c a line. Lower rates based on length of time and amount of space

Advertising copy should reach us before the 25th or 18th if proof is required.

The WEST is of unequalled value as an advertising medium. It covers territory that no other paper enters, and has the largest field of any. Official organ of 25 prominent Societies. THE OLDEST COLLECTORS' PAPER IN AMERICA PUBLISHED BY A NON-DEALER. The largest paid circulation—comparison of subscription books invited. Considering results and circulation, the WEST is the cheapest monthly for the advertiser's use. The longer you stay, the better it pays. An experiment solicited

Americans are usually remarked as more enterprising than their English cousins, but the rule does not appear to hold good in considering the publishers of stamp catalogues. Gibbon's American edition was out and in use for several weeks before Scott's this year.

It may have occurred to some of the more discerning that Gibbon's always does appear several weeks before Scott's, the former having always reached col-

lectors first when no American edition was published. Some even go so far as to hint that there is a certain method in this apparent procrastination of the American company, in that they are enabled to go over the English book and compare prices, making such alterations as are desired in their own prices. There is no authoritative information at hand on this point, but Gibbon's gains where Scott's loses in the tardiness of the latter.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector editorial of December fifteenth issue of that paper is indisputable. The editorial in part is as follows: "(Gibbon's) is a book that should be in the library of every stamp collector in the United States." Let a collector once get hold of a Gibbon's and he will ever after swear by it, should be added.

The editorial staff of the WEST is to be increased. A new department is to be added that will be of interest to many of the readers of the WEST. The new associate editress is not unknown to our readers, having been a valued contributor for some time.

The WEST was the first stamp paper to mention the actual issuance of the new thirteen cent stamp. The St. Louis Coin & Stamp Company mailed the publishers a letter bearing one of the new stamps, the letter being sent November seventeenth. The fact was announced in the WEST, which was mailed the next day.

These philatelic society exhibitions excite interest, and what is less desired, envy and, perchance, covetousness. That the prizes, honorable mentions, et cetera will be carried off by the wealthy is a foregone conclusion. The less fortunate lights cannot compete successfully, for in stamp collecting, like every thing else, gold spells success.

The Philatelic Society, of New York City, has made a laudable effort to ameliorate the condition of affairs and arrange matters so that the collector with the short purse is placed on an equal footing with the possessor of the long one in their exhibitions. The end sought is making application and study necessary to be successful, wealth being a lesser requirement.

In a recent competition arranged with this end in view those competing were required to show stamps, bearing por-

traits, as many as desired, and with each stamp the date of the birth and death and the name of the subject there portrayed. The prize winner, of course, to be he who showed the greatest number. No inconsiderable amount of investigation is required to secure such information as this. Look over your collection and consider where you would turn to secure the names of a great many, to begin with, and then the exact dates of birth and death—the task appears to be no light one.

The educational advantages of such competitions are readily perceived. They can be carried into the realms of art and architecture and attention paid to stamps portraying works of art and famous buildings, the location and description of the building or, in the case of art, the title of the picture or statue and the artist being given.

According to some Washington correspondent or other a new issue for the St. Louis fair is no longer a possibility it is an assured fact. And what is more to the point, the subjects for the artists are being chosen. For instance, here is Mr. Daniels, of New York Central R. R. fame, who announces for the benefit of the impatient public that his "Twentieth Century Limited" will be chosen for one denomination. Some people have an idea that the government has acted as an advertising agent for Mr. Daniels once before, and that should suffice. If there is any of it to do, give some other man a chance. For instance Mr Eustis, of the Burlington, who can, no doubt, furnish the engravers with a good photograph of their Chicago to Denver fast mail, a train that has demolished the records of the New York Central trains repeatedly. The fair is a western institution backed by western money and enterprise. It is proper that a western road should take



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

precedence over an eastern line, if advertising trains is in order, and moreover let us have the best train by all means. P. P. Fodrea, of Chicago, ad manager of the C. B. & Q. Ry. is an old Nebraska Collector.

These collections were valued by the owner at \$40,000.00 and were the work of a lifetime.

Miss Lloyd had no insurance whatever on any of her collections of stamps, or other effects, therefore her loss is total.

The WEST takes the organ of the Kansas City Society and the Southern Philatelic Association. The last named has one of the finest Sales or Exchange Departments of any society and pays any reader to join for this alone.

The following circular from the P. O. Dept. shows the information in regard to the new issue, with the exception of the 2½ cent stamp, the design for which has not been made:

J. W. Scott, the father of Philately in America, in an editorial in the Metropolitan Philatelist says:

Two new catalogues are before us, one published by Stanley Gibbons, the other by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., both are about complete and up to date. The S. G. is the better for minor details, but the S. S. & C. Co. is easier for the beginner. The prices are lower in the first named. They are of the same size and price and appear to have an equal number of friends at the start, but certain features of the S. G. list will make it a winner in the long run, and as there is much new information to be learned from it practically every collector will purchase it.

To Miss E. Bellow, of Quebec, Canada, we are indebted for an account of the loss of the collection of Miss Charlotte Lloyd in the Victoria hotel conflagration on December 14th, Miss Lloyd herself receiving painful burns.

Besides all her personal effects, Miss Lloyd lost 3 valuable albums, one containing her collection of postage stamps a second album of the revenue stamps of Canada and a third album of entires. This last was unique and beautifully illustrated, with title pages of the different parts, hand painted by Doughty, one of the finest illuminators in the world.

| DENOMINATION           | COLOR         | SUBJECT           | YEARS OF |       |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------|
|                        |               |                   | BIRTH    | DEATH |
| 1-cent                 | Green         | Benjamin Franklin | 1706     | 1790  |
| 2-cent                 | Red           | George Washington | 1732     | 1799  |
| 3-cent                 | Purple        | Andrew Jackson    | 1767     | 1845  |
| 4-cent                 | Dark brown    | U. S. Grant       | 1822     | 1885  |
| 5-cent                 | Blue          | Abraham Lincoln   | 1809     | 1865  |
| 6-cent                 | Magenta       | J. A. Garfield    | 1831     | 1881  |
| 8-cent                 | Dark lilac    | Martha Washington | 1732     | 1802  |
| 10-cent                | Light brown   | Daniel Webster    | 1782     | 1852  |
| 10-cent spec. delivery | Light blue    | Boy on bicycle    |          |       |
| 13-cent                | Slate         | Benjamin Harrison | 1833     | 1901  |
| 15-cent                | Olive         | Henry Clay        | 1777     | 1852  |
| 50-cent                | Orange        | Thomas Jefferson  | 1743     | 1826  |
| \$1                    | Black         | D. G. Farragut    | 1801     | 1870  |
| \$2                    | Sapphire blue | James Madison     | 1751     | 1836  |
| \$5                    | Dark green    | John Marshall     | 1755     | 1835  |

## *PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.*

# **JUST ABOUT THE WEST**

The WEST begins the new year with a subscription list larger than that of any similar publication. As a matter of fact, there is no publication similar to the WEST—it is unique in this respect. But after dividing up the subscriptions received from collectors and from amateur photographers, we find that the WEST enjoys beyond cavil the largest circulation among philatelists of any monthly American stamp paper—we are strongly inclined to believe from data obtainable, and we never guess about such a serious matter, that its circulation exceeds that of any monthly stamp paper in the world. In the camera field, the WEST again leads, no other camera paper having as many bona fide subscribers. In the curio department, there is nothing to make a comparison to, as no other publication caters to the lovers of curios like the WEST.

Why is this? The answer is the WEST itself. Readers of the WEST come nearer getting just what they want than they do in other papers. Not only do they get the amount—the quality is there also. The well known motto of the WEST—“The Best—and Lots of It” is a nutshell explanation of the WEST’S popularity and success.

Until the WEST began appearing month after month with 100 page numbers, no one would have thought a publisher sane who attempted anything of the kind. For more than 2 years the 100 page number has been a regular monthly expectation. There will be no lessening in size. We will not promise enlargement, but you need not be surprised if that happens.

Some over envious competing publishers have sneeringly alluded to the size of the WEST being made possible by the other matter run. Take any number of the WEST for the last year and count the pages given up exclusively to philatelic matter and you will see how meritricious these tales are. The WEST does not run solid stamp matter because the publishers believe that its readers appreciate a variety, such as they are given. It is certainly a belief well founded—the success of the WEST shows that.

During 1903 the WEST will continue its present editorial staff with two and possibly three additions. The souvenir card department has become so popular that we have bowed to our readers insistence and engaged a well known authority on the subject to assume charge of it. We also announce in our next number an associate editor who will conduct a coin department, which will be made the most interesting in the country. Mr. Thiele will continue in the foreign review chair and this well liked feature of the WEST—a feature, by the way, found in no other American paper, either weekly or monthly, where papers of all languages are reviewed in extense—will be enlarged upon as suggested by some of our readers. Mr. Greene will have charge of the curio department so ably conducted by him in the past. Mr. Nast in the fiscal department will cater to fiscallists in his original and entertaining style, and Mr. Dorpat in the inquiry department will take care of our reader’s troubles without cost to them. Mr. Clute as editor of Camera News will give amateur Photographers the best there is going in their line. Philocarty Souvenir card collecting will have an editress; numismatics will be given attention also by an efficient writer. Mr. Auf der Heide as our European correspondent will see that the readers of the WEST get all the news from the continent.

Thus the WEST in its eighth year of publication—a ripe old age, surely, continues along an unimpeded road of prosperity—and all because of the close observance of that famous motto—“The Best—and Lots of It”.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.



### FOREIGN PAPERS.

In No. 4 of the *Australian Philatelist* Mr. A. F. Basset Hull gives some advance information in regard to the new edition of the London Society's work on the stamps of Oceania. The first volume will contain the issues of the six states now federated in the Commonwealth; a second volume will contain the issues of New Zealand and the lesser British Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific. It is interesting to learn that the cost of production of the work as incurred by the London Society will be over \$3000. Not many societies that could afford such an undertaking, and all honor to the London Society for coming to our aid. It would be carrying owls to Athens to recommend the forthcoming book to the notice of collectors; everything coming from this source bears the mark of perfection.

M. Maury, who is the foremost advocate of philatelic esthetics in No. 265 of his *Collectionneur de Tibres-Poste*, subjects the new design for the French Stamps, the "Sower" of M. Roty, to a benevolent criticism. The figure is graceful and the symbolism charming, but under M. Maury's eyes it finds no grace as far as concerns postage stamps, he prefers the old allegorical group or a head of the Republic, or the Gallic cock.

But M. Maury has another grievance, i. e. the miserable execution of the present French stamps. He is a great admirer of line engraving and holds up the stamps of the United States as shining examples thereof. But he has so far striven in vain for the

adoption of this process in France. When the issue of stamps for the French Congo was first mooted, M. Maury proposed to the minister for the Colonies that he should be permitted to have these stamps engraved and printed in line-engraving, the government paying only the actual expense. He also drew the attention of the government to Paul Merwart who afterwards designed this issue. To his joy, his proposal was at first accepted, and the designs prepared; they were very beautiful, as M. Maury proves by a half-tone reproduction of M. Merwart's design for the 15c; a splendid piece of work which properly engraved would have been an artistic joy. But the minister hedged and delayed, finally M. Maury was given to understand that the contract had been given to an employe of the Colonial Ministry; he in turn had selected an engraver who had never used the graver, but only the etching process; accordingly the stamps were etched and multiplied by photogravure. On the horrible results you can easily satisfy yourself by an inspection of the set as printed. No wonder M. Maury indignantly disclaims any responsibility for these frightful nightmares. This number also illustrates the design made by M. Merwart for the arms of French Guiana, which are to be used on a new set of stamps for this colony; two ant-eaters are the supporters.

In No. 12 of the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* a high Danish postal official describes an international reply stamp as invented by him. The scheme is simply to print the usual international stamp of each country with a small coupon, similar to the Belgian Sunday coupon and bearing the name of the issuing country with the word "Response" (reply). This coupon is to be torn off by the receiver and to be exchanged at his postoffice for the corresponding stamp of his own country; the coupons are later accounted for between the countries concerned. Something tangible will no doubt develop from all these schemes at the next Postal Congress. In Sweden an 8 oere stamp is to be used and the 3 oere stamp to be retired.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

Our Cuban contemporary, the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana*, in its late numbers—so the December number goes deeply into Cuban postmarks and brings a wealth of illustrations of interesting date stamps. There is no doubt a great deal of interest in this side line and it will repay study. The chronicle announces that on Nov. 21st the new Cuban special delivery stamp with spelling *Inmediata* was issued in red orange. The Cuban Government intends to issue a new series of stamps, values 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 20 and 25 centavos, bearing allegorical designs emblematical of the new Republic. A competition is to be opened with a prize of \$100 for the best design. Well well! what shall we see? A new set of postage due stamps is also in view, values the same as now. Here is an item of interest in regard to the late Cuban surcharge 1c on 3c. As you are aware, the blank margin at the bottom of the sheets was also surcharged and some papers have listed this also as a stamp. The *Revista* declares authoratively that these margins had no franking power and are not to be considered as stamps. The printing form was not as large as the sheet, but larger than half a sheet, so that it had to be impressed twice; hence the lower impression also took in the margin.

With No. VIII, 10 (whole No. 96) the Argentine *Revista* completes eight years of age. In these eight years it has rendered great services to philately and has won for itself a place among the best papers devoted to our pursuit. We sincerely congratulate it on the occasion and wish it long life and continued success.

With this number a separate chronicle is begun for entires only. We are glad to note this sign of interest in cards and envelopes.

The Argentine collectors are great on fiscals and the *Revista* caters to their taste. Thus in this number there is a long article descriptive of the 5 revenue stamps lately issued in Argentine for the collection of a tax on bottled wines and liquors. The article is beautifully illustrated, making one wish that our government had been equally liberal in permitting the illustration of the Boston Revenue book.

De Postzegelgids issues a large and well illustrated Christmas number. The two leading articles—one on the stamps of New Brunswick and one on the Postal Museum at Berlin—are reprinted from American sources. Some correspondent sends a lot of notes, chiefly on Cook Islands and Nine. Not all are new but some may be of interest. "At an auction lately held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, quite a lot of 1d blue stamps with surcharge "One halfpenny" were sold at face value. There was only one bidder, and a non-philatelist at that, who sent the stamps to England and made quite a little profit on them. They were among the effects of the late Secretary of the Cook Islands who was killed by an explosion in setting off fireworks. Scott places the value of this stamp in his catalogue at one dollar unused."

"Queen Lavina, the wife of King George Tubou II of Tonga, died April 21st of last year. She married the King June 1st 1899." This is the queen in whose honor the famous TL surcharge was made.

The stamp business of the Cook Islands is brisk and is netting considerable profit, in consequence whereof the former wooden postoffice building at Rarotonga has been replaced by a stone building.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

In No. 142 of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain there is a clever little poetical skit on the Very Advanced Specialist. This one specializes in the 1 centime black and rose 1894 of Obock. After enumerating his treasures in this line, he mournfully closes:

'I need but one more specimen my cup of joy to fill.

Alas! 'tis unattainable, I fear, do what I will.

I want it genuinely used and that seems hopeless quite,

For no one in the wretched place knows how to read or write."

The scientific part of this number is represented by the stamps of Bremen in the catalogue of European stamps. These articles are extremely valuable giving much information in a small compass.

In No. 143 this catalogue is continued with the stamps of Brunswick. Of great interest is the warning against new and dangerous forgeries of Greek stamps, which are produced by a certain A. Alissaffi, of Constantinople, Paris and Athens. I quote as follows:

"Among those we have are all varieties of the Paris prints except the 5 lep., 10 lep. with figures and 40 lep., and of the Athens printing there is a fairly representative set showing various shades and states of the plate of the 10 lep. and 30 lep., the 30 lep. both brown and blue, the 60 lep. Paris and Athens. Of the 1886 type we have the 2 lep., 10 lep., 25 lep. ultramarine, 40 lep. violet, 40 lep. blue and 1 dr. grey. Some of these latter are so finely printed as to make us suppose they are intended for Brussels printings, but the only ones that could be mistaken for such are the 2 lep. and the 10 lep. Owing to the large number of varieties it would be impossible to give details of the points of difference, but we shall be pleased to examine any specimens sent to us for

"opinion free of charge. For the most part the colors and the paper are the best general test, as it is only in a few instances that these have been imitated exactly." It is curious, by the way, to note that these forgeries are openly sold in Greece as "mere images under a permit from the Government!

From a write-up of Mr. Schwabacher's collections, we gather that his fiscal collection numbers nearly 30,000 varieties!

The French stamps surcharged for Canton and Hoi-Hao have been withdrawn from circulation to be replaced by the new French set for the outlying offices. On this occasion Le Timbrophile Belge in its No. 60 gives a list of the stamps surcharged for either place which may not be without interest.

|             | Canton  | Hoi-Hao |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1 centime   | 119,700 | 45,000  |
| 2 centimes  | 78,600  | 30,600  |
| 4 "         | 36,000  | 30,000  |
| 5 "         | 226,950 | 24,900  |
| 10 "        | 78,600  | 15,600  |
| 15 " blue } | 183,000 | 45,000  |
| 15 " gray } |         |         |
| 20 "        | 9,900   | 4,800   |
| 25 "        | 43,550  | 15,000  |
| 30 "        | 9,600   | 3,900   |
| 40 "        | 9,600   | 3,900   |
| 75 "        | 9,600   | 2,400   |
| 1 franc     | 9,150   | 600     |
| 5 "         | 7,200   | 600     |

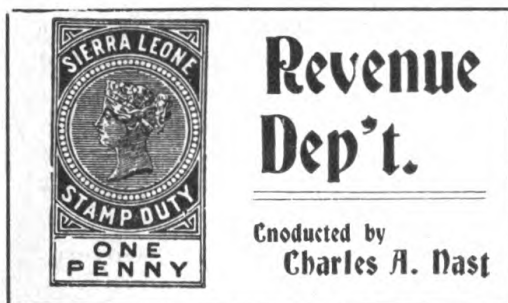
Some of these latter ought to become rarities of the first water.

Portugal has also adopted colonial penny postage; since January 1st the letter rate between Portugal and its colonies is 25 reis instead of 65 reis as before. A new 25 reis in rose will be issued for all the colonies.

An instructive article on the stamps of Naples gives the following quantities issued of each value, which account for their scarcity.

|         |       |           |      |
|---------|-------|-----------|------|
| ½ grana | 7200  | 10 grana  | 6400 |
| 1 "     | 10400 | 20 "      | 4000 |
| 2 "     | 12800 | 50 "      | 2800 |
| 5 "     | 9600  | ½ tornese | 1200 |

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.



The American bank note company is now printing the fiscal stamps for the Dominion of Canada. It is said that in the Law series only the 10 cent and the \$1 values are yet in use, though the plates have been ready for years. Of course like all the Canadian revenues these stamps are very beautiful, and no doubt there will be quite a demand for them. There is said to be only a very small supply in sight.

A friend in a letter recently remarked that he had read in an English stamp journal that a french collector of foreign revenues had recently refused two thousand pounds for his collection of 30,000 specimens. The price seems rather high, being \$10,000 in our money. However, I notice in several journals the item going the rounds that Walter Morley, the well known dealer and publisher has acquired from the purchaser, Hugo Griebert, the large stock of fiscal and telegraph stamps of the late Ch. Roussin, of Paris. Perhaps there is a connection between these two bits of information.

Speaking of Morley, in the last number of his journal came to hand (Nov. 1902) there is an interesting article by Emil Tamsen on "The Telegraph Stamps of the Transvaal". From this article it would seem that both revenue and postage stamps were used by this branch and can be distinguished easily

by the cancellations. The reference list given consists of ten stamps under British rule in 1880, thirty-six stamps under Dutch rule and seventeen since the recent English occupation.

The comic papers have regaled us lately with all sorts of "skits" anent the coal famine. Now philately not to be outdone comes in with a real funny one which at the same time is real true. It seems the Government has hit upon a plan to save \$150 per month in its coal bills by burning tons and tons of the recently called in documentaries and proprietary stamps. At the bureau it was stated as a fact that the use of this sort of fuel had saved the consumption of a ton of coal daily for a considerable time. If eastern dealers would only second this move by burning up some of their "wholesale lots" how nice it would be.

That interest in things fiscal are on the increase is evidenced by the growing attention given the doings and deliberations of the several societies organized for the purpose of the study, classification, recording and collecting of foreign revenues. The following item has been sent me for publication and as it is of interest to readers of this department it is herewith given in full.

At the meeting held on December 4, 1902, Messrs. C. F. S. Crofton, C. Frike Evans, P. Gilbert (France), A. Roussillon (France), and A. Vetter (Germany), were elected members. The fiscals of the New Republic, New South Wales and New Zealand were discussed and catalogued.

Mr. Wulbern presented copies of his works on the fiscal and telegraph stamps of the German States, Austria-Hungary and Balkan States, to the library.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, January 8th, 1903, at 6:30 p. m., at 65 Bishopgate Street, With-out, London, E. C., when the remainder of the fiscals of New Zealand will be catalogued. Will members assist by sending notes of varieties, perforations, etc.

The December Exchange Packet (Home) totals to £145, and the contribution from home members to the Continental Exchange to fr. 976. The sales from the November packet were over £10.

Rules and any desired particulars respecting the Society can be obtained from Hon. Secretary A. B. Kay, 2 Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W. England.

In the Perforator for December the opening article is an installment of E. B. Sterling's list of type-printed cancellations by Keasby and Mattison of Ambler, Pa. It is the well known "K & M." We trust he will next AMBLER take up J. Wyeth & Bro. and date. and Dr. Kilmer & Co. These lists are very interesting and that to a very much larger number of persons than is suspected. As a typographical feat on the part of the journal it is to be commended.

An eastern firm in advertising a long list of U. S. Revs for sale says, "Perfect stamps but double perforations" and then follows some of the choicest stamps in this division at  $\frac{1}{3}$  of catalogue price. This seems like a rare good chance for the specialists to get oddities cheap.

I have been shown a number of interesting revenue stamps issued by the United States for use in the Philippine Islands, lately received by Mr. Ed Plummer of this city. They contain the motto "E pluribus unum" "United States Internal Revenue", the picture of both the shield and the American

eagle and are on the whole intensely interesting. There are two sizes, for the smallest denominations the size is the same as our current postage stamp, for higher values a size and shape similar to our Columbians, only a third larger is used.

1c de peso, black  
2c de peso, brick red  
2c de peso, carmine  
10c de peso, brown  
10c de peso, green  
25c de peso, (large), red  
40c de peso " blue  
1 Peso, " black

I have written to find out whether these were printed in this country or abroad, though I suspect from the workmanship that they were printed in Manilla; More of this in my next.

L. B. Kinney of Cincinnati, Ohio, sends a sheet of five checks, of the Civil war stamp paper. It contains the embossed stamp in gilt of Lincoln, value 5 cents and used for Receipts. It is not rare as this being the only denomination for documents of that kind millions were used.

Will the correspondent in Yreka, California please write again regarding the provisional revenues of the '98 series. His letter was misplaced and I have no record of his name. I think I can give him some valuable hints on the subject.

The editor of Morley's Journal has estimated the cost at face value of a set of the current Revenue and Fee stamps of Great Britain and Ireland and finds that the sum total would amount to £763 or \$3815. Of course used specimens are within the reach of any one almost. It may surprise some to know that there is no history of England's Revenues, though steps have been taken in the matter by L. W. Fulcher the editor and compiler of the recent "Revenues of Spain and her Colonies". It is said that in the office of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, at Somerset House there is a collection of "Imprimatur" sheets, which go back to the earlier half of the eighteenth century. Suppose the U. S. Internal Rev. Dept had a sheet of every revenue stamp ever issued by this government what a collection it would make!!

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Inscriptions On Stamps.

By L. G. DORPAT.

(Continued from last number.)

Oh the issue of 1892 there is a change. I read: "Dawlat Ghaniyeh Osmaniye." Ghaniyeh I think means "governmental." If any of the West's readers can correct me I shall be thankful for their correction. Numerals are:

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 : bi       | 16 : onalti    |
| 2 : iki      | 17 : on y-edi  |
| 3 : utsh     | 28 : ighirmi   |
| 4 : durt     | 30 : otuds     |
| 5 : besh     | 40 : gerg      |
| 6 : alti     | 00 : elli      |
| 7 : y-edē    | 60 : altimsh   |
| 8 : sekis    | 70 : y-edmish  |
| 9 : doguds   | 80 : seksen    |
| 10 : on      | 90 : doksen    |
| 11 : on bir  | 100 : y-uds    |
| 12 : on iki  | 200 : iki uds  |
| 13 : on utsh | 1000 : bin     |
| 14 : on durt | 2000 : iki bin |
| 15 : on besh |                |

#### APPROPRIATENESS OF IMAGES ON STAMPS.

We, in the United States have had Buffalos and Oxen on our own stamps, and now we see the prospect of soon seeing some American lady on one of them. We might well ask: "What for?" When the first stamp was made in England the portrait of Queen Victoria was selected for a central design, because the queen was the head of the government. This was quite in agreement with the rationale of stamps, meaning that the government has received a certain sum of money for which it agrees to provide a certain postal service to the holder of said stamp. When our first stamps were issued the portraits of Franklin and Washington were used, because these men at that time represented the U. S. postal and federal administrations. Spain, Austria, Italy and Germany and France in their early issues

pursued the same course, selecting the design that representative of government authority. The same may be said of all the older issues the world over, unless, as is the case with Brazil and later of Mexico, the figure of value was made so prominent as to suppress all other forms of display. The idea was that the image on the stamp should convey an indication of the authority which made the stamp worth its face value by the promise of a certain postal service. New Foundland, if I remember right was the first to depart from this idea and to substitute a codfish and a seal for an emblem of government authority. Other countries followed, the United States adopting a mail rider, a locomotive and a steamship; France the allegorical figure of commerce and industry; Labuan, a crocodile and a monkey, and Liberia a hippopotamus.

In 1893 the United States again made a new departure, in giving the world a whole picture gallery en miniature of history on the Columbian stamps. Pretty as this may be, it has nothing to do with the function of a postage stamp nor with the authority behind it. It looks more as if the surplus space had been rented to some foreign purpose. The same may be said of the Trans-Mississippi and Pan-American issues, as well as the land scape issues of New Zeland, Congo, Congo, and others. The Japanese chrysanthemum, and the Guatemalan "parrot" as well as the U. S. and Mexican eagle are to be viewed in a different light; they are emblems of government.

If Martha Washington be adopted to beautify one of our stamps by her image, into what category will her image belong? Is her image an emblem of government or postal administration, or is it merely an illustration of something outside of that

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

pale. In the latter case Martha Washington would come not into the society of our presidents, of queens and kings, but into the society of alligators, apes, buffalos and oxen. The respect for Martha Washington and all good American ladies, makes me dislike that idea, though their images would certainly make pretty stamps. On the other hand if we do not want absurdities, and must give the ladies a turn, let us have a whole issue with ladies portraits only, then an issue of their children and grandchildren, so that all president's wives mothers, daughters, nieces, cousins, etc., etc., may finally be duplicated. after we get through with them, we may take their sewing machines, canary birds, rocking chairs, or any other object they loved or made use of. These issues might be repeated every four years and be called leap year issues.

### Review Notes

Spanish fiscals are a large order and any light thrown on them is welcome to the growing number of fiscal collectors. The *Filatelico Espanol* is doing good work in this direction. After describing the stamps of the Notarial Association of Barcelona, No. 27 brings a long article on the stamps issued by the Attorneys' Association of the same city (the Colegio de los Procuradores.)

With No. 12 of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* comes the report of the XIV German Philatelists Convention held at Vienna in September. There wasn't much science but a grand good time. The city of Vienna by its mayor received the assembled stamp folk at the City Hall and served an opulent breakfast to them. The stamp sales made during the convention amounted to about \$125,000! Not exactly a sign of hard times, that!

Morley's *Philatelic Journal* for December should be of special interest to

U. S. Revenue Collectors, for it illustrates several new varieties of revenues issued by our authorities in the Philippines. They are the 1, 2, 5, 10c de p. Internal Revenue, and the 25, 50c de p. 1 peso and 2 pesos, heretofore known, but surcharged Customs in two varieties of type and three different colors, red green and blue. Mr. Pearce says that an engraved set with the same designation Customs has gone out there from America and is now in use in the Philippines.

### Stories About Stamps.

An interesting lecture was given at the London Institution by Mr. Fred J. Melville on "Postage Stamps with Stories." When the first stamps were issued by Great Britain in 1840 they were familiarly called "Queen's heads" Ladies quickly took to collecting these, and "Punch" noted that "the ladies of England betray more anxiety to treasure up Queen's heads than King Harry the Eighth did to get rid of them."

A Canadian stamp shows a map of the world with the British possessions indicated in red. But on some of the stamps inaccurate printing has resulted in the annexation of the United States while Britain has invaded France and the Cape of Good Hope gone out to sea.

Queen Wilhelmina was very dissatisfied with the stamps of Holland, which until the year before last showed her as a little girl. The time had come when she ought to have been shown with her hair up. At the time of her Coronation new stamps were issued adorned with a beautiful portrait.

Britain has a stamp collection of its own. It was bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M. P. It contains the two most costly stamps of Mauritius. A similar pair were sold for \$9,500.00. The "two-pence" stamp of Mauritius was shown by the lecturer. This had been sold for \$7,500.00.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

24.—Mr. A. C. Watts, Assistant Post Master at Iloilo, Phillipine Is., gives the following information: The 2c postage are in sheets of 192, twelve across and sixteen from top to bottom of the sheet, instead of fifty as mentioned in your article. I have an unbroken sheet in my collection. Of the regular Insurgent Issue I have the one milesinia, newspaper, black, both perf. and imperf.; 2c postage, 2c telegraph, 8c registry, 10c receipt, 25c stamped paper, 50c telegraph. Of the provisional local issues I have the Janiway? 1899, postage, 4 curatos, black, local insurgent government print, sewing machine perf. Bohol, provisional postage, no value expressed, black or red, imperf. Bohol, 1900, Habilitado, 2c postage on 2 4-8 Spanish recargo Cedula. The Janiway stamp was issued by the insurgents at that place where they had taken up quarters after having been driven from Iliolo in February 1899.

Mr. Watts also mentions the Philippine Island 1c due used in place of the regular 1c postage in the Manila office for several days when the office was without that value. The date of a specimen received is September 9, 1902. Another news item from the same gentleman is a Philippine Island 5c with inverted surcharge; he has one used copy only. Who knows where the others from the same sheet may be?

77. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE SURCHARGES ON TURKISH STAMPS FOR LOCAL USE, NOS. 651 TO 752 SCOTT'S CATALOGUE? It is "Sheir" or "Shehir" and means city.

78. WHY ARE TURKISH AND PERSIAN NUMERALS READ FROM LEFT TO RIGHT WHILE THE TURKISH AND WORDS ARE READ FROM RIGHT TO LEFT?—The numerals are of Indian origin, and the Indians (East Indians) read from left to right as we do. Thus: 0=5; 0=50; 0=500; 0=5000, etc. When Arabian letters are used to express numbers, they are read from right to left, but as in Roman numbers one letter sometimes expresses a large number, as 100, 500, 1000.

79. WHAT IS THE MOST THOROUGH CATALOGUE?—For postage stamps the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," published by the Scott Company, is unsurpassed. For postage and revenue Moen's Catalogue is the thing. Major Evans Catalogue also is good, though a little out of date now. Among the cheaper books, Kohl's is probably the best, though the forthcoming edition of Stanley Gibbons, Senf and Scott will probably be rivals.

89. HOW MAY A STAMP BE KNOWN AS POSTALLY USED?—By the study of postmarks. Any stamp not bearing the regular postmark is a doubtful specimen, unless it be on the original letter and vouched for by a trustworthy recipient. Pen mark cancellations, as a rule, indicate fiscal use. When a cancelled stamp retains its full gum, it usually was cancelled to order without doing actual service. In such a case even the proper post mark is not enough to establish the stamp as a postally used one. Nevertheless a stamp may be postally used when it does not show the proper post mark, because occasionally an uncommon mark, is used in the mails. Or a stamp may after regular use on a letter or parcel retain most or all of its gum, because some papers will not "take" the gum from the stamp. But from either case the actual use can not be proven from the stamp itself.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Washington Notes

◀ ◀ C. M. ▶ ▶

I see the British Government is reported to be going to issue a one-third penny piece. There is already a one-eighth penny (1-2 farthing) piece coined, as I have one.

●●

The Postmaster General has issued a circular outlining the proper method for tracing lost letters, and a brief of it may be useful. When such a loss occurs, both the sender and the addressee should apply to their respective postmaster for a form to fill out giving the facts. When this is filled out it will be returned to the Postmaster, who will forward it to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who will take the necessary steps to trace it. Any other method than this will result in delay and failure to secure prompt action may be fatal to the chances of recovery.

●●

The reports of the several postmasters general for the year 1902 have now been issued and can be obtained by writing to the department. A useful book to postmark collectors is the printed list of rural free delivery stations, which supplements to postal guide. About February first the reports for the whole department are issued in one volume bound, to be obtained through application to a congressman.

●●

It is hard to get together a good collection of rural marks. There are several thousand routes, but comparatively a small part of the entire correspondence of the country is carried on through them, and the rubber stamps in the hands of the carriers frequently make an illegible blur.

The first assistant postmaster general in his report speaks of the probable adoption of a plan by which the stamps delivered to the large cities would have the name of the city printed on them. This is to do away with the present frauds on the part of postmasters at small adjoining offices, who are paid in proportion to stamps sold, and who therefore, will sell stamps at a discount to large firms in the cities. If the name was on the stamp, the fact that a firm was using unstamped stamps would call attention to the possible source and form a basis for investigation.

●●

During the past year there has been a large increase in the sales of all kinds of stamped paper with the exception of postal cards and newspaper wrapper in each of which there has been a decrease. The latter item will give rise to some new varieties, as the department has concluded that the wrappers are too small and the 2 cent wrapper size 5 1-2 by 10 1-2 will be abandoned, and one 8 by 10 inches will take its place. A four cent wrapper 10 by 15 inches will be issued.

### Good Advice.

The novice may be inclined to sneer at the perforation gauge and all such scientific articles. Indeed I do not counsel him to buy two stamps that are identical in every point save a slightly different perforation. But when you find among your duplicates two or three score new varieties, thanks to your perforation gauge, you will not be inclined to sneer at it any longer. This finding new varieties among ones common duplicates is, as I have said before, one of the most delightful things in stamp collecting. And every collector, no matter how little he may care for "minor varieties" ordinarily, is interested in them to the extent of being very glad when he finds one among his duplicates.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.



### BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

A new discovery in Hawaiians is reported. The 13c red surcharged with pen 5c.

\*\*\*

So great was the demand for the Cuba surcharge 1 on 3 centavos that the entire issue of 200,000 were sold at once to speculators and collectors.

\*\*\*

The counterfeit collection of the Birmingham, Eng., Philatelic Society numbers nearly 1,700 specimens.

\*\*\*

It is reported that the current German colonial series in use in Kiauchou will be altered so that values will be expressed in dollars and cents (Mexican) instead of marks and pfennigs.

\*\*\*

The new one and two pound Victoria are affixed to dockets covering the issue of an equivalent number of circulars or papers, which will then only have to be branded 'paid at Melbourne' instead of having stamps affixed to each one.

\*\*\*

Indian postage stamps overprinted with the initials "C. E. F.," China Expeditionary Force, were used when the Indian troops were sent to China in 1901 to relieve the besieged embassies.

\*\*\*

The San Francisco custom house recently sold at auction a great many old documents. The documents were divided in two lots, those documents with stamps and those without. The

Makins company purchased those with stamps for \$845.

\*\*\*

The term "cartophilic" is now used to describe adjectively the collecting of souvenir postal cards.

\*\*\*

The 1 and 2 pesos of Argentine Republic have been found with inverted center.

\*\*\*

Stamps bearing the portrait of Don Carlos mark the rising of the Carlists in Spain in 1873.

\*\*\*

Crete entered the postal union on July 1. As long as Crete was a part of the Turkish empire it was in the union, in 1898 Crete was severed from Turkey, thus making it necessary for her to join the Postal Union.

\*\*\*

The Cape of Good Hope, triangular, "woodblocks" as they are most commonly called, were a provisional issue. They were used when the supply of engraved 1 penny and 4 pence stamps was exhausted and were printed by a local engraver. They were issued eight years after the set had been in use, in 1861.

\*\*\*

A sheet of the 3 cent stamp, current issue, of Newfoundland, was recently sent out imperforate. This sheet was sent to the postoffice at Manuels and there the stamps were sold in strips and pairs.

### Fact.

Straight Road

(By George Horton.)

There is nothing like a fad to keep a man from growing stale. Postage stamps are better than dry-rot and coins have saved many a soul from utter weariness.

# ENTRE NOUS.

(FOR DEALERS ONLY.)

The proper way to advertise is to advertise in the WEST. Proper, Profitable, Prudent, Progressive.

••

Mr. Wm. H. Hush of Baltimore, the want list specialist, believes this. He says (Oct. 25) "Ads in the WEST certainly do pay". He underlines this to make it strong—we would have it in italics but our printer haint got none.

••

If an ad in the WEST pays Mr. Hush, don't you think one would pay you? Try it. We are willing.

••

We will sell space on our front cover—that means prominent, two colored publicity—if some dealer who knows a good thing wants it. Only one firm can have it. Will it be you?

••

Chicago people are noted for two things—large feet and veracity. So you will have to believe this from the Ashland Stamp Co., of that City.

••

"We have had good returns from our ad in the WEST".

••

Like the Wilson Whiskey ad, we might add "That's all". That's enough, isn't it?

••

Some people say it takes a large ad, in these days of strenuous publicity, to bring returns. We encourage large ads—there's more in it for us, anyway. But here is a three liner that certainly worked wonders. Read.

•

"Kindly take out my exchange notice in the WEST. My notice was only three lines but I must have received some fifty or more replies already and my exchange material is nearly all gone for the present. It has been simply another revelation to me of the great field the WEST covers. I received answers from nearly every state".

Sincerely Yours,  
FOREST GAINES.

Glendive, Mt. Nov. 27—'02

••

Some months ago we mentioned editorially the fact that Stanley Gibbons, Inc., were generously giving away copies of their excellent catalogue. In this editorial, their street address was pulled; printer's fault of course, (That's not so—we could not decipher Wilkinson's chirography—Printer). Scores of our readers availed themselves of the offer, and of course their letters, all went to that wrong street address, being forwarded to Stanley Gibbons, Inc., from there. Mr. Powers, the general manager of the firm, remarked to Mr. Brodstone when "Brody" was in New York in November, that he had been treated to a unique demonstration of the "pulling power" of the WEST, and a contract for ad space was the natural result.

•

The position occupied by this firms ads are choice—surrounded by "pure reading matter" as the ad experts say, and such position costs money. But we can accommodate a few more dealers in similar positions, and the price is not excessive after all. Ask us about it.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### **Counterfeits and Their Detection.**

By R. R. THIELE

(continued)

N.B. As there is really no use of keeping up the use of the pseudonym *Lacus Viridis* under which I have heretofore written this series of articles as well as various other in divers papers, I have decided to drop it and use my own name hereafter.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.** My counterfeit album contains a long row of forgeries of the Straits Settlements issues. Some of them not half bad, and it may be worth while for the beginner to compare some of his Straits stamps with my descriptions. Let us begin with the lowest value in the row which is supposed to be the 2c brown of 1868 or the same of 1883 (Scott's Nos. 10 and 40), but as the watermark is conspicuous by its absence, I do not know which of the two is meant. Presumably No. 40 is the one, as it is higher in price. The stamp is not half badly imitated as concerns the design, but the paper is very poor, being a cheap straw or wood paper which has turned yellow, almost brown in course of time, while the genuine stamps, like all the De la Rue's products, are printed on a very fine white wove paper. The head is well imitated, though, of course, the lines of shading are rather coarser than those of the photographed original, the forgery being lithographed. A glaring defeat is found in the fact that the horizontal lines of the background surrounding the head on the counterfeit run into the heavy line forming the inner oval, whereas on the genuine stamps there is a uniform narrow white space between these lines and the heavy line all around the oval. The letters of the words *Two Cents* are all too coarse; the hairlines are too thick;

the S of *Cents* is entirely misdrawn, being something like this: **S** (sloping very much in the center), instead of this: **S** (almost horizontal in the center). The same is true, though not quite so strongly, of the S of *Straits*. Otherwise the words in the oval are so well imitated that the slight differences in the letters are almost indescribable, except by means of enlarged drawings. The ornament in the upper left hand corner shows a slight defect. Its right-hand extremity should form a small spearlike projection with a small recurving barb or hook. But though some fault on the stone this small barb on the forgery does not recurve, but sticks out towards the point of the ornament, thus: **>**. The others are better formed.

Thus far the 2c value. Now comes the comical part of the affair. The merry forger did not think it worth while to engrave a new die for each value of this design, but contented himself with altering the lower label containing the value; one of my forgeries, the 4c rose, shows this lower label inaccurately added, so that its ends do not tally with the sidelines of the upper part of the design. This would be all right and economical, if it were not for the fact that all the values from 2 to 24 cents, with one exception, have different ornaments in the spandrels. That of the 2 cents is something like a broad spearhead or leaf; that of the 4 cents somewhat resembles the ornament in the corners of our own current stamps; that of the 6 cents consists chiefly of a six-petaled flower; that of the 8 cents is shaped somewhat like the classical acanthus leaf; that of the 12 cents forms an exception; being like that of the 2 cents; that of 24 cents is heartshaped. But in this series of forgeries all values have the same corner ornaments as the 2 cents and it is thus unnecessary to describe them further, as they betray themselves so plainly.

(To Be Continued)



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### The Stamps of Roumania.

Authorized Translation from the  
French of Count d' Assche in  
"Le Philatliste Francais"  
BY R. R. THIELE.

9. A small yellow dot under the N of Bani between the two lower lines of the frame (sometimes invisible)
10. The leg of the N of Bani is broken 25 bani, brown, dark brown, olive brown.
1. There are one, two or three dots to the right of the figure of value in the left corner.
2. The shading lines before Posta are altogether blurred.
3. A small dash of color to the right of the five in the left lower corner.
4. The O of Posta is damaged at the left and an oblique coming from the left touches the frame under the I of Douedeci.
5. The same dash as in No. 3, but thicker and longer.
6. The inner line of the label containing the word Posta is badly drawn a little lower than the nose and there is a dot under the A of Bani between the lines.
7. The front leg of the M in Romano is broken.
8. The ornamental line over the S is broken.
9. A dot in the first C of Cinci and N and A in Romana are joined by a dot.
- 10 The end of the second C of Cinci is thicker and longer.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER, 1871.

Same design as before, imperforate.

- 81 10 bani blue, dark blue, ultramarine (Scott 45 and 46)
- 82 10 bani, ultramarine, light and dark, worn plate, on white wove paper.
- 83 Same, on yellowish wove paper.

84 Same laid white, on paper.

85 Same, on yellowish laid paper.

As this 10 bani was printed from the same plate as the 10 bani yellow, there are only a few differences to be noted on these stamps.

1 Like No 1 of the 10 bani yellow

2 " " 2 " " 10 " "

3 " " 3 " " 10 " "

4 " " 4 " " 10 " "

5 " " 5 " " 10 " "

6 " " 6 " " 10 " " and

there is moreover a horizontal line in the Greek border at the foot at the left. There is also a blot on the forehead which resembles a lock of hair.

7 The S of Posta is broken; otherwise like No. 7 of the 10 bani yellow.

8 Like No 8 of the 10 bani yellow

9 " " 9 " " 10 " " and the blot as in No 6

10 Like No 10 of the 10 bani yellow

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1872

The same perforated 12½ lithographed on white wove paper.

86 5 bani blood-red, bright vermilion, carmine (Scott 50 and 50a)

87 10 bani blue, ultramarine (Scott 51)

88 25 b a in brown, yellow brown, dark brown, (Scott 52 and 52a)

These perforated stamps, being printed from the plates of the imperforate stamps, naturally show the same characteristics, permitting the reconstruction of the sheets.

(To be continued.)

### Undooley Gets Stuck.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News

I bought 5,000 foreign sthamps—some damaged—for \$3, for I thought the perfect wans would be worth that, an' ivery one was somewhat damaged. Thin I got a lot of mixed Cuban rivnues for a dollar, an' the only thing mixed about thim was the fact that the torn wans were mixed in with the few which were not torn.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Notes for U. S. Collectors.

By E. R. ALDRICH

The new Minneapolis weekly reports the existence of the one cent due, precanceled Minneapolis with date. Only the one value is said to exist in this condition being prepared for use upon advertised letter, for the fee collected for advertisement.

I have a specimen of a precanceled Minneapolis due which without knowing it, I have had for over a year. When in that city about that length of time ago, I received a letter from home, which though double weight had had a single stamp upon it and a two cent due was accordingly added by the "Flour City" authorities. Being pressed for time I read the letter but paid no attention to the cover and only accidentally ran on to it this week with some other papers just as I threw them out of my grip, upon my return home, into a pigeon hole of my desk. The cancellation is a single light ruled line.

A Washington correspondent writes that while the authorities are entertaining the idea of adding either a 25c or 30c value, yet it seems doubtful if they will be convinced of the absolute need of such a value, in fact no more so than for a 7c, 9c, 11c or 12c value each of which could be used on catalogues or packages, in fact the last value would probably find more use on double weight registered letters.

The find of the year was made recently when a Boston firm ascertained that a New York Concern had secured a box of the rejected die McKinley Postal Cards and succeeded in securing such as had not been used—said to have been 150—and a promise of the remainder—having been used in making returns to the firm they still hold the bulk of the rest of the box used—when the firm could dispose of them. This makes about six hundred of the cards known and collectors are wondering, if one box got out, didn't more?

Somehow or another the 1c invert Pan American seems to be quite a favorite for auction offering. The prices realized average under \$15.00 which may be said to be a fair market price for the stamp. The one in Wolsieffers sale brought \$10.40, the one in Bogert—Durbin Philadelphia sale \$14.00. The 2c invert in the

latter sale netted \$90.00 and the 4c, at Chicago, \$41.00.

The Philatelic World in its issue of Nov. 26 says "Dr. George Hetrich exhibited at the Springfield convention two gems in medicine stamps, both of which Mr. Toppan and other experts present pronounced genuine. They were 2c Jayne, black, uncut and perforated, a stamp not priced by Scott's Catalogue, and said to have been issued for only a month or so in 1863. The other, a silk paper specimen on yellow paper wrapper of the U. S. Proprietary Co., said by the doctor to be unlisted before."

### CHIPS

By E. R. STEINBRUECK

Guayaquil in Ecuador has been destroyed nearly totally by a recent conflagration. Among valuable property stolen during the tumult is to be mentioned a large quantity of Ecuador postage stamps of the 1901 issue. To avoid further damage to the administration governor Carlos Benjamin Rosales of the province of Guajos has ordered all remaining postage stamps surcharged "C. Benj. R." from left corner below to right corner above.

Stamp albums as well as used postage stamps are assessed 9 per cent of their saleable value in Transvaal as a duty of entry when imported.

It seems to me stamp collections are not taxable, if the authorities can get it pounded into their heads. A stamp collection is a means of promoting education and institutions of an educational character are exempt from taxes.

Tho U. S. is ahead of the other countries with their official stamps. Envelopes are necessary anyway and we have our official envelopes unstamped. Official stamps are but an unnecessary expense to the country in general. It seems that Germany is contemplating an issue of official stamps in the near future. Better leave it alone and get out some nicer postage stamps.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Notes From Europe

By J. C. AUF DER HEIDE, S. H. D.  
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, EUROPE

Season is very well beginning in this country. The first four days of December we had a strong frost and as the readers of the WEST well know frost is the friend of all stamp dealers.

When the days are so very very cold the collector stays home and looks for his album and stamps he is missing. When on this very moment the postman brings him a dealers list, the dealer can be sure that his list will be carefully read and if prices are right, orders will come in.

One of the leading daily papers in Holland "De Telegraaf" has every week one or two columns of philatelic news for his readers. This is the first paper in Holland that feels that many of his subscribers are longing for news about stamps.

A very little stamp shop has been opened by an Amsterdam dealer, Mr. Rootlieb, this shop is not yet two square yards great and there is only place for two men the seller and the buyer, if this last is not too big. This little miniature stamp shop is situated at one of the best places in Amsterdam quite opposite to the Royal Palace and the head office of the Post, in the center of the town. We wish Mr. Rootlieb good business in his new shop and that he soon will have to look for larger premises.

I got a few days ago, a number of the Canadian Druggist and was very wondered, when I saw that well printed paper had a good written philatelic column. You American men are far before us. If a dutch publisher

would do such a thing, they would declare him crazy here.

Picture post card collecting goes down here. Many booksellers which I particularly know, assured me that they do not sell one tenth of what they sold one or two years ago. Will stamp collecting now grow faster?

Match Box etiquettes is the newest thing they collect in this country. A waiter of well known Hotel Restaurant in Amsterdam has a very important collection of about 2000 varieties. They say he was offered 100 dollars for it, but he preferred to hold his collection.

Just this morning a German dealer was visiting me. He came especially to Holland to buy all kind of Tram Car tickets and offered me about 60 cents American for the 1000. But I had none.

It is said that all who have one million Amsterdam Tram car tickets, will get a piano. Men and women, old and young, children and the "conducteurs" of the Trams are now furiously collecting these tickets and all hope to get a piano.

I do not know whether my American friends know or not that we have on the 5th of December a holiday in this country, the feast of Sint Nikolaas. This is the same to the Dutchman as Christmas is for Englishman and German and Nael "pommes Francais". On this day everyone, rich and poor, give presents to each other. And then this day falls in the beginning of the cold season, much good is done to the poor. This day is also a very good one to the stamp dealer and starts many new collectors.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Stamp Prices of Long Ago.

By FRANK C. YOUNG.

(Continued from Last Issue)

A two-pence blue Mauritius quoted as "block printed" at 5d is interesting, but whether this refers to the "Post-paid" or the Greek border is not determined definitely.

As an example of the effect of unnecessary and speculative issues on prices of the stamps of any country, we quote those of the first issues of Nicaragua, then newly brought out: Five and a half shillings for the 2c and three shillings for the 5c. No comment is necessary.

While Chile has never been a victim of the yearly issues and semi-weekly surcharge habit, her stamps have been carried down by weight of rigorous indignation heaped upon the postal issues of other South American countries and not do show the increase which their worth should command.

In Belgium, Holland and Denmark prices have failed to materially increase, while in Great Britain, France and some of the German states the advance on unused is marked and that on used is inconsiderable, and collectors of Spanish stamps could obtain better terms to-day on nearly every stamp priced.

In the case of some of the German States, notably Hamburg, used copies have far surpassed their immaculate sisters in the matter of appreciation, a state of affairs due to remainders and official reprints.

Probably the stamps of no one country as a whole would have repaid buying and holding than those of Switzerland. Basle, the highest priced one on the list, sold at 7s 6d, and Geneva 5c at 3s 6d unused. The double 10c stamp of Geneva was not listed and much doubt was evinced at this date of its

authenticity, so excellent an authority as Mr. E. L. Pemberton expressing the opinion that no such stamp had ever genuinely existed. Before the end of 1863, however, Mr Pemberton publicly admitted his error in this respect. Although the unused 4 Vaud is priced at only 3s 6d (approximately 85 cents) it is now almost unknown in mint condition and is priced by Herr Paul Kohl of Chemnitz, at 2,400 marks or \$600. Orts-post and poste-local brought the same price and Winterthur and Zurich 6r were worth six-pence more.

In Hawaii, then designated the Sandwich Islands, we find the numerals at from one to four and a half shillings, the 5c blue engraved of 1853 at one shilling, the 13c at 2s 6d and the 2c lithographed of 1861 at eighteen pence, all unused.

The 5c blue of the Confederate States of America looks to us of a later generation decidedly overpriced at a shilling and a half when compared with the 5c of either Mobile or Nashville at three pence less.

Comparatively small is the interest attaching to the stamp prices of the country frequently referred to by English writers of the period as the United States of America. No minor varieties being catalogued, even the imperforates and perforates being grouped under date of 1859, no startling changes occur, but a healthy advance shown. Essays of the issue 1861 in all the colors of the rainbow, (and more) are listed and priced, as are 124 varieties of U. S. locals at prices varying from three half pence to as many shillings.

Many and varies as are the morals which might be drawn and deductions made, these will, magnanimously, be left to the reader's individual effort, with the expressed opinion that, so varied have been the results during the elapse of four decades, any previously formed opinion will find proof and confirmed from the advance or depression of prices in some one or more of the countries on the list.



## Our Illustrations

W. F. VAN MALDER

Dropped from the clouds into the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, on the 29th day of June, 1873 but did not immediately become interested in stamps.

Began collecting about 1892 and as a collector and dealer is at it ever since. Interested in stamps of all countries but has a preference for United States and B. N. A. Disposed of a greater part of his provisionals among which were some unique splits while at Montreal and Winnipeg.

He published the Halifax Philatelic Magazine in company with A. M. Murhead in 1896.

Has returned a little over a year ago from a trip through Western Canada having picked up a few interesting things in the way of Indian work and a few stamps. Has a collection of entire containing many oddities.

He is somewhat of a all around chat Having won first prize in the Victoria School of Art in his native town was captain of Looftvale and La Crosse teams, Cycle rider with varied success and other athletic sports. Also holding various offices in Labor, Temperance and other organizations.

Left Halifax, landed in Lynn Dec. 1 1901. Removed to Roslindale, Boston, Mass. where he now resides.

B. L. MORGAN

B. L. Morgan, of Fremont, Neb., was born at Coshocton, Ohio, July 15, 1861. He is a commercial Traveller, and has, for many years, been deeply interested in the collection of Coins, Stamps, Postal Cards, Fractional Currency, and Confederate money.

He is the possessor of a very fine set of the Fractional Currency for the U. S., consisting of uncirculated copies of every known issue and variety. He

has a complete set of the Postal Cards of the U. S. and its possessions, in which may be found several specimens of each issue, variety and watermark, in mint condition. He also has a complete set of the paper money of the Confederate States, of the many different issues and types, some of which are exceedingly rare and valuable. He takes greatest pride however in his collection of U. S. stamps, which is made up of a more or less complete set of the stamped envelopes unused and entire, and a nearly complete set of the adhesives, both used and unused.

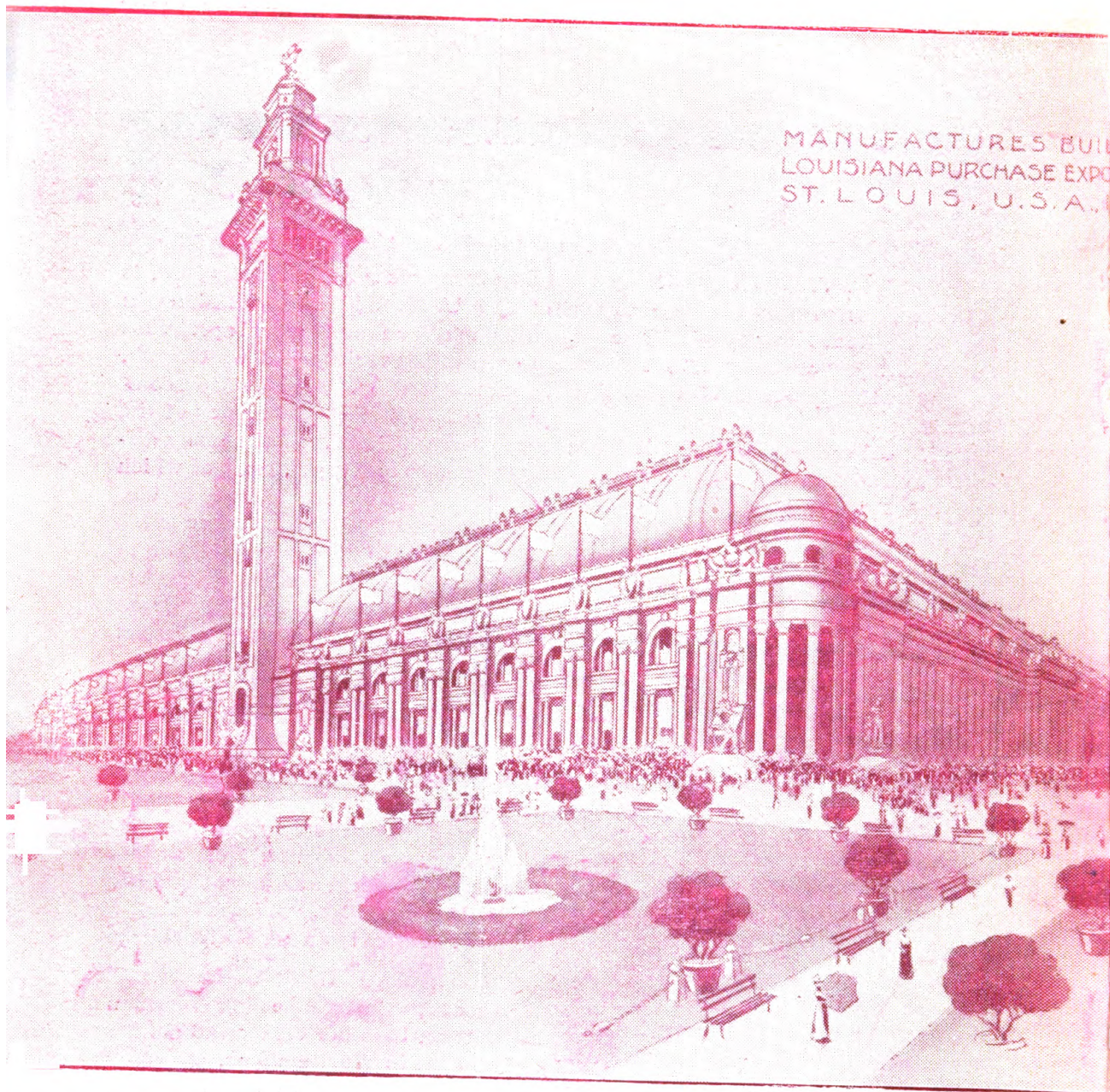
In American coins, he has almost everything, from the earliest coin struck by the American colonies down to the present, confining himself chiefly to the minor varieties.

The Foreign Coins, Stamps, Postal Cards, etc., in his collection consist chiefly of rarities and do not number more than 11000 varieties. He is a member of the Nebraska Phil. Society.

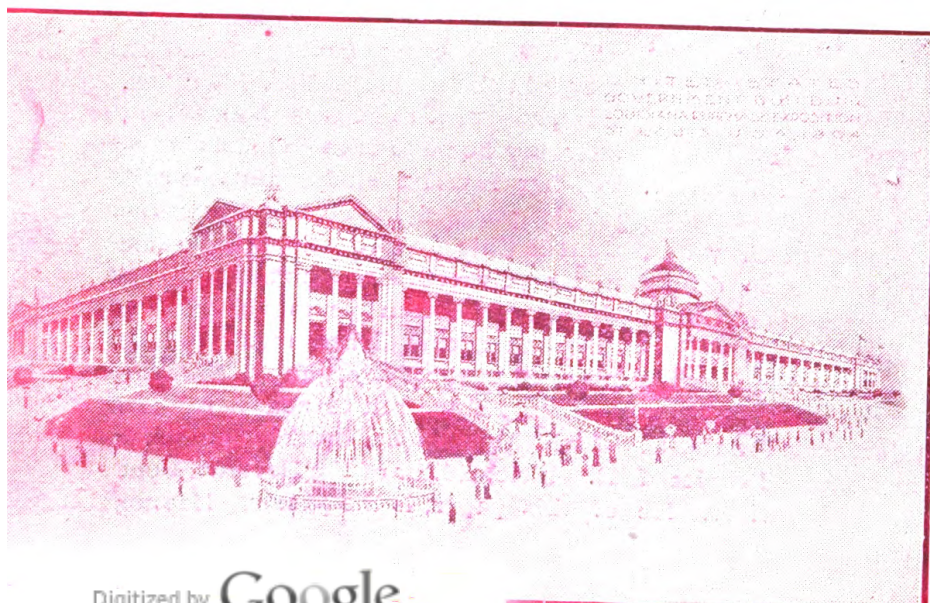
MISS MADELINE KELLER

Whose picture we see is of German parentage, both her father and mother being born in Wurttemberg, Germany but she herself was born in Juneau, Wisc., where she received her early education. After having taken a course in the high school at Columbus, Wisc, she went to Beaver Dam, Wisc., near her home to take up music it being her favorite study, and one diligently pursued at home. Later she went to Chicago to continue the same under private instructors and later at the age of sixteen years being then quite an accomplished musician she presided at the pipe organ of St. Paul's Lutheran church at Manchester, Wisc. of which parish her brother-in-law, R. R. Thiele, Editor of the Review Dept., of this paper, is the pastor. Having





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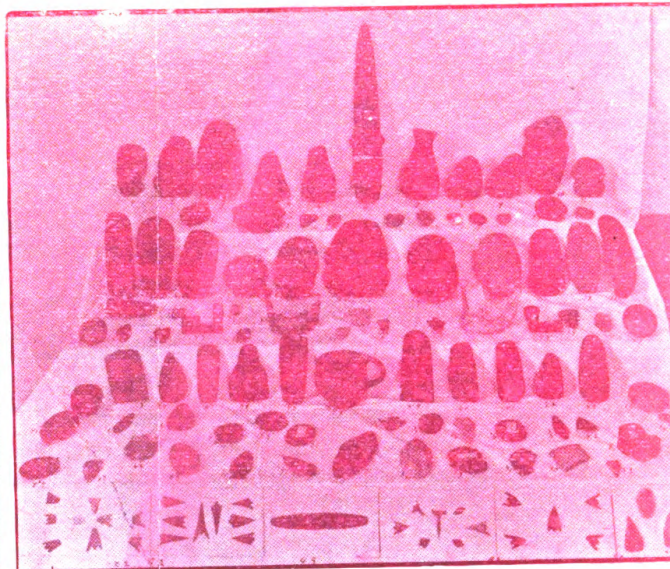
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT BUILDING  
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION  
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.







Se or Lorenzo Oliver, Santiago, Cuba.



Indian Stone Tools



C. Jay, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Full Blood Creek Indian Girls, Showing the Famous Creek Pot

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## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

held her position as organist for nearly five years she resigned in order to resume her musical studies now at the Chicago Musical College. Being an enthusiastic souvenir card collector for some time, she has her say about such in every number of this paper, having taken up the Souvenir Card Dept. of same some little time ago. Other articles of hers of no little interest have appeared in the Camera Dept., now and then. The Stamp Exchange, has had articles of hers. Miss Kellers interest and love for souvenir cards was awakened at an early date when cards were sent from abroad from relatives and friends of her parents. Some cards showing birth and places of her parents and other places and things noteworthy to them which roused a genuine love for such when later relatives and friends of her family from this country took trips abroad and sent

cards from various countries from numerous stopping places. These were a beautiful collection which soon accumulated for since then she strived to gather them in all manners. She soon became a member of Souvenir Card Clubs here and abroad. She has been a reader of the WEST for some time having also exchanged with various souvenir card collectors through the WEST Exchange Columns.

Her collection is one to be proud of containing cards from all parts of the world.

### MR. LORENZO OLIVER

A prominent member of the Spanish American Philatelic Society, is a resident of Santiago de Cuba, in our fair little sister republic, being engaged in the mercantile business in that city. Mr. Oliver has had the pleasure of visiting the U. S., and highly appreciates this country especially its philatelists, as well as that well known society of which he figures prominently as a member.

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## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### A Collection Worth Seeing.

By OSWALD A. BAVER

[A. S. of C. C. 325]

In the American Museum of Natural History in New York City there is now on exhibition, perhaps one of the finest collections of Indian relics extant. To the collector interested in this line of curios, and for that matter even he who is not a collector, it is well worth a journey to see this collection.

The specimens composing it have been gathered from all parts of the country, and in many cases are the results of much labor and trouble. It may be called a collection composed of smaller collections and the smallest is by no means diminutive. Almost every variety of weapon and utensil is represented. There are arrows, spear-heads, pestles, and knives galore, many copper utensils are also shown, principally from the states where this metal is plentiful. The collection are arranged by states, most of which are represented. Several private collections are shown, and these have some of the finest collections I have ever seen, especially in pestles.

The recent findings of the Hyde Exploring Expedition have materially added to the collection's size, especially in certain branches, and not only are the implements shown but even the skeletons or the original owners themselves. In fact there are several cases filled with nothing but skulls and bones, mostly in the state of preservation. If I remember correctly the hair is even shown on several, just as it was found when the graves were opened and the owners disturbed in their long slumber. One skeleton is complete and occupies a case all by himself.

On the whole it is a most interesting sight both to the scientist who can

trace in these bits of stone the history and costumes of the bygone race, and to the collector who loves them for themselves as well as for the story which they tell. One could very well spend a whole day or even a week studying the implements and their uses. Any member of the A. S. of C. C. who has the opportunity to spend a few hours in the museum should not fail to avail himself of this excellent opportunity. I can assure him that his time will be far from wasted.

### Why Collectors are Wary.

By Mrs. P. J. Zabriski A. S. of C C 422

After reading Brother Green's exposure of some people who manufacture counterfeit Indian relics I have been led to hope that other members of the A. S. of C. C. will do like wise in telling of any frauds that they know of.

While I do not intend to injure the business of any honest collector or dealer, I cannot refrain from saying that the audacity of some people is enough to bring on an attack of vertigo. To look over their lists of Indian relics is quite sufficient to make the would-be buyer consider well before making out his or her list of intended purchases.

In some of the catalogues I have lately received it seems that collectors are asked to believe that the prehistoric American possessed an assortment of tools almost as varied and numerous as those of a modern mechanic, and likewise an elaborate equipment of implements for war and the chase, with household utensils galore. This causes us to be suspicious of everything the dealer offers to sell us.

I know that some of the so-called banded agates, cats-eye and tiger-eye specimens listed for sale are nothing but petrified wood, which is often striped

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

with the most beautiful colors, including nearly every shade of every color save green, which latter I have never noted, though there is no reason why it should not be represented as the wood might be stained with copper carbonates or something of that nature.

Fossil wood is quite abundant in some portions of Colorado, but the fracture of a specimen will always determine whether it is an agate or simply a petrification. This difference I will explain in a future article.

Much fraud is practiced also in regard to minerals. Oftimes the collector knows only a few of the general characteristics of an ore, as for instance take Wolfomite and Specular iron. A person who knows not how to distinguish these two could be imposed upon by being sold a specimen of the latter for the former. The streak or groove made by serating the iron is decidedly red while that of Wolfomite is brown with a very faint red tinge coating the streak. I could mention many other instances where fraud could be, and no doubt is, practiced, but these will be sufficient to put the buying collector on his guard.

The late Duke of Cleveland's library removed from Battle Abbey, realised in a two days's sale \$9000. Perhaps only one lot was of paramount importance to collectors. This was the beautiful Ovid, "*Les Metamorphoses*", in Latin and French, published in Paris 1767-70. The four volumes are embellished with 140 marvellous plates, after Boucher, Eisen, Moreau, and other famous masters of form including such studies of grace as "*Jupiter amoureux d'Io*" and "*Diane au Bain*". Mr. Quaritch gave \$1500 for this unique edition. One of the fifty copies of the special edition of Burnet's "*History of his own Times*," printed at Oxford in 1823, with the suppressed passages of the first volumes and notes, hitherto published, and extra-illustrated by the addition of 371 scarce portraits and views, realised over \$300.

### **Mineral Collecting.**

**By F GAINES, Glendive, Mont, A S of CC**

The forming of a collection of good mineral specinens not only leads to habits of close study and examination, but also puts a person often in the way of becoming a professional mineralogist, assayer, metallurgist, mining engineer, etc., in time. And it is by collecting minerals that the career of such persons usually start.

Minerals are interesting in many ways after one once gets the "fever". Their crystallographic charactirs, colors, alterations, modifications, etc are all interesting. Added to this the fact that every chemical element known is found in the mineral kingdom and we have further cause to study. As for instance, only recently, the element helium, which was supposed to exist only in the sun was discovered in the urarinite. This element in its' native state is a very light gas. And it is probable that when deeper excavations are made in the earth, other and presumably heavier elements will be discovered.

While most minerals have at least some peculiar interest in their formation, some are more notably so than others. Thus for instance we find clear, transparent quartz crystals enclosing movable bubbles, carbon spots etc. And the character of the famed "geodes" is peculiar.

These are generally round or conical balls of some mineral as quartz, calcite, or otherwise, rough on the exterior, but lined with masses of beautiful crystals, of the usually pure mineral on the interior. The balls must be broken open however before the crystals can be seen. Dealers usually sell grades broken open and then tied. A notable locality for geodes is the Keokuk geode bed of western Illinois

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

and eastern Iowa.

Some other curious minerals we can mention, are petrified wood, and water calcite. Petrified wood is usually of quartz formation, where the silica has displaced the wood as it decayed. "Wate" calcite is formed from water at the bottom of a still pool, where crystalization can occur. Many, many, other minerals species have great peculiarities in their crystal forms and the modifications of these latter.

To become anything like proficient in mineral determination one must have an elementary knowledge at least of crystallography and blowpiping. The first may be gleaned from text-books, but blowpiping requires a deal of practice with the blowpipe and it's reagents. The blowpipe is an instrument for producing an immense heat in a flame, by means of the blown breath. By means of this heat and certain reagents, a qualitative analysis of the mineral can then be made. 'Qualitative' as applied refers to the recognition of the elements in the mineral specimens and in what form they occur. Long practice is required for swift and true determinations. Certain other tests without the use of the blowpipe itself are included in "blowpiping".

After blowpiping naturally follows assaying, or the determination of the exact amount of metal in a given weight of oar, the latter usually a ton in weight. Thus we say—"it assayed ten dollars a ton in gold and seventeen in copper". After assaying naturally hydraulic and placer mining, and the successful mine manager or engineer should be thoroughly familiar with all these processes.

Minerals have no limit as regards climate, and therefore we are as liable to find the same species in Greenland as in Mexico. So it is always an open question where new discoveries of im-

portance will be made, and one who would therefore be fairly acquainted with minerals would have chances of making discoveries in this line.

The arrangement of minerals in the cabinet or receptacle also enhances their interest. Thus the hydracarbons, oxides, carbonates, sulphides, etc. may be advantageously grouped together, as regards their chemical nature. Or they may as nearly as possible be grouped into their separate crystal systems, except those of course which have no distinct crystalline character. A glass covered cabinet is best for the display but where speed is an essential factor and a handy place is needed to examine your specimens at any time. A chest with compartment drawers is probably more suitable.

Now as to how a collection is to be had. Mine has been gathered in three ways—by exchanging, buying, and my own collecting. Exchanges have probably proved the most valuable of the three, although if a persons lives in a mining locality or mining region, a great amount of collecting can be done. Buying is valuable in the cases of the more rarer and scarcer minerals. But it takes time to form a good typical cabinet, as in anything else.

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## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### **"Big Injuns" Big Axes.**

GEO. J. REMSBURG,  
A.S. of C. C. NO. 161.

M. P. Drummond, of Palmyra Mo., claims to own the largest Indian stone axe ever unearthed. The specimen upon which Mr. Drummond bases his boast is  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the widest point, 3 inches thick at the thickest point and weighs  $13\frac{3}{4}$  pounds.

The writer has in his large private collection of Indian antiquities a stone axe which beats Mr. Drummond's specimen in weight, and to a certain degree in dimensions. This specimen weighs 14 pounds, and measures  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, 6 inches wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

Neither Mr. Drummond or the writer, however, can lay claim to being possessor of the largest stone axe ever found. One in the National Museum at Washington is 13 inches long,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and weighs  $20\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Prof. J. V. Brower, in his "Memoirs of Explorations in the Valley of the Mississippi", has a plate representing a stone axe found in Minnesota and owned by C. E. Haines, which measures 14 inches in length and weighs 180 ounces. Specimens even larger than the above have been found.

J. R. Nissley, of Carlyle, Ill., in an article in "The Archaeologist" for November 1893, mentions that gooved axes of monstrous size and weight averaging about 12 pounds each, are frequently found along the Kankaskia River, and propounds the question, "Why were they made and who were the giants who used them?" In a description of Mr. Drummond's axe published in a St. Louis paper, occurs the following: "It certainly required a great warrior to do battle with a weapon of this size." It is probable that

these mammoth axes were never utilized as weapons of warfare, but were used around the camp for various purposes, such as driving stakes, splitting logs, breaking sticks and other similar operations. Prof. Brower says that in Northern Minnesota such implements were often for securing water through the ice which often reaches the thickness of 30 inches in that region. It is claimed by some archaeologists that similar specimens were used as ceremonial objects.

### **Beecher Changed His Mind.**

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

General James McLeer, a while postmaster of Brooklyn in 1880 has refused \$100 for a letter from Henry Ward Beecher, which he never even published until recently. A note of Mr. Beecher's containing a check for \$150 was returned from the dead letter office in Washington, and when he received the usual notice he sent this to the postmaster:

"Oct. 28, 1880. Colonel McLeer. Dear Sir:—Your notice that a letter of mine was dead and subject to my order is before me.

"We must all die! And, though the premature decease of my poor letter should excite a proper sympathy (and I hope it does), yet I am greatly sustained under the affliction.

"What was the date of its death? Of what did it die? Had it in its last hours proper attention and such consolation as befits the melancholy occasion. Did it leave any effects?

"Will you kindly see to its funeral? I am strongly inclined to cremation.

"May I ask if any other letters of mine are sick—dangerously sick? If any departs this life hereafter don't notify me until after the funeral.

Affectionately,

HENRY WARD BEECHER."

On learning that the letter contained a check Mr. Beecher called at the office and withdrew the request for its cremation.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### *Reminiscences of A Coin Collector.*

In 1882 my grandfather, then quite an oldman, wrote me a postal card (which I still have,) Trondhjen, in the Land of the Midnight Sun, saying, "I am saving some old coins for you". He wrote me again from St. Petersburg, saying that he had some more old coins and medals.

My younger friend may easily imagine with what feverish interest I awaited his homecoming and what preparations I made for the display of my prospective treasurers. I already had several Canadian cents, some German 1 and 2 pfg. piece, English half pennies and a few French Sovs; but I was to receive coins from Russia and Sweden and Lapland, those far off, and to me almost fabulous countries.

They came at last, and a rich collection they made. Foremost in point of interest and value was a beautiful gold coin, a 5 kroni piece of Oscar II King of Sweden, next came a gold five franc piece of Napoleon III of France, I placed it second because I had seen some of them before, in France, and the Swedish piece was new to me. After the gold pieces came a silver one kroni piece of Christian IX King of Denmark, and Varians French and Belgian one mark piece, a German one mark piece, some English shillings and a Florin, and quite a number of the smaller silver pieces, of England, 50 centimes of France, and a rare avis in the form of a 50 lepton piece of Greece; and this latter was for a long time the pride of my collection, for Greece seemed so remote, and although the date was 1879, it seemed as if it must belong to the days when Homer sang, for that was the only Greece I knew of then.

The rarest of the copper coins was

one from Finland, but I was -so disappointed when I learned that there were no coins for Lapland. I had such vivid ideas of Lapland, it seemed as if I could hear the tinkle of bells in the steeples and see the reindeer drawing the hardy Laplander whenever I thought of that wintery land on the boarder of northern Russia.

Then were two beautiful medals too, one in white metal and one gilded, both commemorating the great exposition held at Moscow in 1882, their inscriptions were in strange outlandish characters and were the pride of my boyish heart, for they always attracted the greatest attention when my collection was shown to visitors.

In 1883 to 1884 my collection languished somewhat, for the reason that one of my relations travled abroad during those years, and as yet I have not heard of dealers in coins, but I maintained some exchanges through the medium of "Harpers Young People" and it is probable that to my exchange notices in that paper I was indebted for a circular from a coin dealer. His circular said that the dealer bought and sold coins of Greece, Rome, ancient and modern silver and copper, etc. I read it many times, and determined to save up and buy coins, my collection was locked up, the coins polished and attractively arranged, and the saving begun. I derived myself most of the things that my boy friends considered necessities, candy, baseballs, marbles etc, and accnmulated a dollar and a half. My father obtained a money order for me and I wrote to the dealer asking him to send me as good a collection as he could for \$1.50

The collection came and I was surprised and delighted with its extent, 30 coins, all different and some of them over 100 years old. I studied and puzzled many a long hour over some of the strange ones. Some have legends and abbreviations that I couldnt read, others had effigies of sovereigns of whom I have never heard.

(To Be Continued).

## The American Society Of Curio Collectors.

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kansas

Vice Presidents—Thomas L. Elder, 238 Sheridan Ave, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; G. J. Remsburg, Oak Mills, Ks; Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnett St., New Brunswick, N. J.

Sec'y and Treas.—Wm. Warner Jr., 1731 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Official Organ—The WEST.

Department of Mineralogy—G. Montague Butler, Supt. Golden, Colorado.

Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave, Providence, R. I.

Dept. of Conchology [Marine Pacific Division] Chas. Russell Orcutt Supt, San Diego, Calif. [Terrestrial Division] Charles Russell Orcutt 365 12th St. San Diego, Calif.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Supt., Marietta, Ga.

Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis, 1131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Supt, San Diego, Calif.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Supt., Roxabell, Ohio.

Department of Birds and Mammals—W. E. Snyder, Supt, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, Eas: Peru, Iowa

Cost of Membership.—Initiation fee, 10 cents; annual dues, 25 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils coins, etc. for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn; C G Moehling, Des Plaines, Ills.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Ass'n Ont, Canada; J. J. Price, 1322-7 st Des Moines, Iowa; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, So. Dakota; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Calif.; Joel H. Dabose, Huguenot, Georgia; or Guy Bogart Brookville, Ind.

### REPORT OF A. S. OF C. C. FOR JAN. 1903.

#### Fellow Members:—

Our society during the year of 1902 has steadily grown stronger, and covers a wider field than ever before. So let each and every one put their shoulder to the wheel and push onward, so that at the close of the year 1903 our society will have reached the 1000 mark. "Where there is a will, there is a way". Begin now.

It is to be regretted that the society must soon lose so large a number of its members and for no other reason than delinquency, strange too, when the amount of dues annually are within the reach of all. However this may be, after Feb 1st 1903 all delinquents whose numbers appear in that issue of the WEST will be dropped and are barred from any further benefits. The Publisher of the WEST will then discontinue sending the WEST to these numbers.

Any delinquent member can reinstate themselves by the payment of all past dues and annual dues for the year 1903.

Wishing all the members of the A. S. C. C. a prosperous New Year I am

Your Secy,  
Wm. Warner, Jr.

Take Notice;—The Sec'y desires to call attention to the fact that an error

committed by him in publishing Nos. 263 245 as edlinquents in Nov, WEST, these members are fully paid up and not delinquent. They will kindly par-poon this error. No 450 pub. as applicant in Dec. WEST is already a member of this society holding No 294.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

- 448 G. A. Vincent, Fairmont, W. Va.—War and Indian Relics, shells.
- 449 Chas. E. Harsh, Fredonia, Pa.—Ind. & War rels. U S coins, foreign relics.
- 450 G. H. Blakeslee, Eddysville, Neb—Stamps, coins, paper money, etc.
- 451 Earl K. Metcalf, Ft. Thomas, Ky.—Ind. & War relics, china, paper money etc.
- 452 Wm. M. Ahrens, 64 Willson St., Sanata Rosa Cal.—Coins
- 453 L. Wayne Coleman, Turon, Kan.—Coins, stamps Ind. & War rel. shells
- 454 Chas. M. Lee, Ticonderoga, N. Y.—shells coins, paper money, post-marks etc.
- 455 C. F. Pike, Bx. 141 Boise, Idaho—Minerals

#### APPLICATIONS.

- 456 I. E. O'Hail, Wooster, Ohio.
- 457 H. E. Mornyer, Klamath Agency,



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

Ore.

458 Jas. T. Byrne, 867 Hayes St, (No state given)

459 Robt T. Gentry, Sonora, Ky.

460 W. M. Semans, Delaware, Ohio.

461 L. E. Hills, Marion, Iowa.

462 D. L. Ziegler, Delaware, Ohio.

463 I. N. Vail, 411 Kensington Place, Pasadena, Calif

464 H M Kull, Latrobe, Pa

### FINANCIAL.

Amount Cash rec'd since July 21 '02 including \$5.04 on hand at that time \$39.60.

Total expence acct. since July 21 '02 on acc't of postage, Cash to Brodstane, stationary and all necessities pretaining to the office. \$35.25

Total cash received..... 39.60  
" expenses..... 36.40

Bal. cash on hand 12 | 29 '02 3.20

### DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS

428-Jno. H. Clay, Marietta, Ga.

### RESIGNED.

264-Carl Haessler, Milwaukee, Wis.

382 H. Spencer, St Cloud, Minn.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

No. 14 G M DuBose from Lisbon, Ga. to Octagon, Ga.

No. 204-Victor L. Smith, from Ottawa, Kansas to 913 So. 15th St, Tacoma, Wash.

No. 123-Clarence Young, from Lawrence, Ark. to St. Louis, Mo. in care of Barnes Medical College.

No. 118-F. O. Nelson, to 13th & Hays St., Boise, Idaho.

No. 202-Albert Carter, to 410 E. 5th St. Los Angeles, Calif.

No. 273-A. R. Talbot to Drawer G. Wallingford, Conn.

No. 80 C. A Lentz, Ashville, N C.

No.-301 E. S. Johnstan, La Fayette, Ore.

No.-325 O A Baner, Bx. 126, Peirmant, N. Y.

### DELINQUENTS.

Nos. 4 13 17 22 24 33 39 43 48 53 58 62  
65 70 75 81 92 98 99 109 110 112 115 117

120 122 123 127 131 137 138 140 142  
133 147 148 152 157 160 162 165 166 168  
171 174 175 180 183 184 187 188 190 191 192  
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246 247 250 253 256 257 258 260 262 266  
269 270 272 274 276 277 278 279.

Wm Warner, Jr. Secy.

## Prehistoric Relics Wanted

By department of Archaeology recently established at Philips Academy Andover, Mass.

Andover, Mass., Dec. 8th, 1902.

Editor of the WEST:

Dear Sir—Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., has recently established a Department of Archaeology. My object in writing you is to encourage the preservation of stone, bone and clay prehistoric art forms. In your section of the country are frequently found various "Indian relics". These have direct bearing on the history—or rather pre-history—of America, and as such should be preserved in fireproof buildings for the study and edification of present and future generations.

I am persuaded that there may be persons who have found some remains of the ancient Indian tribes, "Mound builders," etc., and that possibly, they would be willing to send them to us. We shall be glad to pay express charges on any and all boxes of specimens sent to us, to mention the gifts in our report and to give the donors due credit in our exhibition cases.

All these axes, pipes, spear heads, clay vessels and "strange stones", should be carefully preserved somewhere, where they may be of service to the public and to science. Archaeology—technically followed—is a new science in the United States and it is more important than the average reader imagines, for these stone "relics" have a direct bearing on the antiquity of man.

I shall be glad to correspond with persons who have "relics in their possession. Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,  
Curator,

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### *The Coinage of the British West Indies and Neighboring Colonies.* 3 3 3

By WAYTE RAYMOND. A. N. A.

### Municipal Collecting BY F. E. HALBERT

(Continued from Last Issue.)

In South America, our attention is called to the coinage of the colony of British Guiana. The first coinage for this colony under the British rule was in 1809 and was modeled after the old Dutch system of stivers and guilders. The denominations are three, two, one, half, and quarter guilders in silver, all bearing on the obverse the laureate bust of Geo. III. in armor, and GEO-  
RGIUS III. DEI GRATIA.

The reverse bears an oak wreath containing a crown over a large figure, denoting value, the whole surrounded by the legend, Colonies of Essequibo & Demarary Token 1809.

In 1813 a copper stiver and half stiver appeared, with a similar obverse, the bust being draped, and the legend slightly altered, Georgius III. D. G. Rex. The reverse is the same as last except the value which is in words. In 1817 the same denominations of silver were issued, with the laurate draped bust of Geo. III., similar to that on the English coins of that period, and Georgius III. D. G. Britanniarum Rex, on the obverse. The type of the reverse is the same but the legend is changed to, United Colony of Demarary & Essequibo 1816.

In 1832 William IV provided a similar silver issue with the addition of the eight guilder. The obverse has a plain head of Wm. IV surrounded by Gulielmus IIII D. G. Britanniar. Rex F. D. The reverse is the same as that of George III. In 1836 a variety of the reverse was coined with the words, British Guiana, in place of the older name.

Going over to Central America we come to British Honduras, which has for its sole coinage a lone little cent, similar to that of the Straits Settlement. The obverse head of Victoria with cornet, Victoria Queen. The reverse, a large 1 within a circle of dots, with British Honduras, One Cent and date.

When a city government takes to collecting, it usually does the thing up in grand style. New York City decided that it would collect a few live fish; so the old "Castle Garden" of former immigrant fame was taken and fitted up at great expense for its new occupants. A large number of tanks with sides of glass were put in and arrangements were made to furnish either salt or fresh water according to the needs of the occupants of each tank. These tanks were all large and deep so one could look straight into them, instead of looking down into them from above. This gave anyone a splendid opportunity to study aquatic life at short range, while the fish were sporting in their native element.

To the lover of animated life, a visit to the aquarium is both a delight and a wonder. As you pass in, you are requested to leave all packages, your walking stick or umbrella at the check room. There is no charge for this. Next you are requested to "pass to the right", this prevents a lot of pushing, and elbowing if there is a good crowd.

In the centre of the building are two or three large pools for such of the specimens as are too large for the tanks. Here the writer saw an enormous sturgeon weighing about 250 lbs swimming about, apparently trying to find a place to get out. He looked very much like a log as he moved easily about. There was a couple of immense turtles in another pool.

But the smaller fish were more interesting to me not so much in size and movements, but in color. Here were some of the most beautiful shades of red, bright blue, orange, yellow, silvery white, and various sombre hues of grey-brown.

Here were fish not over an inch long; others, over eight feet. A man, who in his early boy-hood days, tried to lure the finny tribe with a bent pin and a piece of twine, could enter the aquarium of New York City and be lost to the world and entirely oblivious of those around him. It would carry him back to the green fields and he would recall the time when he laid on his stomach on the bank of the meadow brook, and carefully tried to catch one of those speckled beauties with his hands, that had hidden under an overhanging sod.



## CURIO DEPARTMENT

**By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A. S. of C. C.**

A lock of Napoleon's hair was sold at auction a year or two ago. It was accompanied by the letter which Napoleon sent with it to a Mrs. Le Vaux. The letter runs thus: "Enclosed is what I promised you; it is small but precious. I have but little left."

these Venices, with their thousands of canals, lived, and did their unconscious part in the great plan of evolution". Now the life has gone, the cells are crushed, the canals are closed, and only the frames of flint, compressed into a homogeneous mass, remain.

The largest quantity of amber is found on the southern shore of the Baltic between Memel and Königsberg, where it is cast up by the action of the ground swell after the Northerly gales. It is also found on the coast of Sicily, on the shores of the Adriatic, on the English beach of Norfolk and Suffolk, and at Cape Sable in Maryland. Mining for amber in beds of brown lignite or wood coal is carried on in Prussia, and it is found in excavations all over Europe.

Dr. Herman Strecker of Reading, Penn., who died about 12 months ago possessed the finest collection of butterflies in existence. There are only three other collections which in any way compare with Strecker's—the collections of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, a private museum of Berlin, Germany, and the collection of the Rothschilds, in England. Dr. Strecker corresponded and exchanged specimens with all these. The other three great collections are of butterflies only, and do not include moths. The Strecker collection includes butterflies and moths whose haunts in life are in every portion of the discovered globe, not excepting the regions close to the poles, the wildest forests of Africa, India, Australia and South America, and the smaller islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. Some of the specimens cost \$100, several \$50 and \$60, and scores of them \$5 and \$10.

It has been discovered that the great city of London rests on a foundation of skeletons—hundreds of thousands of skeletons that extend east and west, north and south, from boundary to boundary of the world's metropolis and beyond. There they lie, compressed into a compact mass by the superimposed clay, gravel, sand and surface structures. These skeletons were once the frame work of living beings—beings that were the most simple of multi cellular animals. known as sponges. Many thousands of years ago, when the great sea ebbed and flowed where London now stands, these metazoon organisms, these cities of cells,

The site of the lost Indian city, Mascoutens, which was reported as having 20,000 inhabitants in 1675, has been determined by the labors of Thomas Clithero, of Portage, Wis., now extended over



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

many years. It was the largest city in all Indian history, so far as United States territory is concerned, and the descriptions of the Jesuites in the course of the seventeenth century, closing with Marquette and Joliet in 1673, are said to have been verified.

The earliest mirrors of which mention is made in history were in use among the Israelites in the time of Moses. That gentleman, as recorded in the Bible, commanded in a certain emergency that these articles should be transformed into wash basins for the priests. They were made of brass. Doubtless similar utensils of this and other materials were in use long before that. At that same period black glass was employed for the purpose, as well as transparent glass with black foil on the back. It is related that the Spaniards found mirrors of polished black stone, both convex and concave, among the natives of South America.

The Chicago Historical Society is the owner of the most valuable set of private papers in America which remain unworked into historical volumes. This is the diary and correspondence, state and personal, of James K. Polk, which was purchased of the heirs in Nashville for \$3,500. The diary is contained in forty volumes full of interesting data and comments. Impressions of the different members of the Polk cabinet are found under the dates when the meetings were held. The correspondence covers a period of twenty years—one of the most important and trying periods in American history. It is in Polk's own handwriting and is remarkably legible. There are letters from Andrew Jackson and replies from Polk, negotiations on the Oregon boundary, the re-annexation of Texas, communications with the British parliament over what then were vexing questions, and a complete history of the progress of diplomacy of that time. The

Chicago society acquired a bargain when they purchased these valuable relics at such a ridiculously low figure. Collectors living in or near Chicago should not fail to see these splendid historical relics.

The Kaiser has turned archaeologist. It is a new hobby with him, but as he usually breaks out in a new place every few months it is not unusual. While making a visit to West Prussia some weeks ago he came across a party of local scientists digging into a burial mound near Koggenhofen. When he learned what they were up to he abandoned the programme he had laid out and remained with them during the entire day. He was well rewarded, for they found several interesting prehistoric articles, including four almost perfect bronze urns. The Kaiser was delighted. He acted as if those urns had been buried a thousand years ago expressly that he might find them, and he gave orders that a wing be added to the museum at Elbin with a tablet in the walls to inform the public that it was his gift. He also directed that special show cases be made for the exhibition of the urns and the other relics found that day, with an inscription that they had been discovered in his presence. The consequence of all this is a revival of archaeological interest throughout the entire empire, and the palace at Potsdam is rapidly becoming a museum of prehistoric arts and industries. Everybody who seeks the Kaiser's favor now sends him an old piece of pottery or bronze.

In the abysses of the oceans, below 500 fathoms many animals have either imperfect eyes or none. Their condition in this regard affords a suggestive parallel to that of cave life, and the causes are probably just the same. Science is of the opinion that all deep sea life originally emigrated from the shallows.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

When the autograph collection of the late Frederrck W. French was sold at auction in Boston a few months ago, the highest price paid was for a remarkably fine letter of William Whipple of New Hampshire, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, written from Philadelphia on June 23, 1776. This brought \$31. Another unique document, an agreement with King Philip, was sold to a Boston collector for \$30. Included in the sale were autographs of Revolutionary officers, members of the old Congresses, signers of the Declaration of Independence, Presidents of the United States, foreign rulers and American and English authors.



The scientists of the Peabody museum at Yale have set up a prehistoric dog, which is certainly the only specimen of the kind on this continent and is probably the only one in the world. Its scientific name is *Dromocyon Vorax*. It was dug out of the mountains of Wyoming and is supposed to have lived in the Eocene tertiary period. It was discovered by the late Prof. O. E. Marsh in 1872, and it lay in the Peabody Museum's cellar until a few months ago, when the museum professors determined to bring it to the front and show Yale visitors what the ancestors of the dog of today looked like. This dog is in the same room with the baby dinosaur, another animal from the past, but found in the same state. In life he was the size of a large wolf. He is remarkable for the size of his skull, which is one half larger than the skull of a Siberian bloodhound. The brain cavity is very small. The muzzle is of moderate length and height, slightly constructed behind the canines and obliquely truncated in front. This dog, in a straight line measurement from his tail to his nose, has a length of about seventy-two inches.

The Chicago Record Herald some time ago had on its editorial page the following 'Plea for the Abolition of Relic Hunters':

Some temporary stairs that President Roosevelt walked upon while he was in Meriden, Conn., have been sold at auction for a big price to a local militia company, which will preserve them in its armory as priceless relics.

Also it is announced that one of the wheels of the carriage that was wrecked when the President so narrowly escaped death at Pittsfield, Mass., is to be exhibited in the time museums of the country. These instances merely serve as reminders the American people are probably the worst relic fiends in the world. Whenever Americans visit the tombs of great men or celebrated buildings, or other things of historical interest, the custodians must double their precautions in order to keep the relic hunters from cutting or chiseling or digging.

Something ought to be done for the relic hunters. Why can't they be so surfeited with relics that they will cease to hunt for more? Let our Presidents save all their old shirts, their worn-out socks, and the rest of their cast-off clothes, to be distributed among the relic hunters. While the chief executive is on his travels let the authorities in every city and town which he visits put down boards which he may walk over for the benefit of the relic fiends. Between heats he might put his hands upon the umbrellas and walking sticks of other relic hunters thus spreading joy, and perhaps by making the relic common help to destroy its value in the eyes of the relic hunter, who is a nuisance that ought to be abolished in some way.

Wouldn't this Editorial writer be willing to pay over a few shekels of his good money for a relic of Guttenberg, or Caxton or Ben Franklin? Wouldn't he now? Honest?

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

Turquoise mining in New Mexico is of very remote origin. Many of the present mines when located indicated operations by the inhabitants of New Mexico at a time prior to or contemporaneous with the Aztecs.

●●

The largest egg laid by any European bird is that of the swan; the smallest that of the golden crested wren.

●●

The crocodile's lower jaw is not socketed in the skull, as is the case with other animals, but the skull is socketed in the jaw, so that the animal can lift the upper part of its head as upon a hinge and so capture whatever prey may be at hand without going to the trouble of getting upon its legs.

●●

It is said that hornets never use the same nest a second season.

One of President Roosevelt's diversions, when he is not shooting bear, is collecting clay pipes. He has a most remarkable "pipe museum" containing every known kind of clay pipe. It has recently been added to by a remarkably complete and interesting set of pipes collected for him in England. The donor is an old friend and comrade. This new set of pipes, all of English origin comprises some remarkable varieties, such as are seldom seen even in London. Some of the Welsh Clays, for instance, are both curious and ornamental. Specimens of the "church warden" variety are also represented, as well as the "Cheshire cheese" brand of pipe.

●●

Sometime last summer the Curio Editor noticed that Eustace Furlong, an assistant professor at the University of California, had discovered a cave full of fossil bones on the McCloud river, in Shasta county. Prof. Merriam of the university believed then that Furlong had discovered a "Fissure cave," and

that to fill this crevasse in the earth had taken thousands of years. In that case the discoveries would lead back to an indefinite period, and the successive layers of soil and gravel would be a storehouse of geological curiosities. We have heard nothing late from this "find," and would like any of the California members of the A. S. of C. C. to communicate with us further regarding it.

●●

George K. Cherrie, curator of the Brooklyn Museum, attached to the Institute of Arts and Sciences, sailed some weeks ago for Cayenne, Guiana, in the interests of the Museum and also for the British and Rothschilds museums in England. He is collecting butterflies and mammals. Benjamin Gault of Chicago, who went to South America in the interests of the Field Colombian museum, accompanied Mr. Cherrie. This is Cherrie's first experience in search of relics of prehistoric ages but he has made several previous collecting trips. The party was well equipped when it left this country and expected to be absent until about February or March of this year.

●●

Since his return from South Africa Lord Kitchener has been bothered by autograph hunters and snap-shooters. To a young man who had served in South Africa, and who had asked him for his signature, the general said: "Young man, make your own autograph worth something; mine's worth nothing."

●●

In Lahore there is or was a massive building made of bricks and mortar, but the builders, who erected it in about the year 320 B. C., understood their business so well that the fabric defied the engineering efforts of four successive governments to remove it. India, too, can show plastered buildings white and shiny like marble and as smooth and polished as glass.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### The Spanish-American Philatelic Society.

Founded January 1, 1900

An International Association for collectors in North, Central and South America

### La Sociedad Filatelica Hispano-Americana

#### Administration 1903

President, Hon. J Francis Steegers y Verera,  
O'Reilly 9, Havana, Cuba  
1st Vice Pres, Hon. Felipe Naveda, Urbina 8,  
Toluca, Mexico  
2nd Vice Pres, Major Ernest F. Wurtele, Que-  
bec, Que., Canada  
3rd Vice Pres, Ricardo Galvez Galbraith,  
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Secy Treas, A D Blair, Jr., 600 W Church St.,  
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Attorney, [Abogado], Hon. W H Broadbent,  
Kansas City, Mo, U S A  
Librarian, [Bibliotecario], Enrique Menen-  
dez, Bonachea, P. O. Box 22, Camajuani,  
Cuba  
Expert Examiner, Rev Rudolph Stollinwerk  
Liebenthal, Kans, U S A  
Director of Sales and Exchanges, Hon. C W  
Merriman, Beloit, Wisconsin, U S A  
International Secy, Chas Willard Myers, Box  
711, Wichita, Kans, U S A

#### NATIONAL SECRETARIES

Brazil, Antonio Gomez, M, Rio Janeiro  
Guatamala, Dario T Lacunza, Port San Jose  
Bolivia, Jenaro Flores G Casilla, 80 La Paz.  
Ecuador, Simon Intriago, Boite 343, Guayaquil  
Surinam, R. E. Comvalius, Bx 64, Paramaribo  
Mex., Regino Farias, Apartado 615, Mex D F  
Peru, Carlos Tirado, Apartado, 993 Lima  
Cuba, Miguel Lazaro, Calle Obispo 39, Havana  
Paraguay, Teodoro Labrano, Aregua  
Canada, Maj. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, Que  
Yucatan, T Mediz Bolio, Calle, 65, 517, Merida  
Nicaragua, Arturo Ortega, Managua  
Chile, Federico H Liendo, Casilla, 153, Iquique  
Honduras, S. Fules Romero, San Pedro, Tula  
British Guiana, L. G. Rodriguez, Georgetown,  
U S A, Robert C Edgar, Wichita, Kans  
Arg. Rep., Alejandro Malaguzzi, Bolivar 169  
Costa Rica, Amando Cespedes M., San Jose  
Colombia, Antonio E Rincon, Bogota, Bx 339  
Puerto Rico, Jose M. Cerecedo, San Juan  
Salvador, Jose T. Lagos, San Salvador

Directive Board, Comision Directiva, J Francisco Steegers, Chas Willard Myers, A D  
Blair, Jr, Amando Cespedes M, Frederico H Liendo, Rudolp Krause, Carlos Tirado.  
Union Lealtad Y Igualdad.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Permit me, fellow members, to express my most sincere thanks for the honorable yet certainly undeserved position with which I am entrusted. Believe me, I shall take to heart all the best interests of the beloved association which has been pleased to so honor me, and shall cooperate with my humble services towards the propoganda of our Institution throughout all Spanish America. With assurances of my best consideration, I remain

J. F. Steegers, Pres.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TREASURER

Fellow members: As this is my last report prior to retiring from this office I desire to express my appreciation of the untiring efforts and loyalty of all our members, representatives and officers in every country on our continent.

To me, as the founder of this society, it is a real pleasure to note the gradual growth of our organization and we start the new year with a more prosperous condition than ever before. A worthy

monument of our society is its Commemorative Booklet just issued, and it will certainly be of material benefit to the organization.

We have the spirited encouragement of our newley elected officers and I particularly wish to mention the Department of Sales and Exchanges under the direction of our worthy fellow member Mr. Merriman, an advanced philatelist and of many years of experience. Then comes my successor Mr. Blair, whose loyalty to our society is well known, also Mr. Menendez of Cuba, in charge of our Library.

I have the honor to report for the year 1902 as follows:

Members ..... 100.  
Resignations ..... 2.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Received from membess during  
year ..... \$52.00

#### EXPENSES.

To official Organ Philatelic West.  
For reports and advertisements \$17.00  
To La America Postal, Arte y

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

|                                                                 |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Letras, ads .....                                               | 4.00  |
| To Ad in El Filatelico Comercial, of Costa Rica and Ecuador ... | 2.00  |
| To Exchange Books and Printing same .....                       | 3.25  |
| To 500 Membership Certificates...                               | 1.50  |
| To stamps for free distribution....                             | 3.25  |
| To Ad. in Filatelia and Postage on Circ .....                   | 1.00  |
| To Payt on Year Books.....                                      | 10.00 |
| To Ad. in Bolivia Filatelica .....                              | 1.00  |
| To 500 Illustrated Circulars and Constitutions (in English)...  | 2.00  |

\$44.00

Balance on Hand .....\$ 8.00

### NEW MEMBERS.

Miss Maria J. Gonzalez, Camajuani, Cuba.

Mignel Jimenez Garcia, Comajuani, Cuba.

Francisco Flores Moreno, Camajuani, Cuba.

Elicier Q. Luarez, Bogota, Colombia.

Rafael Barberi C., " "

Augusto Merchan, " "

Luis Rosas, " "

Alfonso C. Quijano, " "

Focion Soto. U. " "

Javier Favela, Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Jose M. Nuno, Havana, Cuba.

Ramon Seijas Garcia, " "

### APPLICATIONS.

Manuel Aracena Navaro, Serena, Chilli. [36]. Merchant. References Liendo & Co. Representatives of the Socy. in Chile.

Dr. Jose del Transito Gonzalez, Serena, Chilli. [40] Professor. Refs. Liendo & Co.

James C. Mills. Pennington Gap. Va. c-o American Stave & Cooperage Co. [38] Refs. Chas. Willard Myers.

Respectfully submitted,  
Charles Willard Myers, Sec'y.

## Philatelic Notes from Mexico

By FELIPE NAVEDA, Member 2, Spanish-American Philatelic Society

Realizing the fact that the equivalence of Mexican money in the Universal Postal Union is on a basis of 2 cents for each 5 centimos, 4 for each 10, and 10 for each 25, and having taken into consideration all referring to these respective values some changes in the present issue of postage stamps have been made necessary.

The Postal Department has given out the following regarding the manner in which the new stamps shall differentiate from those now in circulation.

1 centavo lilac

2 " green

4 " red

5 " yellow

10 " orange on blue ground

These stamps will bear the national coat of arms of the Republic of Mexico. Besides these shall be issued the following:

### POSTAL CARDS

2c Coat-of-Arms in relief, on background of emerald green.

### STAMPED ENVELOPES

5c same design, in relief on yellow back ground.

### WRAPPERS

1c same design, in relief on lilac background.

The issuing of these new stamps shall not nullify the present issue already in circulation and shall be used until the Postal Department shall order otherwise.

## We Promise

To make each issue of the WEST more interesting, more extensive in scope and more valuable than the preceding number. Why not subscribe now, and get the full benefit?

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS

### Kansas City Philatelic Society.

Kansas City Dec 22-02.

Regular meeting called to order by Pres. Canfield and following members present. Bescher, Brown, Broadbent, Cunningham, Hurst, Loewen, Maurer, Phinney, Stephens, Wynne, Mittman, Liebel and Kelley.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Mr. I. A. Wright was elected to membership by acclamation.

Sales Supt Hurst had first circuit ready to go out.

The evening was spent in showing and discussing stamps.

Adjourned 10 P. M. to meet again Jan 9—1903. Room 412 Bank of Commerce Bldg. Respectfully Sub.

W. P. Kelley.

Secy.

3324 Peery Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

### Disfigurement of Illustrated and Pretty Souvenir Cards.

Many collectors of souvenir cards have been very much disheartened at times to receive a pretty souvenir card and find at some conspicuous part of the picture on the back of the card, a round black post mark announcing the time of receipt at their local P. O. and in the case of a Foreign card, an old castle or delicate landscape, may bear the startling and surprising label—"Paid all. New York, N. Y. and date."

When Congress on May 19, 1898 passed a law allowing picture cards to be used postally, it does not seem right that they should thus be unnecessarily disfigured.

The fact of the matter is, the P. O. department at Washington does not approve of view cards being postmarked on the picture side or postal cards on the message side.

Collectors who find their cards thus disfigured, would do well to call the attention of the P. O. Department to such carelessness.



NEBRASKA  
PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY. 222

Nebraska's  
Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.

V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.

Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.

Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.

Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.

Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.

Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.

Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg.

Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha; Hopson & Peterson.

### SEC'Y REPORT

How many members have tried the Sales Dept under Wendt is well worth trying, and he also gets out a good Auction Sale each month; see one in this number. Renewals, G Koehke, Platts-mouth Bx. 1217. New Members: FA Muller, Asst PM, Peake, Nebr., Dr L Michael Shelton, Nebr; Applications, BF Morgan, Fremont, 20S Logan, Ref. Brodstone and Parmelee. Hopson, one of the Omaha member has got out a neat pocket stock book, see his ad on another page, and in next number of WEST will have coin editor who used to be old Neb. boy and deal in coins.

### SALES DEP'T (DEC. 1902)

A few weeks ago this dept was opened; however we can already report that 12 parties are using the same either buying or selling or both.—12 books have been received. Cat value \$8600; 9 books are in circulation, cat. \$69.38. This is the best time to be placed on the circuit. Let me hear at once if you want to help this dept either buying or selling. Rules for a stamp. (Stamps of the Dept. are priced remarkable cheap.)

H. Wendt, Sterling Neb.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Kansas Phil. Soc'y

I am sorry to say I have but very little to report this month. Not a single application for membership, and no member have paid their dues. The year of 1903 has now come, which should remind us that most of us are now owing the society 25 cents for dues, and the printer has to have his pay every month. I should be pleased if I could hear from many of you without having to writing a personal letter to each of you asking for these dues. A few dropped out the past year that we much regret, hope they will decide to renew, and come back and be one of us, and none of our present list will drop out.

The following new members have been admitted by our trustees:

50. C. W. Brenneisen, Kansas City, Mo. 51. B. Grant Jefferies, Chicago, Ills., 86 Evergreen Ave. 52. Jas. H. Little, LaCrosse, Wis.

As soon as I receive cards from our president I will send out membership cards to these new members, also to all those who have paid their dues. A revised list of our membership shows with the addition of these new names only 37 active paid up members. Let us make it 50 as soon as possible.

F. A. LILLY, Sec.  
Sebetha, Kans.

#### SALES REPORT.

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| 27 books in cir last report, val | \$161.65 |
| 25 books received since          | 283.54   |
| 52                               | \$445.19 |
| 38 books retired during Dec.     |          |
| (from which was sold \$36.00     |          |
| or 18 per cent. value            | 200.57   |
| 14 books in cir Dec. 26, 02      | \$244.62 |

Members should send for Sales Department books, 2 for 5c, and send in their duplicates. I will guarantee good sales if the prices are right. If you have nothing to sell you can buy stamps for your collection at low prices. Wishing all the members a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Respectfully,  
W. P. Kelly, Supt.,  
3324 Perry ave, Kansas City, Mo.

### Southern Philatelic Association

#### ANNUAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held Jan. 31, for officers for the year 1902. Forward your ballots by mail to the Secretary, and be sure you mail it in time to reach him by the date named.

Joel H. DuBose, Pres. S. P. A.

#### TO OUR MEMBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Many thanks are due brother Bradley of the Virginia Philatelist for the kindly attention given us during the period his magazine has served us as official organ. He has always had a word of encouragement for us, and though his magazine has appeared very irregularly it has no doubt been owing to circumstances he was unable to control. A philatelic society cannot, however, live and prosper with an irregular appearing official organ, as our decimated membership attests. Brother Bradley hopes soon to be able to have his magazine appear on time, but our members have lost confidence. We have, therefore, though regretting exceedingly to give up the dear Virginia, decided it is best to make a change.

Our secretary has made arrangements with the Philatelic West and henceforth our reports will appear in that organ. We feel now we can, with more grace, ask those who have let their membership drop, to return and help us set the grand old ship adrift again. We feel confident we will soon regain our former prestige and soon be again one of the first societies of the land.

Fraternally yours,  
Joel H. DuBose, Pres. S. P. A.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT, S. P. A.

Our president having issued the call for a mail convention I take pleasure

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

in submitting the following report for your approval:

President, Joel DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
V. Pres., F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.

Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, 3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Sales Supt., C. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.

Int. Secy., F. Myers, Alice, Tex.

Librarian, E. Maxon, Winter Park, Fla.

Trustees, H. G. Askew, H. A. Herzog, both of Austin, Tex.

Members should send their ballots to the secretary. Result will be announced Feb. 10, 1903.

Dues for 1903 are now due and payable. Send for application blanks. Let's all get together now and re-establish the Grand Old S. P. A. We can do it now that we have an official organ. Bradley's paper has served us well in the past, but we must have an organ that appears on time.

Fraternally, W. P. Kelly,  
Sec-Treas. S. P. A.

3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

Any stamp collector of good recommendation may become a member by applying to secretary. Benefits: Mutual co-operation for the protection of honest collectors; for the furtherance of philately in general; annihilation of frauds and schemers by exposing them; collecting, investigating and assisting members in any way. Become a member and help us. With every complaint send 4c for purpose of investigation or adjusting your claim if possible to do so. A great many will pay rather that be published.

President—E. Chandler, Roanoke Va.  
Vice-President—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.

Librarian—H. Ingram, Hempstead, Texas.  
Sales Supt. and Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Int. Secy.—H. Goday, Washington, D. C.  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hopson, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.

### REPORT OF SALES SUP'T. S. P. A.

|                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| On hand July 20, 1902, 8 books, |          |          |
| value                           |          | \$67.26  |
| Received since                  | 32 books | 144.81   |
| Total                           | 40       | \$213.07 |
| Retired                         | 26 books | 132.69   |
| Leaving on hand July 10, 1903   | 14 books | \$80.38  |

Of the books retired 4 were returned "no purchases." From the remaining 22, stamps were Sold to the value of \$13.28.

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
| Insurance fund July 20, 1902 | 2.42 |
| On books retired since       | 1.24 |
| Total up to July 10, 1903    | 3.66 |

I will furnish blank books free, and if you will fill them with good saleable stamps, they will sell. Am in need of buyers for circuit list. You will find a nice assortment at very moderate prices. Joel H. DuBose, Sales Supt., Huguenot, Ga.

### NEW MEMBERS.

J S Mayer, Minneapolis Minn., 206 N 3rd st; C Dalton, Stillwater, Okla; A Huffman, Denver, Colo., 142 W Ellsworth st; W R Gardner, Latrobe, Pa., 628 Spring st; J S Keffington, Philadelphia, Pa., 421 Chestnut st; R Robinson, Kansas City, Mo. 1022 McGee st; R. H. Graham, Windsor, N S, Canada, J Zug, Everett, Wash; Estrella Stamp Co., Baltimore, Md., 52 N Arlington; J Sohn, Deadwood, S D, Bx 578; L McCann, Lake City, Minn; Bx 101; N S Moore, Naples, Ill, Bx 14, A A Hyde, Sherman, Tex. 1030 E Lamar st; G B Bryan, Ticonderoga, New York; Roger Diehl, Tama, Iowa H A Boies, Detroit, Mich, 36 Gratiot ave.

Readers should not forget to send 4c with every claim if they wish secretary to try his help on same.

Complaints made by E Smith on J J Singer of Omaha, Nebr., and says been reported in New York Philatelist and several other papers. We notice ad of Blake of California still in foreign papers, he used to be in South Dakota, and how many got paid? Scott Williams Co. of Seattle, Wash. in some of American stamp papers, and wonder if got any cash yet for ads.

H Smith of Cincinnati, O. reports A O Slate of Detroit. Any others.

Been several complain on D E Johnson of New Castle, Nebr, and he writes been away cause of delay.

Hillman of Massachusetts reports Bedford Stamp Co. of Pittsburg, Pa. Any others?

C Brewster of Ohio reports M C Kendall of Emmetsburg, Ia, moved to Granville, South Dakota,

## The WEST Opinion Contest.

It will interest you—read about it.

The WEST is published for its readers. From them its primary support is derived. We want to ascertain wherein they like and dislike the WEST.

Every one of our readers thinks this article entertaining or instructive or not so, that department interesting or superfluous. We want every reader to express his approval or disapproval, to suggest attractions, additions, or curtailments, that, in his opinion, would improve the paper. If any particular article or department appears interesting, or if interest is lacking, we want to know about it and know why. As an incentive to our readers to send us their opinions on these matters, we announce this Opinion Contest. In this contest, only yearly subscribers are eligible to enter. There are no further requirements. Literary merit is not so much a desideratum as originality. Terseness is preferable to verbosity.

---

### THE AWARDS.

For the best reply to the questions set opposite, the following awards will be made:

1. To the writer of the best reply, Ten Dollars worth of stamps or camera goods, his choice.
2. To the writer of the second best reply, same to the value of Eight Dollars.
3. To the writer of the third best reply, same to the value of Five Dollars.
4. To the writer of the fourth best reply, three yearly subscriptions to the WEST, or one three year subscription, or equal value in advertising.
5. To each of the writers of the fifth, sixth and seventh best reply, two yearly subscriptions to the WEST, or one two year subscription, or one inch in advertising space.
6. To next twenty contestants, one yearly subscription.

### THE QUESTIONS.

Each contestant is required to answer all of the following questions.

1. What do you suggest as an improvement to the WEST? Wherein has the suggested improvement merit?
2. Which department of the WEST do you prefer? Why?
3. Which department do you like least? Why?
4. What feature of the WEST, if any, do you regard with the least favor? Why?
5. Of all the articles which appeared in the WEST during 1902, which did you like best? Why?
6. Do you think it advisable to print portrait cuts on the cover of the WEST, or do you think they should preferably be inserted inside.
7. Of all the monthly philatelic and photo papers published in America, which do you like the best? Why?

---

The advertising space awarded to successful contestants is made transferable, if desired. The subscriptions will be credited to the contestant, his subscription being extended, or they will be credited to whoever he designates. The names of the successful contestants will be published in the April number of the WEST. All replies must be in Superior prior to March 25. Address all replies to L. BRODSTONE, Superior, Nebr.





# Camera & News



Editor, F. J. CLUTE, San Francisco

## An Afternoon With My Kodak By LILIAN ANNA DAY Denmark, Iowa

Not long ago I was asked by a lady in the country to come to her home the next Saturday and take some pictures. As an account of this day's experience may give an insight into a few of the trials that make such an expedition memorable, I will ask you to live again with me in thought that day of work and worry.

I loaded my kodak with four plates and at half past twelve I was well on my way. It seemed to me I had gone hardly more than a mile, when here I was at my destination. Upon entering I was told that I was to take a picture of two little cousins, girls of perhaps two years of age. "Oh, dear me!" I thought but I would do the best I could. The little girls were in the parlor post haste to look me over, and I tried to make friends with them, for I knew my future success depended largely on winning their good will. While one mother was arranging the natural curls of her little girl and the other was taking down curling pins, I looked to the condition of the light and shade in the room. By the time the light had been properly adjusted the little girls were in spick and span order, ready to have their "pitchers taken." Now the excitement begins, the two mammas sat down near me, grandmother comes in, an older brother, about 10, I should judge, comes from somewhere and wishes to "be showed how the thing works." I am very sorry, but I can't explain now, for the babies are getting fidgety, and who wouldn't with so many eyes fastened upon them? By joint consultation we decide that Bessie should sit and Rosy should stand beside her. They are placed in the correct attitude and the mammas and grandmother go on something like this: "Now sit still Bessie," "don't do like that" "mamma will whip you if you don't do as the lady tells you" (I have not said a thing yet), "grandma wants you to be nice little girls, for we are going to

send one of the pictures to Aunt Mary," "That's right," "Harry, keep still or you will make them laugh!" After about ten minutes steady chatter, I venture to remark that it might be well to keep as still as possible and I will try to attract their attention. This is a new idea and I have the floor. The girls' attention must be held while I count four. I get the correct focus, set the kodak, take out the dark slide and then open my watch and hold it right where I want them to look; just as the shutter opens with a click, both pairs of eyes look for the source of the noise and the picture is ruined.

Then a volley of questions, "Was it all right?"—"Did they move?" etc., etc. I think I would better try one more of the same position for I am afraid they didn't hold their eyes quite steady. Then follow many threats, entreaties and admonitions. When there comes a lull in the tumult, I find something different to attract their attention and pull the slide, snap the shutter, this time with better success. Possibly this picture will be all right, with considerable stress on possibly.

I will not weary you with an account of the dreadful time I had taking a picture of an elm tree which was so high could not possibly get far enough away from it to get it all on the focusing screen. My plates were fil'd after I had taken a view of the barns and twelve head of horses in a forty acre lot just back of it and it was a great relief to get into my buggy and collect my disordered thoughts after the excitement of the afternoon.

Soon after I got home I developed my plates. The pictures of the little girls were both blurred and one half of the elm tree was missing. The barn yard scene was a conglomeration of almost everything. Rather discouraging, do you think? Yes I know it but it is a fine opportunity to learn human nature, to discipline one's patience and to cultivate ingenuity.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### American Camera Club Exchange

President—H. V. Thornton, 304 N.  
State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Secretary—L. T. Brodstone, Superior,  
Neb.

Why not become a member? It costs  
you nothing if a subscriber. Member-  
shipcard sent for 5c, Foreign 10c.



### MEMBERSHIP LIST

- |                                                            |                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 3652 T J Rogers Big Rock Mich                              | 8 Otto F Harrington Nueva Gerona              |
| 3 A Bennett 2 Pittston Pa 800 Luz-<br>erne Ave             | Isles Pines Cuba                              |
| 4 F G Hurd Hyattsville Ky                                  | 9 Miss Annie Jons Burwell Nebr                |
| 5 Francis Hunter Alloa Scotland                            | 3690 Beatrice Dixon Cork Ireland              |
| 6 J Waldron Harrison Ark                                   | 1 P Sinclair Cnaigmiller Scotland             |
| 7 F Johnson Denver 19 club bldg                            | 2 G Kotting Amsterdam                         |
| 8 Miss L Palfrey Hobert Tasmania                           | 3 G Swnder Tadcastle England                  |
| 9 J Thurman Andersin Ind                                   | 4 C Galynd Holland Railway Amster-<br>dam     |
| 3660 E Lammin Grimsby England                              | 5 S Ricker Lisbon Me                          |
| 1 C Brunner Flae Willow Mont                               | 6 Miss Blehkinsop New Castle Eng              |
| 2 Miss Mackillop Pollokshields<br>Scotland                 | 7 A French Exter N H                          |
| 3 H Morris Central Falls N C                               | 8 Miss Doffelmeyer Grand Forks ND             |
| 4 C Martin Tazewell Va                                     | 9 Ed M Vargas Iropuado Gto Mexico             |
| 5 L Wheeler Rochester New York<br>230 Scio st              | 3700 G Frederirh Parkersburg W Va             |
| 6 F Allen Stowbridge England                               | 1 A Kuecht Chicago 107 Dearborn               |
| 7 J Miller Gagetown N B Canada                             | 2 J Wanbecq A:werp Holland                    |
| 8 A G Clark Terryville Ct                                  | 3 R Graham Windsor N S Canada                 |
| 9 F Schouhart Buffalo N Y                                  | 4 E C Clarey Bloomington Ill                  |
| 3670 J Workman Morrison Ill                                | 5 C C Philippus Croningen Holland             |
| 1 D Hivon Vrnitia Pa                                       | 6 R Stephens Danbville Ill                    |
| 2 F Smallenbwk Crongien Holland                            | 8 C Maynard Opourt Portugal                   |
| 3 A Utter Georgetown N Y                                   | 9 C Higeley Salamanche N Y                    |
| 4 H Stevens Pasedena Calif                                 | 3710 A Koebele Almeda Calif                   |
| 5 K Bills Muscogee I T                                     | 1 E Hill Catoosa Ind Ter                      |
| 6 D Romero Arrenquilla Columbia                            | 2 C Carazo Cartago Costa Rico                 |
| 7 A Peas Wilson N Y                                        | 4 J Oliver Galveston Tex                      |
| 8 C Welcome Westfield Mass                                 | 5 R Scott LeGrange Ind                        |
| 9 C Homan Mt Pleasant Tex                                  | 6 F Stahler Waverly Ohio                      |
| 5680 N Boswell Ridgeville Ind                              | 7 J E Toste Bx 32 San Juan P Rico             |
| 1 P Moody Haarlem Holland                                  | 8 R Relf Decorah Iowa                         |
| 2 C A Snow Lime Rock Ia                                    | 9 M D Compos Monterey Mexico                  |
| 3 W Hosel Chimitz Germany                                  | 3720 Dr Schumarcher Wolcott Ia                |
| 4 J T Hinkson Jan Juan Porto Rico                          | C H Collins Chatham N J                       |
| 5 W Cocfiled Ft. Dodge Ia                                  | 2 J Gamell Port Spain Trinidad                |
| 6 T Fitzgerald Georgetown British<br>Guiana Bx 210         | 3 H Williams LeClaire Ia                      |
| 7 Mrs Pendred Shooba RdEltern-<br>Elternwick Vic Australia | 5 B Ellis Hong Kong China 8 Pad-<br>ders Hill |

# The Philatelic West.



Established 1895.

Amalgamated With The Omaha Philatelist  
The Curio Monthly & Photo Exchange Bulletin

A 100 Page Illustrated Magazine Published Monthly at Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

*Official Journal of the Following Societies, Aggregating Over 12000 Members*

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors Protective Association of America, Boy's Collecting Society, Michigan Camera Art Association, Pan-American Camera Workers League, Spanish-American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Open Window Club Philatelic Society, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographer's Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, International Stamp Collectors Association, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association.

Vol. XXII.

FEBRUARY 1903

No. 2

Entered at the postoffice of Superior, Nebr., as second class mail matter.

L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher,

SUPERIOR, NEB., U. S. A.

E. H. WILKINSON, Managing Editor,

2825 CHARLES ST., OMAHA, NEB.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

CAMERA NEWS: F. J. CLUTE,

16 Marye Terrace, San Francisco

FOREIGN REVIEW: R. R. THIELE, Manchester, Wis.

CURIO: ROY F. GREENE, Arkansas City, Kans.

DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY: REV. L. G. DORPAT, Bx. 37, Wayside, Wis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT: C. A. NAST, Cor. 16 and Curtis, Denver, Colo.

PHILOCARTY: MISS M. KELLER, 62 Wisconsin street, Chicago.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 50c per year 3 years \$1, postage free in the U. S., Canada, Mexico. Other countries \$1, 4 shillings 4 marks, 5 francs or 5 pesetas.

Send Money in any safe way. If you send stamps send lowest value, not over 1c face. Money sent in unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

Interesting MSS, items, suggestions and good half-tone, zinc and electro cuts always solicited. The WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

Advertising rates 10c a line. Lower rates based on length of time and amount of space

Advertising copy should reach us before the 25th or 18th if proof is required.

The WEST is of unequalled value as an advertising medium. It covers territory that no other paper enters, and has the largest field of any. Official organ of 25 prominent Societies. THE OLDEST COLLECTORS' PAPER IN AMERICA PUBLISHED BY A NON-DEALER. The largest paid circulation—comparison of subscription books invited. Considering results and circulation, the WEST is the cheapest monthly for the advertiser's use. The longer you stay, the better it pays. An experiment solicited.

¶ We have received the annual year book of the Spanish-American Philatelic society, of which society the WEST has the honor to be official journal. The publishers have entitled it "The Spanish-American Commemorative Booklet and Philatelic Directory", although we consider it worthy of a better name than "booklet". It contains interesting matter in both Spanish and English; and is profusely illustrated.

¶ The long heralded United States new issue is gradually making its appearance, the two, five, eight and thirteen cent and the special delivery having been issued. The last mentioned is a beautiful stamp and is receiving the praise of all. Judging from these fore-runners, this set is going to be a very pretty one indeed and interesting.

¶ Mr. Jas. Welsh, our Australian representative, sends us a copy of the new Victoria official, which is the one penny surcharged O S, the surcharge being punched, not printed. It seems that some technicalist discovered that the postal acts of Victoria had no provision for surcharging by overprinting, so this absurdity resulted.

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## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

¶ It becomes our sad duty to chronicle the deaths of Reverend I. D. Decher, of West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Ernest Hammer, of Schnectady, New York.

••

¶ Our Opinion Contest, inaugurated last month, is proving popular beyond our greatest expectations. The idea, a new one, by the way seems to meet with popular favor, and our readers are vieing with each other in the competition for the prizes. We would like to have each of the 12000 readers of the WEST take part in this contest. That would mean an immense task for the editor, to be sure, but the invitation and wish is made without reserve.

••

¶ Under France, "Newspaper Stamps", Scott annotates: "The 2c lilac is only a fiscal stamp, and the 5c rose and 5c blue were never put into use".

¶ Under France, "Journal Stamps", Gibbons annotates; "These stamps represented a fiscal and postal charge combined. The 5c were for the Department of the Seine and Oise, and the 2c for all other departments. The 5c imperf., and in blue and rose, perf., are only proofs, and were not issued".

¶ Thus do catalogues disagree. Scott stigmatizes the 2c lilac as a fiscal stamp; Gibbons lists and prices a 2c mauve, which is the same thing, the difference between mauve and lilac being, largely, a matter of individual opinion. Scott condemns the 5c rose and the 5c blue as never in use: Gibbons explains that the 5c imperforated and the 5c blue and 5c rose perforated, were proofs and never issued for actual postal use. But Gibbons catalogues a 5c mauve, perforated, and prices it \$6.25; Scott omits mention of any such stamp at all.

¶ When authorities are contradicuous, what is the poor collector to do? Why, consult the oracle. In this case, the oracle is the Department of Inquiry of the WEST. "Which catalogue is correct, Gibbon's or Scott's?" is the question which has been propounded to Mr. Dorpat, and the reply he makes may be considered authoritative.

¶ Questions like this one aptly illustrate the tendency of the present day collector to abandon the superficial. It is not sufficient for him to be told that this or that is so; he wants to learn why this or that is so. When one cataloguer places the hall-mark of authenticity on a stamp by listing it and another cataloguer designates the same stamp as spurious, he inquires "Which is correct?" He knows that so close is the association of history and philately that such differences should not occur, but that if they do, history is the supreme authority.

••

¶ Miss Madeline Keller, of Chicago, has been added to the editorial staff of the WEST, she assuming charge of the Souvenir Card Department. Miss Keller requires no introduction to our readers, she having entertained and instructed them in philocarty for some time. We have also added a Numismatic Department with Mr. F. E. Ellis, of St. Louis, as editor. Mr. Ellis is one of the better posted men of the country, and we anticipate for our readers a thoroughly up-to-date and valuable department.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### A Country of Rarities.

(By Frank C. Young.)

British Guiana, owing to the great number of rarities among the earlier issues and consequent impossibility of completeness, as well as the great number of surcharges and other varieties, is probably one of the least popular of the British colonies with average collectors. Undeservedly so, as even among the more common varieties are many beautiful stamps and much food for study, and to the philatelist who loves to ponder on stamps he may never hope to own no country has greater interest.

The first issue, in black ink on colored paper, was printed locally from movable type in 1850, on the inauguration of a postal service for the colony. The design is the well known but not generally possessed rough circle with "British" above and "Guiana" at the bottom in Roman capitals, the value in a more or less straight line in the center, with the word "cents" in italics. The earlier catalogues give only the 4, 8 and 12 cent values, but later has been found a 2-cent value on pink paper, used for a short time for local or drop letters, which is of exceeding rarity, but eleven copies being known to exist.

The extreme simplicity coupled with the variability of the design, and its consequent liability to imitation and forgery rendered it a stamp which could only serve a temporary purpose. As a safeguard against the use of fraudulent stamps, each one issued was authenticated by writing with black ink across the face of the stamp the initials of the postmaster at Georgetown, Mr. G. R. Dalton, or of a clerk in the same office.

All of the stamps of this issue are of considerable rarity, much more so

when cut square than when trimmed to the shape of the stamp, and are not found in an unused condition, which tends to a supposition that this, like a later issue, was not sold to the public, but affixed by the postoffice employes on payment of the rate demanded.

The second issue, 1852, printed by Waterlow & Sons in London, consisted of 1c and 4c values in black on this surface colored paper, and, judging from the appearance of the design, was rather hurriedly gotten up to supply a deficiency until the regular engraved issue could be prepared. There are two types of each value, the variation occurring in the waterscape depicted in the center of the stamp.

Reprints were made in 1865 from the original dies on thicker paper and perforated 12½. As, however, sufficient margin was left to allow for fraudulent trimming, the thickness of paper and the fact that the surface coloring of the paper used in the reprints has a tendency to rub off, is the best test for distinguishing them from originals.

The most notable thing in this issue is the engraver's error in rendering the colony's motto, "Damus petimus que vicissim" as "patimus," thus causing the government official to be charged with selecting a motto which they could not spell. The error was, however, chargeable solely to the engravers and printers.

The "patimus" stamps were soon superseded by an engraved issue from the Messrs. Waterlow, also of two values, 1c and 4c, of which there are four minor types and two shades of each type. This issue was dated 1853 by the insertion of one figure in each corner of the design.

(To be continued.)

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

(C. M.)

A very interesting report, obtainable upon application to the Fish Commission, is that upon the Fish and Fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands, by President Jordan of Leland Stanford University.

For concentrated misinformation, the following from the British International Philatelic Review is hard to beat:

"Collectors of coins will be interested in knowing that the one dollar gold piece which the United States Mint has for many years given over coining is about to be revived and put in circulation by the Commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in accordance with permission granted by act of congress. The old design, which consisted of an Indian's head, with the famous feather head-dress on one side, is, however, to be discarded, and the new coin will bear the head of Jefferson on one side, and of Mr. McKinley on the other."

Those interested in botanical or entomological questions should send to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of the "Report of the Editor for 1902," as this pamphlet contains lists of all the publications of the department, many of which are perfect handbooks on the subjects of which they treat.

The new series of stamps, as the members appear one by one, receives nothing but praise. They are as high grade in character as the paper money.

The issue of the two-cent of the new series to our office was marked

by a rather amusing incident. The "Star" published a statement that the new stamps would be on sale the following morning and the stamp clerks were consequently overwhelmed with requests for them. After much irritation it was found that the person whose duty it was to make requisitions for them had forgotten to do so, and none were available. As a consequence, fourth class offices like Zepp, Virginia, have an ample supply, while the philatelists of our village are still without them on January 26. The flag so much talked of as appearing on this stamp is hard to recognize, and cannot compare with that on the 30 cent of 1869.

The total number of Cuban stamps issued through this government is as follows:

|                              |            |            |           |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 200,000                      | 1,003,000  | 20,000     | 5,500     |
| 250,000                      | 581,750    | 80,000     | 1,596,500 |
| .....                        | .....      | .....      | .....     |
| 170,000                      | .....      | .....      | 100,500   |
| 120,000                      | .....      | .....      | .....     |
| .....                        | .....      | .....      | .....     |
| 740,000                      | 1,584,750  | 100,000    | 1,702,500 |
| 1-cent .....                 | 4,000,000  | 13,000,000 | .....     |
| 2-cent .....                 | 4,000,000  | 27,564,480 | .....     |
| 2½-cent .....                | 2,000,000  | .....      | .....     |
| 3-cent .....                 | 400,000    | 2,000,000  | .....     |
| 5-cent .....                 | 4,000,000  | 5,500,000  | .....     |
| 10-cent .....                | 400,000    | 1,800,000  | .....     |
| 10-cent special delivery ... | 20,000     | 650,000    | .....     |
| Total .....                  | 18,420,000 | 50,514,480 | .....     |

The new one cent stamps were issued on the 9th of February in Washington. They make a better showing than the 2 cent, as the green makes a clearer impression than the smeary red used on the 2 cent.

Still I can not refrain from a word as to what I consider an interesting number. Plenty of advertisements make both the publisher and reader glad. When there are plenty, they are usually well varied, and the reading of them brings not only orders to the advertiser but pleasure and profit to the reader.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Notes For U. S. Collectors.

By E. R. ALDRICH.

Among the new precancels in January were the 2c and 5c for Painsville, Ohio, inscription in two lines between rules. The Binghampton one cent can be found with both black and red surcharges for 1-03.

For collectors of "beyond the sea" American revenues, Preston Pearce has a very interesting article in the December Morley's, upon Provisional American Philippine revenues.

A bisected two cent due used as a provisional one cent at Jefferson, Ia. on a piece of the original cover sold for \$8.10. A good price for a postal curiosity.

Everybody's magazine for February has an article on Benj. Franklin which is profusely illustrated with portraits of that illustrious diplomist which can not fail but interest philatelist.

The superb collection of match and medicine stamps brought together by Geo. L. Toppan, ex president of the American Association formed the nucleus of January Wolseiffer sale, not only did this collection include a nearly complete series of the lower priced stamps but also many of the great varieties listing \$50 or over..

Are double perforated revenues worth enough more than ordinary specimens to pay for dishonest manipulation by those not over scrupulous. Today, the prices they bring would unhesitatingly cause one to say no, but the fancy prices which they were held at fifteen years ago would warrant a different answer. The following prices from Sterling's 1888 catalogue shows the margin skillful manipulators had to go on in those days.

|                   | ordinary | double<br>perf. |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1c blue and black | \$ .03   | \$ .50          |
| 2c "              | .01      | 1.00            |
| 10c "             | .01      | 2.00            |
| \$1 "             | .05      | 1.00            |
| \$5 "             | .50      | 2.50            |

The new Minneapolis weekly, "The Philatelic World," is the authority for announcing the highest precancelled value yet known, the \$1 surcharged for use in Chicago, the specimen noted being in the collection of Walter Gates, of Teaticket, Mass.

Speaking of precancelleds reminds me that the organization devoted to the collectors of this interesting class of stamps held their annual election in December and is in full working order. The exchange superintendent writes me that nearly \$150 were ready to start on circulation in books averaging \$5 a piece. Those wishing an application blank can secure one by addressing me at Benson, Maine.

The Philatelic Era lists an interesting curiosity in the form of a two cent stamp, current issues with no lines in the right hand triangle, while the left hand one is normal. The specimen is used and is the property of a New York firm and was used in that city.

Up to Feb. 1 have heard of four of the new series in use, 2c, 8c 13c and the special, although the supply of old 1c and 15c were such that it was not unlikely that some offices may have been surprised with those value also in new design.

A Washington correspondent who has seen the design of the new dollar stamp is enthusiastic in his praise of the new design. The head of Farragut is almost full view and is said to be exceptionally faithful. Many, however, will regret the supplanting of the hero of Lake Erie for the hero of Mobile Bay.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Notes From Europe

By J C AUF DER HEIDE, S H D  
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, EUROPE

The new catalogue for 1903 of Yoert & Tellier has appeared. It is a book of 796 p. p. and fully illustrated. Collectors or dealers who want to do business with french philatelists must buy a copy, the price is only 3 francs, or 3½ francs postpaid.

A stamp Show or Exhibition will be held from 11 till 16 April 1903 in Metz. 15 gold medals, 15 silver medals and 10 bronze medals are to be awarded to the best things exhibited. Mrs. Hugo Krotsch and Paul Kohl of Leipzig, Pierre Mahe' of Brussels and Carl Willadt of Gforzheim will act as presidents.

France will get new postage stamps from 1-30 centimes in March, 1903.

Some of the German philatelic Christmas numbers have already come to hand. They are all, plenty of advertisements.

Mr. Walter Morley, the well known London dealer in fiscal stamps bought the stock of fiscals, railway and telegraph stamps of the late Mr. Charles Roussin of Paris from Mrs. Hugo Griebert & Co.

The new stamp for the Dutch Indies are in preparation. In the next number of my paper, "De Postzegelgids" which will be a fine Christmas number of about 12 large pages I will bring the reproduction of the new stamps. Of course the new issue will bring a rush in the now circulating surcharges, and prices of them will surely advance highly. In most catalogues in the English language as Scotts and Stanley Gibbons, the prices noted for these stamps are not correct. The best values are the 2.50 12½ blue and the 25c, red and blue, then come the 20c green and the 50c brown and green, then the 13c brown and last

the stamps, for inland postage is the 10c grey.

I was very glad to see in the last number of the WEST, the two counterfeits of Mr. Harold Roe Smith, with whom I made some business, when he lived in Stuttgart and that of Mr. Antonio Rincon, whom I knew for several years. I find the pictures the most attractive in your paper.



### BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

A Parisian dealer has issued a simplified catalogue, in which no surcharged stamps are included.

The "I Gildi, '02-'03," surcharge on the Iceland stamps, means "valid or available for postage during 1902-3."

The report of the postmaster general for last year shows that of the 30 cent due stamps 5,690 were issued and of the 50 cent 5,300.

On the commemorative stamps recently issued by Bulgaria may be seen the names of three battles—Shipka, Starazagora and Sheynovo.

Victorian "cancelled to order" stamps may be recognized by the cancellation. In the ordinary cancellation the ink is put on in blotches, in the "cancelled to order" stamps the cancellation can scarcely be seen.

The U. S. 7 cent stamp was issued in March 1871 to meet the demand occasioned by a reduced rate of foreign postage under the postal treaty with the North German Confederation.

The 5 cent Taylor was issued for the new letter rate of postage under the U. P. U. convention of 1874, and this reduction of foreign rates rendered the 7, 12 and 24 cent values unnecessary, and they were discontinued.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Inscriptions on Stamps BY L. G. DORPAT

**EGYPT:** Of the original or ancient Egyptian language very little is left in Egypt now, except in the Coptic, which is practically a dead language too, and we find none of it on the stamps of the country. The common language there is a dialect of the Arabian. On the first issue of Egyptian stamps, however, we find the Turkish language, because Egypt was then under Osmanish supremacy. Ismail bought the Egyptian post office in 1865 and placed it under the care of an European officer by whose effort it was greatly improved (first issue of postage stamps); in the following year (1866) he obtained a concession from Turkey granting him almost independence and the title of Khedive (pronounced Khedeev). This accounts for the dropping of the Turkish language from the stamps in 1867 and the adopting of the Arabian which was used ever since, later in conjunction with French. Another example of how stamps reflect the history of a country.

In the centre of the first issue we have "MASR", the Arabian name for Egypt, corresponding with the Hebrew "MIZRAIM" of the Bible. The word reading upwards at the right "TAMAGAH" I do not know. At the top is the word "POSTAN" meaning "post" and at the left downward "MASRIEH" Egyptian. The values are "BESH PARA" 5 para; "ON PARA" 10 para; "IGHIR MI PARA" 20 para; "BIR GHURUSH" 1 piastre; "IKI GHURUSH" 2 piastres; "BESH GHURUSH" 5 piastres; "ON GHURUSH" 10 piastres. Ghurush is also pronounced Kirsh.

In the issue of 1867 we find above "TAMAGAH POSTIVEH MASRIYEH", evidently of the same meaning as the inscription on the first issue.

The first word at the right in the tablet seems to be "ISAMANEH", but I am

not sure and do not know the meaning. The middle word is the numeral of value "KHAMSE" 5; "ASHARAH" 10; "ASHARIN" 20. The word at the left I take for "FADDAH" para. Of the piastre values I have but one to hand, and I can not make out the inscription.

The issue of 1872 to 1879 has essentially the same as the foregoing, but is so indistinct, that it is very hard to make out all parts of the inscription on any one of the series. On the issue of 1879 we read "POSTIEH MASRIEH" Egyptian, below, and at the side the value in "PARA" and "GHURUSH". Later the Arabic inscription takes another place and the millieme (= 4 para = st e) appears as "USSHER AL GHIRSH".

The due stamps have to the right of the value a word which I read as "MUSTA-HUK" meaning probably "to pay". Para sometimes ends with H, sometimes with T; the latter denotes the plural, the former the singular (singular standing after all the numbers from 11 to 99).

The envelopes have nothing new. Arabian or Egyptian numerals:

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1: ahad, awahed  | 15: khamst asher      |
| 2: etueu         | 20: ashrein           |
| 3: tlate         | 30: tlatin            |
| 4: arba          | 40: arbain            |
| 5: khamse        | 50: khamsin           |
| 6: sitte         | 100: maye             |
| 7: saba          | 1000: alf             |
| 8: tman          | $\frac{1}{2}$ : nussf |
| 9: tisa          | $\frac{1}{3}$ : tult  |
| 10: ashara       | $\frac{1}{4}$ : rub   |
| 11: ahad asher   | 1-5: khums            |
| 12: etu asher    | 1-6: suds             |
| 13: thatet asher | 1-7: sub              |
| 14: arbaet asher | 1-10: usher           |

(To be continued.)

Social Philately should be assiduously cultivated. The collecting instinct is one manifestation of miserliness.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.



The Argentine Revista fitly begins the first number of its ninth year of existence with the portrait of its honorary president, Senor Rodolfo Laass, who is also the president and general manager of the South American Bank Note Company of Buenos Aires. We collectors, who have often admired the beautiful work of his establishment on so many South American stamps, are interested in learning that Sr. Laass is an omnivorous collector, but especially strong in Uruguay.

The annual report of the Sociedad Filatelica Argentina published in this number would make profitable reading for many a larger society. The society numbers only 54 members, and yet look at the high grade paper it publishes! To be sure the Revista cost it about \$700 last year!!

The Revista illustrates the new type adopted for the definite Paraguayan issue to which we have before alluded. It is a good deal larger than the present issue; the lion has become tired of sitting and is depicted standing on all fours. More details later.

All of No. 4-5 of the Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica de Chile is taken up by a full translation of Mr. Bacon's researches on the first issues of Chile as originally published in the London Philatelist. To be sure it is worth it; no article of greater importance has anywhere appeared the past year.

In its November number Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal had cast some serious aspersions on the Cuban 1c surcharged on 3c, intimating that it was speculative and that the authorities had

disposed of it to friends only, not to the public. These reflections were brought the notice to of Sr. Figueredo, the Postmaster General of Cuba, and so roused his indignation that he requested the Cuban Philatelic Society to send a committee to him, so he might clear himself before the philatelic public. The interview took place on Dec. 31 and in its January number the Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana gives an account of it. Most of the facts are already well known. According to Sr. Figueredo, the Provisional Government had purposely let the stocks of stamps run low; the new orders had to pass through diplomatic channels and hence were delayed; in the meanwhile the picture postcard craze had invaded Cuba and as a result the Department suddenly found itself without 1c stamps. Hence the surcharge. As the 200,000 printed were exhausted in three days, a second edition was prepared, but the new supply arrived from Washington and the surcharges were burned. Sr. Figueredo also informed the committee that a new issue commemorative of the establishment of the Republic was in preparation, that it would probably run up to one peso, and that no definite decision on designs, colors etc. would be made without consulting the Cuban Philatelic Society. Whereupon the Society of course placed its treasures of philatelic knowledge at the disposal of the government.—Surely never before have philatelists received such direct official acknowledgement as this and we may well congratulate our Cuban fellow-collectors on the influence they exercise. Let us hope that the new issue may be a credit to them.

The continued article on the postmarks of Cuba is of great interest; 211 postmarks have already been illustrated.

We beg to thank our Cuban colleague for its kind words of appreciation for the WEST. "Cuba for the Cubans" is in-

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deed our sincere wish.

No. 12 of the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* gives some details as to the recent forgery of the current German 10 pf. stamp. They were produced by a printer named Schulze at Chemnitz; the dies were cut by an engraver named Meerstein, also at Chemnitz, while Schulze did the printing. Only 2238 of the forgeries were sold before the police gathered the forgers in. The printing plate is exactly like the official ones, with border lines, row counters, etc. The perforation differs. The originals are perforated by a comb-machine and the vertical perforation is not quite the same as the horizontal. The forgeries were perforated by a single-line machine of the gauge of the genuine horizontal perforation; thus the vertical perforation differs from the genuine.

An exhaustive article deals with the perforations of the 1867-1900 issues of Austria. Its information is in several cases at variance with the catalogues.

For instance Scott gives the 25Kr. gray lilac of 1867 as perf.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and 11; this article states that the 25Kr. exhibits no other perforation than  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . The 50Kr. perf. 13, fine impression, is said to be rare (Scott gives it at 25c). In the 1867 Levant issue  $9\frac{1}{2}$  is the usual perforation; the 15 soldi perf.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  is rare and worth about \$2. The 1892 Levant 2pia. on 20 Kr. and 5pia. on 50Kr. also exist perf. 12, but not the 20Kr. and 50Kr. unsurcharged. The 10Kr. of 1883 perf.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , 9 or  $9\frac{1}{2}$  is a great rarity (Scott lumps it with the common 10 and  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ).—But the whole article is of great interest to the specialist. Nevertheless its author advises all but the enraged specialist to confine themselves to three principal sets:  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and 12; if you want more, then take also the 11,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and 13.

As is his custom, M. Maury issues a catalogue of all stamps issued during the year with the December number of *Le*

*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*. It comprises 44 pages, including envelopes and postal cards! Enough to discourage a beginner, one would think.—The paper itself this time contains little calling for special mention.

A new comer of the reviewer's desk is *Correo Filatelico* from Santiago, Chile. Vol. I. No. 2 is dated November 15, 1902. It is graced with the portrait of Don Samuel Ossa Borne, P. M. G. of Chile. The paper looks promising and we wish it long life and prosperity.

From an article on Chilean revenue stamps used postally we quote as follows.

“ There have been used postally only the following revenue stamps:

“ 1880-81: 1, 2 and 5 centavos (arms with single numeral below, Scott R 1).

“ 1891: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos and 1 peso (same type).

“ 1900: 1, 2 and 5 centavos (same type)

“ and 1 and 5 centavos (arms with numerals in four corners, Scott R 2).

“ Of these it is doubtful whether the 1 peso was so used, as in 1891 there was no such postage stamp. But, without doubt, the 2, 5 and 10 pesos revenue stamps have never been used for postage nor ever been authorized for such use. Consequently stamps of these three values, at least, which may be found in postal collections, even if apparently postally cancelled, should be removed therefrom and should not appear in catalogues dealing only with postage stamps.”

An entire sheet of the 30 centavos rose (Scott No. 32) was lately sold at Santiago for 120 pesos.

On the 24 centavos dark blue of Paraguay lately surcharged 20 centavos three errors of surcharge are found in the word *Habilitado*, not yet mentioned elsewhere. One is spelled *Habilitado*, the other *Hablitado*, the third *Habil: tado*. The *Correo Filatelico* intimates that the print-

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ers perpetrated these with malice aforethought for speculative purposes.

*La Circulaire Philatelique* in its December number describes some curiosities which have no doubt been noticed by many collectors. They are stamps which have been printed on creased paper and therefore show blank strips when unfolded. Several of these are illustrated; curious effects are thus produced, although by rights such stamps should have been condemned as printer's waste. For instance, the author mentions a French stamp in his possession which has three such creases! Other curiosities shown have been produced by creases made before perforation.

From an article in No. 17 of *Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr* it appears that since Jan 1st of this year the Austrian Post Office Department will stamp private envelopes, wrappers and postal cards with the official stamps, as is now done e. g. in Great Britain and Germany. The description is a little indefinite, but it seems that the emperor's head will appear on these impressions in low relief (i. e. slightly embossed); otherwise they will resemble the current issue.

In a recent number of *La Cote Reelle* there is a very good illustrated article on the secret marks of U. S. stamps. The marks of the 1870, 1873 and 1882 issues are illustrated by very good enlargements (not the usual catalogue cuts). The author is also one of those who think they have discovered the secret mark of the 30c, at least, he feels sure and proves it to his satisfaction by enlargements. On the National Bank Note Company's print there is a dot which unites the two horizontal lines proceeding from the mouth of the portrait at the left. On the Continental B. N. Co's print this dot has disappeared, but its place is taken by a thin horizontal colored line extending through the frame, sometimes clear into the perforation. On the American B. N. Co's print this line is again absent, but the dot reappears and is much larger; it is now placed in the white space sur-

rounding the horizontal shade-lines. The 30c brown of 1888 also shows it.—Mr. Luff in his admirable magnum opus on U. S. stamps acknowledges that the secret mark has not yet been located; whether this discovery has done so, remains to be confirmed.

*El Filatelico Espanol* is still occupied with clearing up the difficulties surrounding many of the Spanish fiscals. In No. 28 there is another valuable article, fortified by copious extracts from the official documents, relative to the stamps issued by the College of Notaries at Barcelona for the benefit of the endowment maintained by them for unprovided widows and orphans. If a handbook of all Spanish fiscals could be written on similar lines, it would be an exceedingly valuable compilation. Mr. Fulcher's attention is respectfully directed to these articles.

With this number of the *Filatelico Espanol* we have received a copy of the Spanish-Portuguese Philatelic Annual issued by its publisher. It is a directory of Spanish and Portuguese collectors. The arrangement is unique; each alternate page is left blank for additions and notes.—Collecting seems to be popular in Spain; the directory comprises some 900 names in Spain alone. It should prove convenient for dealers and collectors desiring exchange relations.

We also acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Directory of the Spanish-American Philatelic Society. It contains the constitution of this society, cuts of all the officers and a list of the members, scattered throughout Latin America, and other Latin-American collectors. The book is very neatly gotten up and reflects credit on the society and its energetic secretary, Mr. Myers.

*Le Timbrophile Belge* in No. 61 describes some Venezuelan provisionals not yet mentioned elsewhere. I quote as follows:

"This issue was made by the Provisional Government of the *Revolucion Libertadora* in the State of Guayana, while the other parts of the Republic employed the stamps of the Government. The decree authorizing the issue of these provisionals is dated Oct. 12, 1902. The stamps bear surcharged a seal (two concentric circles, the outer one double-lined, in the centre a coat-of-arms with six stars above, between the



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"circles above: Fiscalia De Instruccion Publica, below: Estado Guayana) and more over diagonally from left to right downwards the signature Carrasco. The seal is applied in violet ink and hence almost indistinguishable.

"The signature is written by hand in black ink. Three stamps have had their value raised by surcharges, as follows: Vale 25 Cs, Vale 50Cs, Vale Bs 1, (all in thin sans-serif capitals). These surcharges, also applied in very pale violet ink, are very faint. The signature on these latter stamps is at the bottom, on the old value. We have thus the following:

- \* "With round seal and diagonal signature.
- "5c green, violet seal, black signature.
- "10c red, " " " "
- "25c blue, " " " "
- "50c orange, " " " "
- "1 bolivar blk " " " "
- "The latter two with surcharge 1900.
- "With round seal and surcharge 25,
- "50c or 1 bol. besides the signature.
- "25c on 5c green, violet seal and value, black signature.
- "50c on 5c green, violet seal and value, black signature.
- "1 bol. on 5c green, violet seal and value, black signature."

These are new to me. If we have to add all these freaks to Castro's misdeeds, something ought to be done to him, indeed.

A very instructive article on the stamps of Hamburg is illustrated with enlargements of the marks of the genuine stamps. It would be better to reproduce the cuts, but nevertheless I quote the following marks which must appear on a genuine copy of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. black:

"The two horizontal strokes at the tops of the legs of the H in Hamburg are very near each other, leaving an imperceptible blank space, while those at the base are more distant and separated by a dot.

"In the M of the same word, the left leg does not touch the horizontal stroke at the bottom.

"After the word Hamburg there is a very faint dot, placed lower than the word.

"At the left of the S in Schilling, between the ornament over the lower label and the vertical line joining the two labels, there is a small horizontal stroke slightly inclined towards the right.

"The first I of Schilling seems broken at the top; the other I is perfect.

"The ornament under the lower label at the right, exactly under the letters R K of the word Postmarke, is broken—a feature not found in the other values."

Now look at your Hamburg half schillings; there are innumerable counterfeits abroad.

The philatelic portion of El Petit Habana has dwindled to a chronicle of new issues; most of the space is devoted to baseball which flourishes in Cuba since the American occupation.

The Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt begins its thirteenth year with the January number. We wish it a long continued existence and continued valuable service in the cause of philately. Naturally most of its contents are not of a kind calling for review. Nevertheless I must call attention to the controversy aired in its pages relative to the Bavarian remainders now being offered by Philip Kosack, Berlin, the noted dealer. He obtained a certificate from the Bavarian postal authorities certifying to the genuineness of the Kreuzer remainders sold him by the Bavarian Post Office Department. But collectors were suspicious, nevertheless, and the Bavarian Philatelic Society appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Their report is too lengthy to reproduce here, but the long and short of it is that, supported by official records and former certificates, they came to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the assertions of the Bavarian officials, the Kreuzer-stamp "remainders" sold to Kosack and now offered by him are nothing but reprints. Because of the prominence of the parties concerned and the value involved the matter is creating a good deal of fuss in German philatelic circles. It will be interesting to see the reply made by the postal officials to the report which brands their certificate as a fraud.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### **Counterfeits and Their Detection.**

**By R. R. THIELE.**

(Continued).

**United States.** Mr. Brodstone has lately sent me a number of counterfeits of U. S. Newspaper and Periodicol stamps. Some others of like nature were already in my possession and it may be well to describe the entire lot for the benefit of collectors. Several of them are not apt to mislead experienced collectors, but may prove dangerous to a beginner; others are splendidly executed and would mislead even collectors of experience. All of the lot bear the word "Fac-Simile" or "Falsch" surcharged somewhere in very small type, (they were made in Germany, hence the "Falsch"), but as the specimens before me show this is easily obliterated by an imitation ink cancellation, or removed by an imitation of the punch canceller often used on these stamps.

The first of the lot are the three large stamps of 1865, the 5, 10 and 25 cent. Take the 5c first; here is where you want to get your millimeter gauge, for its size gives this forgery away for what it is. It is not quite 93 mm. in length as against not quite 95 mm. of the genuine; in width it measures 50½ mm. as against 51½ mm. of the genuine. This applies to the size of the impression of the 5c with white border.

The genuine stamps of this set are typographed, the counterfeits are probably lithographed. The beautiful line work of the bust of Washington is but imperfectly reproduced in the forgery, which fact is especially noticeable in the hair, though the differences are not such as could be described in words. The fine lathe work around the center of the design has especially bothered the counterfeiter, for it is almost impossible except by

photographic processes to reproduce the lacelike work of the machine lathe, for which reason our government uses it so extensively on its paper-money. Unfortunately it is equally impossible to give any adequate idea of the differences in words, because of the intricacy of the design. The forger has made all the lines of the lathe work too thin, and has omitted some of them, so that his lathe work looks much darker than the genuine, in which there is much more white. In the genuine lathe work there are sixteen diamond shaped openings in the upper lathework semi-circle and two half diamonds, one at either end. In the forgery there are seventeen such openings, but the lines are so confused that it is hard to count them, whereas in the genuine they stand out very distinctly. The circles containing the large Roman V at either side are not distinctly outlined on the genuine stamp, only on the inner side of each, towards the head there is a blue border line, whereas on the outside the circles are bounded only by a white line into which the lines of the lathework disappear without dividing line. On the forgery a distinct blue line borders these circles all around. Over the righthand V there are 12 horizontal blue lines in the circle on the genuine stamp; on the forgery there are only eleven such lines. Each corner of the stamp is filled by an arabesque ornament. On the genuine stamp the main line of this ornament is almost as heavy as the two white border lines which it connects; on the forgery it is much thinner than these white lines. The upper left corner of the upper left figure 5 on the forgery points directly into the central indentation of this ornament, while on the genuine it points somewhat above it.

(To be continued).

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### THE COATSVILLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A large exhibit was held by the members of the Coatsville Philatelic Society. The exhibit was held in the Y. M. C. A. building where the Club holds its meetings on New Years day.

The stamps were shown on large white cardboards; each member exhibiting the stamps of two countries. In this way all of the large countries of the world were shown and you saw the very best stamps in each ones collection, and were not bothered by looking over a lot of common ones.

Many countries, especially the European countries, were shown nearly complete. In case where a country had issued only a few stamps, several countries were assigned to one exhibition.

Besides this a sheet was arranged showing all the prominent men and women of the world, with their names, etc. Another called the "Zoo" was an exhibit of natural history showing different birds and animals. The third showed geography and different famous bits of scenery shown on stamps. A fourth showed history pictured on stamps. Another illustrated how the political changes in a country may be followed through its stamps. Another showed various oddities and curiosities, such as inverts, misprints, etc.

In this way the exhibit was made much more interesting to outsiders, and several new converts were added to our hobby.

Several prominent business men who had always openly oppose stamp collecting as a waste of time and money, came to admit that it was on the contrary quite an interesting and helpful study.

Several men visited the exhibit who had been stamp collectors when boys, and a couple of them went over the stamps and pointed out those varieties

which they had had in their collections, many of which were comparatively common then are now quite rare.

The new 13c attracted considerable attention.

More than 500 visited the exhibition during the one day on which it was open, and several members of the Club were there all the time to explain the exhibit to non-collectors. The Club received congratulations from several out of town visiting collectors as well the local newspapers. The exhibit was considered successful everywhere.

G. Covell Dary, Pres.

### CHIPS.

By E. R. Steinbrueck.

The 25 pfennige of Germany 1900 as well as the 2 pf of the same issue are the scarcest of the pfennig denominations. The 3 pfennig is not quite so rare. Senf has been asking his correspondents in every issue of his journal to mail their letters to him with a 2 and 3 pf stamp, and every registered letter with 25 pf stamps. He was well aware of the cause of his request. They say "watch the host at the table of which dish he partakes you do too, it is the best." Stamp dealers are hosts at the philatelic table.

Have you got any Argentine Republic stamps of high values with holes punched through them. Do you know why or how that hole got there? By punching, I suppose. Yes, but what for? Let me tell you. In Argentine Republic newspapers are delivered at the postoffice for distribution in large bundles, are weighed and the bulk postage is paid in stamps by the publisher. The postoffice punches these stamps and returns them to the publisher. At first the punch consisted of several parallel short horizontal lines, later a round hole, a star or some other punch



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mark and the latest punch is the word "inutilizado," as much as "cancelled," or "made useless."

In Spain a certain Society has adopted a similar scheme to the Belgian of 1893, giving the writer of a letter the liberty of having his mail detained from delivery on Sunday. In the place of the label attached to the Belgian stamp of 1893, officially issued, this Society honoring the third commandment, distributes privately a special stamp or rather label, smaller than the regular postage stamp, bearing a swallow for its design, with a ribbon on which are the words "no reportir en doningo," which means "not to be delivered on Sunday." This label is eventually posted alongside of the regular postage stamp.

Some Cuban philatelists have written to me "en espanol" in Spanish, and I must confess the whole proceeding appeared rather "Spanish" to me. But shows the confidence of a philatelist. I suppose they expect other philatelists to be posted in all foreign languages. Well—it may come to that, at present I think our Cuban brothers in philately should try to learn U. S. first and we will follow their good example by and by and learn Spanish.

The other day a Portugal 5 reis black surcharged "Maderia" stole a laugh on me. The surcharge of the right bar of the "A" just struck the nose of the King in such a fashion as to picture the effects of too much "Maderia."

Who is fixing the prices on stamps? The stamp dealers?—Not alone. It is the rarity of the stamps and the demand—consequently the collectors on the other hand. Why is it that some shades in colors of a limited number of stamps are of a higher value in the catalogue lists? Because there is a partial recognition paid to some stamps

of some countries and not all stamps of other countries by the same equal right. Unobserved they are neglected and forgotten.

According to the frequent auction sales it seems that many collectors of bygone times became tired of the hobby and have decided to retire into obscurity, or the pressure for money compels them to sell. This example is somewhat discouraging to others, if they do not know how to make up and follow their own mind. On the other hand it gives fresh collectors a chance to secure rare old stamps at a nominal price. Stamps always can be had and apparently never will rise any higher in value, than at present figures, or they may never decline.

### A DIVIDED PAIR.

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

Mr. Colman C. Starling tells us of an extraordinary coincidence. Two unused 1d red stamps of the 1857 issue which he purchased as single specimens in 1896 and 1902 respectively, prove to be a divided pair, The letters K-E and K-F show them to have been next-door neighbors on the original plate, and a peculiarity in their perforations (these being cut instead of torn apart in the usual way) practically proves that these two identical labels were printed side by side on the very same sheet of stamps. Mr. Starling has kindly shown us the stamps, which have also been submitted to many philatelists of his acquaintance; and are agreed that the stamps are, so to say, a "reunited pair." Considering the many millions of these red penny stamps printed and circulated, the coincidence of these two coming together again, the one being purchased five years after the other is certainly remarkable.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Counterfeits and Their Detection

R R THIELE

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

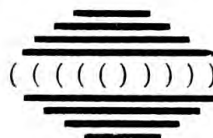
(Continued.)

There are two different counterfeits of the hexagonal 30 cents (Scott Type A5, Nos 16 and 50) in my forgery collection, but both are so heavily "cancelled" in important parts that I cannot well describe them properly. The 32 cent red orange (No. 17 and 51) is also represented by a counterfeit and not a bad one at that. The 3 and the 2 of 32 are both unfortunate in having heads too small in size as compared with the original figures, which are both rather big-headed. The chin of the portrait of the Queen is rather weak and receding on the forgery, whereas it is fairly well accented on the genuine stamp. The white space in the center of each of the corner ornaments is too large and for this reason the arms are too short and the whole ornament looks squat and pudgy. The E of Postage is too wide and therefore comes too near the end of the label, instead of leaving a considerable space there. These are the chief differences describable in words.

Next comes a counterfeit of the 96 cents olive gray of this type (Nos. 18 and 52), but this likewise does not require detailed description for the reason that here also the forger has slipped up on the corner ornaments. He has retained those of the 32 cents for his die of the 96 cents, but these ornaments on the genuine 96 cent stamp are entirely different from those of the 32 cents. They consist of two interlaced links, pointed at the ends, while those of the 32 cents are a kind of reclining Greek cross. I have two of these forgeries on the yellowish paper already described, the other on better white paper, other-

wise they are identical.

All these forgeries are "cancelled" with an imaginary postmark consisting of four parallel bars above and four below, growing shorter the farther from the center; between the two pairs of bars, there are five pairs or brackets, like this:



No such mark was used at Singapore or other Straits post offices. Many of my Straits stamps are cancelled with a frightful dauber consisting of a large round arrangement of square dots. Others have a mark made by a dauber consisting of twelve narrow bars, like this;

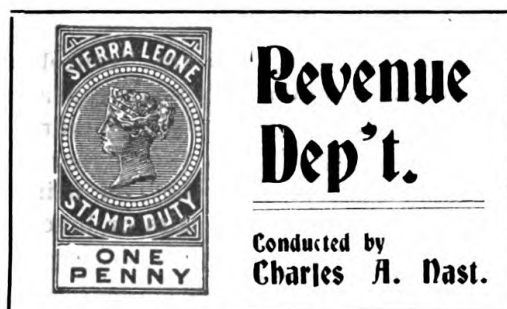


Then again there is a dauber formed of heavy bars, something like the one formerly used in this country and also in Great Britain Date stamps of Singapore are of frequent occurrence; one of the older ones consists of two concentric circles with Singapore between them in large letters but on none of my stamps is there a date in the inner circle. A later datestamp has only a single circle with Singapore in thin letters around the upper part on the inside and an ornament along the lower part; the date is in the center. Rubber stamp cancellations are frequent; they are private marks put onto prevent the stamps from being stolen off the letters and sold again by dishonest native employees.

(To be continued.)

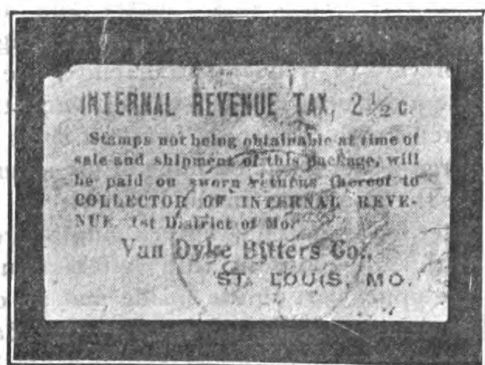
 M. R. Moore, Equality, Ill., I can't do without the WEST and don't want to miss a number.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.



Today I can confidently present to my readers a new provisional much talked about in the past, but the copy now in the writer's possession is the only one known of the "Vandyke Bitters Co."

It is rather smaller than either of the two illustrated in the August 1902 number of the WEST; but hails from the same city viz: St. Louis. The text is identically the same as the Anti Kamnia Co's and that used by the Lambert Pharmacal Co. showing conclusively that the wording of these certificates was dictated by the government's U. S. Internal Rev. Collector stationed at St. Louis.



The Vandyke provisional measures 1 inch by 1 1/2 inches and is printed in blue ink on bluish paper, hence it does not reproduce as clearly as if printed in black on white. The company has surcharged this stamp with the words "Vandyke Bitters Co" in a circle, and the date "July 15-1898" in the center in red ink. How many were so used it is not possi-

ble to state now, but it is safe to say some were used from July 1st to the 15th as the stamp is a hand stamp, permitting dates to be easily changed.

Mr. Benjamin Sigall of 124 Ludlow St, New York sends me a sample of a lot of Porto Rico stamps which he is willing to dispose of very cheap. The sample enclosed is ribband shaped and measures 5 by 1/2 inches. It is the 3 ct printed in blue on white paper and bears the imprint of the American eagle and shield in the center. It also has the words engraved "Internal Revenue Island of Porto Rico". Although the letters U S are absent it has a very American look so much so that I dare not reproduce it.

I want to call my readers attention to a certain fact. Recently in several drug stores in different parts of the country sheets and parts of sheets of cancelled proprietary stamps have been found in unused condition, notably Dr. Kilmei & Co. and Dr. D. J. & S. (Jayne & Son). It seems these firms occasionally sent out stamps to be affixed to their goods, when the price charged included the ("stamps affixed") item, and which by some inadvertence were omitted. I advise my readers to look for Dr. D. J. & S. in red surcharge, any value, and the 1/4 ct brown in black particularly.

A notable auction of U. S. Revenues was held in Chicago on Jan. 31st by our friends Wilseifer & Massoth. Many notable stamps were up for sale. Even some of the great varieties were knocked down at surprisingly good prices. Some of these brought even more than catalogue and the general run was very high. I append a few of the most interesting with catalogue and the purchase price.

| No                           | Cat  | Price  |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| 3126 12c Beudel.....         | \$20 | \$8 60 |
| 3142 1c Brown & Durling..... | 50   | 27     |



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS

|                                           |     |     |    |                            |          |            |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----------------------------|----------|------------|
| 3161 1c Clark.....                        | 10  | 18  | 20 | "                          | 234600   | 46920      |
| 3195 1c Gorman .....                      | 40  | 30  | 50 | 25 Life Ins                | 102000   | 25500      |
| 3244 1c Pierce Match Co .....             | 50  | 25  | 50 | 25 Bond                    | 328950   | 82337.50   |
| 3248 1c Powell uncut.....                 | 150 | 121 |    | 25 Insurance               | 351300   | 80325      |
| 3253 3c Richardson .....                  | 15  | 7   | 50 | 25 Certificate             | 469200   | 117300     |
| 3295 4c Barnes .....                      | 50  | 37  | 00 | 50 Bond                    | 144500   | 72250      |
| 3315 3c Brown Pink.....                   | 50  | 60  |    | 50 Conveyance              | 144500   | 72250      |
| 3350 Dalley's Error.....                  | 100 | 36  | 25 | 50 Entry on Gds            | 131750   | 65875      |
| 3364 Fleming Bros 1c .....                | 75  | 41  |    | 50 Life Ins                | 55250    | 27625      |
| 3428 4c Kelly.....                        | 20  | 7   |    | 50 Mortgage                | 267750   | 133875     |
| 3493 1c Seaburg & Johnson ...             | 25  | 18  | 35 | 50 Org Process             | 34000    | 17000      |
| 3513 4c Swett.....                        | 20  | 9   | 25 | 50 Pass Ticket             | 180625   | 90312.50   |
| 3562 3c Laird pair pink .....             | 16  | 10  | 25 | 50 Prob of Will            | 255000   | 127500     |
| A block of 4 Radway roulette brought \$1  |     |     |    | \$1.00 Convey              | 207000   | 207000     |
| A set of Emerson Drug Co. in blocks of    |     |     |    | 1.00 Pwr of Atty           | 279000   | 276000     |
| four cat \$2.20 brought \$1.90. Altogeth- |     |     |    | 1.50 Inland Exp            | 324000   | 486000     |
| er the sale demonstrated that good        |     |     |    | 1 c Herrick's Pri Die 1870 | 18.70    |            |
| Match & Medicine bring comparatively      |     |     |    |                            |          |            |
| as high prices at an auction as any first |     |     |    |                            |          |            |
| class line of adhesives.                  |     |     |    |                            |          |            |
|                                           |     |     |    | Total                      | 18561055 | 2317173.70 |

Of course the inequalities and necessities of the system and the times made other and larger additions necessary before the war closed. The above, however, was the first instalment printed.

### **Philatelic Philosophy**

No collector looks at the blank spaces in his album but he dreams of the day when he can afford to "buy everything". When that day comes he is so busy making money that he hires a secretary to fill out the blank spaces. The chances are that one's present means and opportunities afford more pleasure than any circumstance that may be forecasted.

Adding a few here, rounding out a set there, gives greater pleasure than the mere possession of thousands.

Mild envy of another's possessions may be a good thing if it inspires the envier to improve the appearance, arrangement or what not of his own collection. Mere covetousness of specimens shown by another, however, does no one any good.

The first lot of civil war stamps that reached the public made their appearance on Nov. 17th, 1862. They had been promised the public for several months prior to this and the first weeks sale was enormous. Only one, and it was the first of the private die stamps ever issued by this country viz; Herricks Pills and Plaster stamp was among the lot. The list is quite interesting and is given as follows:

| Cent              | Number  | Value   |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 Proprietary     | 3139500 | \$31395 |
| 1 Express         | 1680000 | 16800   |
| 1 Playing Cards   | 661,500 | 6615    |
| 2                 | 798,000 | 15960   |
| 2 Bank Check      | 3402000 | 68040   |
| 2 Proprietary     | 2751000 | 55020   |
| 3 Telegraph       | 578000  | 17340   |
| 4 Proprietary     | 539750  | 21590   |
| 5 Express         | 221000  | 11050   |
| 10 Contract       | 51000   | 5100    |
| 10 Pwr of Atty    | 518500  | 51850   |
| 10 Bill of Lading | 510000  | 51000   |
| 15 Inland Exp     | 229500  | 34425   |

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### On the Classification of Illustrated Postal Cards.

I have recently received a number of letters in which the following question is asked:

"Can you tell me which is the best manner of classification for illustrated postal cards?"

It is not easy to reply, because all styles of classification are good, providing they are established so one can at pleasure and without difficulty find any card wanted. There are many albums and I have seen very beautiful ones of German make (which does not imply that our own country could not produce equally beautiful ones), but these albums are quite expensive and contain only 200 or 300 cards each, which makes their use rather onerous for a collector who has several thousand specimens.

I have therefore sought for a less expensive way of keeping them, and here is the one I have finally adopted: I have had made small boxes of light boards (similar to those used for cigar boxes) having an interior measurement equal to the height and length of the largest postal cards. Each box is capable of containing about 500 cards which permits easy handling and transportation, considering their light weight.

As to classification, this is my way of proceeding:

I. Cards from America. II. Cards from Europe. III. Cards from Asia. IV. Cards from Africa. V. Cards from Oceania.

Under each continent the cards are classified by countries in alphabetical order; for instance:

#### EUROPE.

Belgium.—France.—Germany.—Russia. Under each country they are classified by cities, villages and local-

ities, always in alphabetical order, for instance:

#### FRANCE.

Amiens. — Angers. — Boulogne. — Chenonceau.

To separate the continents, the countries, the cities, I cut sheets of cardboard exactly of the size of the postal cards. These sheets are of three colors: green, blue, red (but this is of little importance).

One each green sheet (five in number) is written the name of a continent.

(To be continued.)

### From a Philatelists Stand-point.

By E. R. STEINBRUECK

An opinion from a stamp collector about our new issue of postage stamps I heard the other day filled me with wonder. He said "the United States with their frequent changing of stamps lately must appear to the outer world as bad as those little Central and South American republics drawing a good revenue from their everlasting new issues." When I told him I thought we were fully entitled to a change, the old designs having become very stale, he objected by naming the Columbus, the Omaha and Buffalo issues. But these were special, commemorative issues while the general official issue was still surcharged and in use. Our new issue will bear the number of the year of issue and as we have many heroes to be remembered and honored by the present generation and generations to come, it seems to me but proper to have a new issue with a change of old time faces every few years that people might study the biographies of and the history connected with the great men of our great republic. Let not but a few occupy a conspicuous place at the neglect of others just as great.

## PICTURE POSTCARDS

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

The fact remains that thousands of educated men and women set great store on these memorials of travel from all parts of the earth, and the fact also remains that of late months these productions have, beside their local interest, a very fair artistic value. Whether they are Pure Philately or not is quite another matter, and we would humbly suggest the question as a subject for a paper to be read before the London Philatelic Society. We venture to suggest a title: "Spots on Philately" or "Cards vs Collectors!"

## DO YOU THINK SO?

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain

One of the greatest pleasures of the stamp collecting exists in exciting the envy of a brother philatelist when showing one's greatest treasures; no one can get the full measure of delight from the pursuit who never has the chance of showing his collection to others as appreciative as himself.

## "ANOTADO" OF MEXICO

The Stamp Collector

All the values of this issue, says Major Evans in his "Philatelic Handbook," may be found with the word "Anotado" printed upon them in black. This may be either a surcharge, or merely a species of obliteration applied to the stamp upon registered letters. Certainly, I would be of the latter opinion, because "Anotar" in Spanish is "to note." Anotado (the past participle) would simply mean noted, as applying to all Registered matter; the English "Annotated" being a relation to the Spanish word.

This seems to be the correct meaning, and Dr. Mosehkau has in his Handbook a foot-note explaining that stamps with the black over-print, "Anotado," were for a short time used on Registered and on value declared (insured) letters. Quite another explanation may, by the way, be noted here. Mr. Lietzow, in Heitmann's Catalogue, expresses his belief that the regular stamps (without overprint) were re-issued in 1871 bearing the overprint in question, and as the next issue came out in 1872, they are thus considerably higher in value.

## DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L G DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

90.—What is Harden-Hickey noted for in philately? He claimed possession of a small island, called Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil and tried to establish a state there of his own. In order to raise the necessary funds he offered bonds for sale as well as "postage stamps." Neither had any value. Great Britain and Brazil nearly got into a quarrel about the island and Harden-Hickey had to give it up to Brazil. It is inhabited by birds, and tortoise only. The whole affair looks more like a joke than anything else. Had stamp collectors not been warned in time—who knows!—they might have supplied him with funds by buying his stamps. The island must not be confounded with the West Indian Trinidad.

91.—What is the history of M. de Mayrena and the Ledang stamps? He, in one of his wanderings about the globe, proclaimed himself king of the Ledangs, a people living between Siam and Anuam, and in order to fill his newly created royal treasury he conceived the idea that stamp collectors might help him doing it. He issued decrees and stamps (7 I think) and sold quite a number of them at from 10 to 25 francs a set, when the French Government took possession of the Ledang territory and ended his royal career. The stamps were never recognized in the mails, and probably never used anywhere, except as a means of exacting money from collectors.

92.—What may be said about Torres and the Mellila stamp? Placido Ramon de Torres was arrested at Malaga for



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

complicity to counterfeiting of stamps. He had been arrested some years before in St. Louis, Mo. for selling counterfeit Spanish stamps. He or his accomplices manufactured the Millala stamps to defraud collectors. For further particulars see Mekeel's Weekly No. 175, page 3.

93.—What stamp is the following? et large T in a rectangle on a groundwork of horizontal lines, ornamental borders at the sides, "Falta de Porte" in rectangular space at top, and \* 20 cts \* in a like space below. Color red on blue, perf 11? This and quite a number of similar stamps come from various cities in Mexico. They were said to be due stamps, but it seems they were of a private, speculative origin, made especially for collectors. They were much in evidence during the first part of the last decade, but have now well nigh disappeared. I do not remember having seen an exact history of them, and would be pleased to have it.

94.—What are type-set stamps? They are not engraved, but printed from a form, which was set up from some type font. Any type-setter might construct such a design from the ornaments and letters which are otherwise used to form fancy advertisements. Examples: British Guiana 1862, Reunion Unpaid 1887, Confederate Locals etc.

95.—What is the use of stamp exhibits? The same as other exhibits: Stimulation of interest and consequent improvement, forming of acquaintances, trade connections and education in a special line.

96.—What is the following? A circular hand stamp inscribed: "Wilmington NC Paid 5" within a one-lined circle, and OCT in two lines in the center. It is probably no more than a paid-stamp, i. e. a mark applied to a letter after the postage for carrying it was paid in cash. Similar paid-stamps were in use in this and in some other countries previous to the aboption of postage stamps. They

differ from provisional locals in their being applied after payment of postage on a letter already mailed, while the locals were sold for the future use of the buyer on any letter that he might write, just the same as our regular postage stamps now. In other words: The paid stamp was never sold, being only a mark or memorandum of the postmaster on letters entrusted to him. The locals on the other hand were sold to private persons and were good for postage to the amount of their face. In some cases the paid-stamps, and perhaps also the date-stamps, may have been used to print provisionals from them, but in that case something must have been added to distinguish them as provisionals, as for an instance, the signature of the postmaster, in which case they must have been canceled when they were used in the mails. Therefor any stamp resembling a provisional ever so much, if not canceled, can hardly be taken for a provisional, unless there be some other proof to establish the provisional character. A collection of the old paid-stamps would be quite interesting, but there is no fixed value on any of them.

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### *Philatorian?*

Weekly Philatelic Era

The regular meeting of the Bridgeport Philatelic Club was held Wednesday evening. The subject selected to be discussed from a philatorian's point of view was the "Hawaiian Islands".

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### THE NEWSPAPER TRUST.

The biggest trust on earth is the newspaper trust. It trusts everybody, gets cussed trusting, mistrusted for cussing, and if it busts for trusting gets cussed for busting.

## Our Illustrations

### HARRY F. TRUMBLE

Of South Omaha, Neb. is a native of the Empire State and lived there until about four years ago, when he moved to So. Omaha to be connected with the Packers Nat'l Bank of that place.

Mr. Trumble has been a collector for over ten years and has a collection of over 6000 varieties.

He has lately organized a Company in So. Omaha known as the Nebraska Stamp Co and is always glad to meet collectors and always ready to do business in the stamp line.

### MR. HENRY LAMOTTE

12 rue Claude Vellefaut, Paris, France, who advertises in the WEST and whose photo we publish was born in Paris in 1865. All ready master in a very important hosiery manufacture, when the conscription called him to be a soldier.

Became in a very short time sergeant-major and was named officer before leaving the army—now captain of the Army of Reserve (*arme'e territoriale*), he is president of one of the most important societies of ancient soldiers in Paris.

It was only in 1894 that Mr. Lamotte went into the stamp business and founded in Paris a capitol firm for the sale of ordinary stamps. He went very quick and three years afterwards his firm became one of the first in France for this specialty.

He has the reputation to be a real gentleman in business and all those who have dealt with him are pleased to recognize his probity and integrity either in his buying or selling. We are very much pleased to publish his photo in the WEST.

### GEO. H. BUSH

75 Manhattan St., Rochester, N. Y.  
An enthusiastic collector of stamps

and souvenir post cards. Began collecting cards in Oct. 1902 now has a fine collection from nearly every country in the world, always glad to exchange. He also collects photos of his female friends.

### J. F. POWELL

Was born at Chicago, Ill. in 1839. Has been in this business several years and carried on a large manufacturing business at one time. The Star Wood pump was sold over the N. W. He used to make 8000 and over per year as well as wind mills, all kinds of boats from a canoe weighing 1 lb per foot and up at that time. The firm name was Powell & Douglas.

He sold one Argonaut Argo (Paper Nautilus) about 4 weeks ago for \$40.00 probably about as much money for one shell as has been paid in 02.

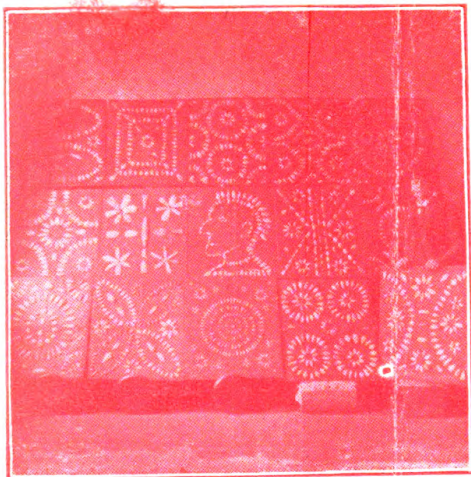
This shell he found near Jupiter Light House, Fla., and by the way this light house has a history in the late war with Spain for there is where the Oregon received its orders to go to Cuba. Jupiter is a signal station. He has a large business in assortments of sea shells. They are put up in good proportion for the retail dealer, also sell a great number of Cabinet Collections \$10.00 and upwards. This last year he had shells at over 150 County and State Fairs. Send for his list.

### E. C. EISENGART

Was born in Germany and came to this country when quite young. Has been employed as Plate Mill Roller in A. M. Byers & Co's mill for the past 23 years. Is a church going man and holds the position as Treasurer in the church.

Is an excellent musician and a lover of good music. He started in the coin collecting business about 15 years ago





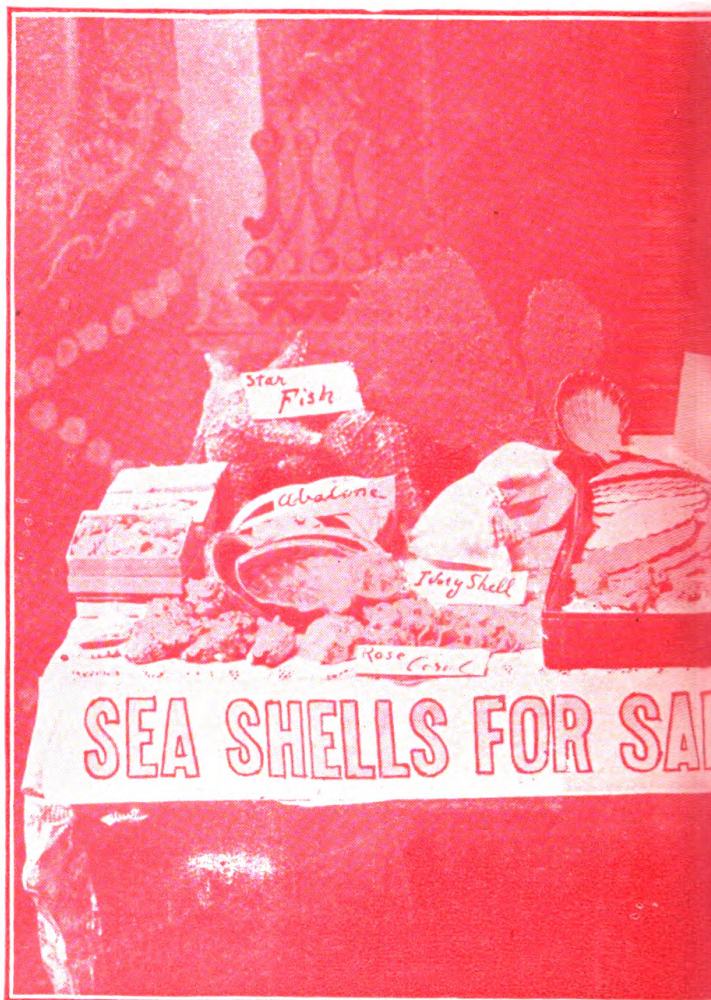
Dr. J. M. Brooks and his Collection of over 2000 specimens all from S.W. Missouri



E. C. Eisengart, Pittsburg, Pa.



J.F. Powell and some of his Shells and Cur'os below Illustration.





TRANSPORTATION BUILDING  
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION  
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A., 1904



Sea Fans

Sea Urchin

Tulip

Black Murex

Scorpion

Pulger

Strombus

King Helmet

Queen Helmet

**\$10.00**  
*Assortment*

**SEA SHELLS FOR WIRE JEWELRY.**  
TOOLS AND OUTFITS FOR BEGINNERS. GOLD WIRE, CATS EYES, BEADS  
SEE SAMPLES HERE.  
**J.F. POWELL** Importer, Waukegan

Digitized by Google

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

and gathered so many duplicates that he was induced to sell them and found it not only a pleasure in buying and selling coins but profitable as well. He is doing an excellent business in that line and has taken his 2nd yearly ad contract with the WEST.

### DR. J. M. BROOKS

Was born in Illinois in 1869, was reared on a farm in Southwest Missouri, whither he moved with his parents in 1871.

After completing high school and academic courses of instruction, he began teaching school.

He graduated from the Medical Dept of Washington University of St Louis, Mo. in 1895. Soon after located in Golden City, Mo., where he now is engaged in the practice of medicine. When a boy on the farm he began the collection of Indian relics and has pursued it with enthusiasm up to the pre-

sent time. His collection is limited to the Prehistoric relics of his own locality—Southwest Missouri. His collection numbers about 3000 specimens. The chipped “flints” you see illustrated. The large specimen in centre is  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length. He also has some fine polished specimens and Hematites.

Next to Archaeology, his next preference is stamp collecting—having about 5000 varieties which is a general collection. He does quite a lot of exchanging having correspondents all over the country. Among the side lines to his stamp collection is almost a complete set of the various dates and types of the rare Dr. K. & Co. provisionals and a large collection of pre-cancelled. He also has a small collection of paper money and coins.

He is not a dealer but simply collects for amusement and instruction when time and opportunity affords.

We wish to see photographs of other collectors, stamps, coins, curios and relics.

## 1903 Catalogue *Note on Sale*

Our 1903 Catalogue, priced in American currency, is bound in one volume, well printed on good paper and sold for fifty cents; postfree, sixty cents.

It contains the latest quotations at which we can supply the stamps, and is made up by and based on our own stock, no attention being paid to other quotations.

Previous editions contained the British Colonials in one part and foreign stamps in another part and cost \$1.20. This latest edition contains both in one volume and sells at the same price as other catalogues.

### ***The Improved Postage Stamp Album No. “O”***

One hundred and tenth thousand

176 large leaves, spaces for 4700 stamps.

48 extra pages added in this edition without extra charge.

Price **36c** postfree.

One hundred stamps given free with each album.

### ***Stamp Collecting as a Pastime***

The newest book on stamps by E. J. Nankivell.

Price **36c** postfree.

### ***Blank Album No. 31***

Contains one hundred pages of heavy white plate paper with quadrille background. Size of the leaves  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ , available for mounting  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ . Price \$2.25 by mail \$2.50. Can be supplied in Royal Red or Royal Blue.

### ***Combination Offer***

Ten cents will bring you part two of last years catalogue and a sample copy of our “Monthly journal”.

***Stanley Gibbons, Inc.,***  
***167 Broadway, - - - New York City.***



By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A. S. of C. C.

### Curio Notes.

(By Roy Farrell Greene, A. S. of C. C.)

The great bulk of chalk is composed of eight different species of tiny shells, but nearly three hundred kinds have been found in it.

Lord Ranfurly, of New Zealand, is an ardent ornithologist and sometime ago presented the London Museum of Natural History with a valuable collection of antipodal birds.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At first the writing is red, but after a few hours it changes to black.

Some of the finest opals in the world are now being mined in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. In the last named state some remarkably beautiful specimens have been obtained from a bed of volcanic ashes, near Moscow, and thousands of dollars' worth of the gems have already been taken out. The precious material is supposed to have been deposited by water when the rocks were still hot, and masses of cinder when broken open reveal the stones, many of which are the quality known as "noble" opal. This kind of opal is whitish, translucent, shot through with small and brilliant gleams of all the colors of the rainbow.

Henry Post of Gilman, Illinois, not long ago purchased a tract of land in

Stone county, Missouri, and obtained an abstract of title dated June 18, 1793. A favorable opinion was attached as to the validity of the title, signed by Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate. Now, wouldn't the possession of this make some of our autograph collectors happy?

It may be of interest to mineralogists to know that splendid copper ore is found in the Philippines. In the province of Lepanto, near Mount Data, P. I., deposits of copper have been worked by the Igorrotes since before the Spanish discovery of the archipelago. These barbarians, who are heathens, living in squalor, have developed industriously to a surprising high point, and the skill they exhibit in the extraction and working of metals is extraordinary. They turn out copper kettles no less than three and a half feet in diameter, and also make numerous kinds of implements and overcoats out of the same metal. Wouldn't our friend, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, of St. Paul, like to have some of these native copper gew-gaws?

About fifty miles east of Butte, Montana, in the canyon of the Jefferson, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway, what is believed to be one of the largest known natural caves was discovered a few months ago. An exploration party going from Butte spent several days in the cave, going



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS

over an area of ten miles and to a depth of nearly a thousand feet. A large river, with a cataract of about 100 feet, was explored for a distance of several miles without discovering its source or outlet. A few articles of stone and copper utensils, and some bones believed to be human bones were also found in one of the large apartments of the cave. There were other evidences that at some time in a prehistoric period the cave was inhabited. It is believed that an earthquake closed the entrance to the cave and killed its inhabitants. The formation of stalactite and other natural decorations throughout the cave is reported to be most beautiful.

An interesting Washington relic was discovered some months ago in the ruins of an old house at Big Island, near Goshen, N. Y., by James H. Vail of New Milford. While digging about in the ruins Mr. Vail found a copper card-plate, probably hidden there more than 100 years ago, bearing the legend:

|                                      |                                           |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| * .....                              | * .....                                   |
| : G. WASHINGTON :                    | : :                                       |
| : Made by Rollison, Sculpt. and I. : | : Dat-sc-la-le, makes baskets valued at : |
| : Reid. :                            | : \$500 and \$1,000. :                    |
| : New York, 1793. :                  | : :                                       |
| * .....                              | * .....                                   |

It is a remarkably fine piece of work. There are a number of indentations, due, no doubt, to careless handling. The plate was purchased by Clinton W. Wisner of Warwick, who intends having it repaired and made ready to print from.

Very few collectors have in their cabinets specimens of the granite and marble found in Oregon. Many even do not know that such specimens are to be found in the far Northwest. For the information of the mineralogist it may be stated that fifty miles east

of Albany, Ore., directly on the line of the Cornvallis & Eastern Railroad, is one of the largest deposits of granite in the world. It is of bluish-gray color and very pretty. There is good marble in Baker County and both marble and granite in Wallowa county.

The finest basket makers in the world are in the far West, principally in California, though there are a few Aleuts on the Aleutian islands who make exquisitely delicate work. But the Pomas and Yokuts of California, the former living near Ukiah, in the North, and the latter near Porterville in the southern portion of the state, are the highest specimens of the art. Besides these there are Indians, who live in many small villages in Southern California, such as Cahuilla, Agua Caliente, Mesa Grande, etc., and there are many good basket makers among them. In the Sierra Nevadas, are the Monos, and, on the eastern slopes in Inyo county, the Shoshones and Paiutis. Further north on the eastern slopes of the Sierras, near Carson City, are the Washoes, one of whom, Dat-sc-la-le, makes baskets valued at \$500 and \$1,000.

Dr. J. J. Lafferty of Richmond, Va., possesses a remarkable cane. At the time of the burial of General Stonewall Jackson someone planted a twig upon the grave. It grew to be a sapling several inches in diameter. Then friends of the Jackson family had it removed. They found that the root of the sapling had entwined itself about his skeleton. It was taken up and a cane was made of a part of it. This cane was artistically carved and given to Dr. Lafferty.

How many curio collectors have a

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

specimen of mercury or quick silver in their cabinets? There are only three sections in the world where it is found—Spain, Austria and California. The Almedan mines of Spain are the oldest mines known, having been successfully worked 400 years before Christ. The California mines are called the New Alamedan, and are located about 115 miles northeast of San Francisco in the Coast Range Mountains. Every collector should make an effort to secure a specimen.

Frederick V. Colville, botanist of the department of agriculture, has discovered that the Klamath Indians used something that might have been called a "breakfast food" in aboriginal times. No modern American manufacturer lived then, though to exploit its merits through newspaper advertising. Mr. Colville says the Klamath Indian food was more palatable and nutritious than many of the patent foods now in use. It consisted of prepared seeds of the wocas, a kind of water lily. The seeds were taken from the hull and roasted, and they tasted, it is said, much like popcorn mixed with hickory nuts.

In a cherry tree on the farm of Henry Deitche in New London, Oneida county, New York, is a scythe that has hung there since 1812. The rusty blade is imbedded deep in the limb over which a hired man hung it when he left the field one morning to enlist in the second war against England. It was learned sometime afterwards that he was killed. The scythe for a time was forgotten, and when found it was imbedded in the tree to such a depth that the owner of the farm, Joseph Miller, decided to let it remain there. Mr. Deitche purchased the farm four years ago and refuses

to move either the scythe or the tree.

Collectors of gem-stones may be interested to hear that the time may come when the ruby will take precedence over the diamond in point of value if rarity makes the value, for the glowing stone is becoming more and more scarce. India, China and Ceylon furnish the most beautiful rubies, and, in the states of the Grand Mogul, no rubies can be exported without first being subjected to the inspection of the sovereign.

"The Devil's Tea Table," an old landmark of the Muskingum valley, has become an object of interest to geologists, and others, within the past few weeks. The "Devil's Tea Table" is a wedge-shaped rock of queer formation, the base being of shale rock and the top of sandstone. It stands twenty-five feet high, and is 33x20 feet across the tops, which is flat. At the foundation it is but four feet thick and seventeen feet long. It stands on an eminence 300 feet above and overlooking the Muskingum river, but a few miles from McConnellsville, the county seat of Morgan County, and for many years people have traveled hundreds of miles to see it. It has become of greater interest lately because the action of the elements has made it rapidly waste away at the base and it seems a question of only a short time until this mighty monument of the glacial epoch will totter and fall into the river below.

Mrs. Leland Stanford but a short time ago presented to the Stanford Museum a large collection of Egyptian relics which have been placed in cases and are now on exhibition. Among these relics might be mentioned a pair of color paintings on wood of a very ancient date, representing the profiles of a man and a woman whose

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

features are strongly Jewish. One hundred cases are devoted to an exhaustive collection of gold embroideries, the work of women in a great harem at Cairo. Near them are a large number of ancient coins, vases and lamps, the material being gold, silver and brass. From the ruins of Pompeii Mrs. Stanford gathered curiosities surpassed in completeness and interest only by the Egyptian collection. The majority of these are coins, beads, pottery specimens, statuettes and bas reliefs. The oldest, and from the archaeologists' standpoint the most interesting of the additions, is the collection of W. M. Flinders Petrie, it being the partial result of the fund raised for Egyptian research in 1894-5. The objects were unearthed far up the Nile and fifteen miles from the river. Water jugs, pots, drinking vessels and jars, rude of workmanship and dating in some cases as far back as 3000 B. C., are here in profusion. Libyan pottery of the same period is also represented. A fine series of flint beads is ranged in order in the same room, the donation of H. W. Seton Carr. Mrs. Stanford while traveling in the Orient two years ago also caused to be brought together an elaborate collection of Japanese relics, trophies and curios. These articles have also been placed in cases, the entire left wing or annex, 250 feet in length, having been appropriated to their use.

The remains of another mastodon were found recently by laborers digging muck and marl from a small swamp near Newburg, Orange county, New York. This part of the Hudson river valley on the west shore, just north of the Highlands, appears to have been a favorite habitat of those gigantic animals, for three skeletons of mastodons have been unearthed in

former years from the swamps of Orange County. The latest find differs from the others in that the bones, instead of lying close together at the spot where the monster had become enmired, were found scattered over about 1,000 square feet, at depths varying from two to eight feet.

Cheops was the builder of the pyramid which bears his name, and, as if to make the structure perpetuate his deeds for all time to come, the very stones and bricks of which it is composed are stamped with his name. Cheops lived about 2,500 years ago, his 10:30 Odkgc.itismf mo em oem oe great pyramid being an antiquity in the days when the great nations of old were in their youth, and yet we of this twentieth century can have the satisfaction of looking upon the very ring he wore so proudly upon his finger. The hieroglyphics on the ring are minutely accurate and beautifully executed, the ring itself being of finest gold and weighing nearly an ounce. The oval signet bears the name of Cheops, which is in hieroglyphics in perfect accord with the stamp on the bricks of the great pyramid. This remarkable antiquity was found in a tomb at Ghizeh. It now reposes in the museum of the New York Historical Society.

ROY F. GREENE.



ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

Any stamp collector of good recommendation may become a member by applying to secretary. Benefits: Mutual co-operation for the protection of honest collectors; for the furtherance of philately in general; annihilation of frauds and schemers by exposing them; collecting, investigating and assisting members in any way. Become a member and help us. With every complaint send 4c for purpose of investigation or adjusting your claim if possible to do so. A great many will pay rather that be published.

President—E. Chandler, Roanoke Va.  
Vice-President—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Librarian—H. Ingram, Hempstead, Texas.  
Sales Supt. and Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Int. Secy.—H. Goday, Washington, D. C.  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hopson, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.



## The American Society Of Curio Collectors.

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kansas

Vice Presidents—Thomas L. Elder, 238 Sheridan Ave, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; G.J. Remsburg, Oak Mills, Ks; Jacob Weigel, 266 Burnett St., New Brunswick, N. J.

Sec'y and Treas.—Wm. Warner Jr., 1731 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Official Organ—The WEST.

Department of Mineralogy—G. Montague Butler, Supt. Golden, Colorado.

Department of Conchology (Marine Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave, Providence, R. I.

Dept. of Conchology [Marine Pacific Division] Chas. Russell Orcutt, Supt. San Diego, Calif. [Terrestrial Division] Charles Russell Orcutt 365 12th St. San Diego, Calif.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Supt., Marietta, Ga.

Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis, 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Supt. San Diego, Calif.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Supt. Roxabell, Ohio.

Department of Birds and Mammals—W. E. Snyder, Supt. Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, Eas. Peru, Iowa

Cost of Membership.—Initiation fee, 10 cents; annual dues, 25 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils coins, etc. for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn; C G Moehling, Des Plaines, Ills.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Ass'n Ont. Canada; J. J. Price, 1327 7 st Des Moines, Iowa; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; Geo. W. Dixon, Watertown, So. Dakota; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Calif.; Joel H. Dubose, Huguenot, Georgia; or Guy Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The American Society of Curio Collectors has started the New Year with splendid prospects for increased usefulness, and the only fly in the ointment is the fact that quite a number of members are still delinquent, which keeps the treasury short of finances and precludes the possibility of issuing a Year Book until more dues are paid and a larger fund is created for the printing of such a book. It may not be generally known by members that the cost of last year's book exceeded \$100, which debt with the printer your president assumed, and after all receipts for advertising and sales had been collected in there was still a \$30 deficiency which your President paid out of his own pocket. The Society treasury only contributed \$15 to the book's expense and that was for the payment of postage on one free copy of the book to each member. The President is perfectly willing to spend his time and energy in arranging, printing and against frauds, and the promotion of good fellowship among members. How many members are willing to pay 50c a year for these increased advantages? Please drop the President a postal-

mailing of another Year Book this spring, and will gladly take the time from his other work to look after this work, but he does rebel at paying out \$30, or in fact any part of such a deficiency in printing, again. The money must be on hand before the work is attempted this year. The dues are so insignificant not a member should be laggard in the payment. The Society is coming to be known widely abroad and it is an honor to belong to it. It ought to cost \$1 a year, and indeed there is a strong sentiment among certain members right now, to double the yearly dues, making them 50c per year. This would doubtless cause some members to drop out of the Society on account of the extra expense, but it seems as though a collector who would not be willing to pay a little over four cents a month for the privilege and benefits of a national society has no business being a member anyway. With the dues doubled the Society could have a fund on hand to issue a splendid quarterly magazine, at least, containing a wealth of interesting matter such as filled the last Year Book, and could give far more attention to the warning of collectors

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card expressing your views for or against the plan.

One of the West's firm friends, W. S. Preston, of Winchester, Indiana, writes me to warn collectors against dealing with W. Geo. Lemar, whose former address was Box 96, Reed City, Michigan, but who is now thought to be somewhere in or near Saginaw, Mich. It is understood that this fellow is a fraud, and wholly unsquare in his dealings. He beat Mr. Preston out of two autographed letters, one of Oliver P. Morton and one of Patrick Henry. He was posing then as an autograph collector and solicited goods on approval which he never returned. It is said that he used to operate from some town in Iowa, before going to Michigan, and there is no telling where he'll "bob up" next. Watch out for him. He seems to like stamps, coins, and curios in general as well as he does autographs, providing he can get them on the same terms.

The H. O. Rose Commercial Agency of Chicago, is authority for the announcement that the Royal Curio Co. of El Paso, Texas, which has been doing quite a bit of advertising, cannot be located in that city and there seems to be a "nigger in the woodpile" in their case. Watch out for them! I wish all collectors who have claims against John H. Clay of Marietta, Georgia, who applied for membership in our Society, was given number 428, and was expelled from membership last month after an investigation, would send all such claims to me together with correspondence that passed between them. It will no doubt be necessary to put all such matters into the hands of U. S. postal inspectors in order to proceed against Clay for mis-use of the mails. Let me hear from all collectors.

ROY F. GREENE.

### Report of A. S. C. C. for February.

FELLOW MEMBERS:—In accordance with the call for an election of officers for the A. S. C. C. for the ensuing year, the following officers were elected, to-wit: For President, Roy Farrel Greene of Arkansas City, Kan.; for Vice President, Jacob

Weigel, New Brunswick, N. J.; F. May Tuttle, Osage Iowa; Guy Bogart, Brookville, Ind; for Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Warner, Jr., East St. Louis, Ill.

T. L. Elder of Pittsburg, Pa., received the highest number for Vice President, but having tendered his resignation before the election the same were not counted.

In behalf of myself, I wish to thank the members of the A. S. C. C. for the honor conferred on me. While there is no salary attached to the office, there is considerable work to be done, but this I cheerfully do to help the cause.

For if I mistake not the A. S. C. C. will some day be a recognized factor in the world, being yet in its infancy it has made wonderful strides and in a few more years will become a leader of its kind.

In order to make it a continued success let each member do all they can towards securing new members. Applications can be had from the Secretary for the asking. Begin now and at the close of this year our membership roll will have far eclipsed itself.

I am glad to state that a great many of the old delinquents have paid their dues, but there are yet a number behind. If those who know themselves to be delinquent do not wish to remain members of the A. S. C. C., would it not be more business like to pay up your arrears and then tender your resignation? Think this over, for the society does not want to force any member to remain on the rolls.

### NEW MEMBERS.

456. I. E. O'Hail, Wooster, Ohio. Coins, paper money, stamps.

457. H. E. Momyer, Klamath Agency, Ore. Baskets, head work and Indian relics.

458. Jas. T. Byrne, 867 Hayes street, San Francisco, Cal. Stamps, shells, curios, etc.

459. Robt. T. Gentry, Sonora, Ky. Coins, paper money, Indian relics, etc.

460. W. M. Semans, Delaware, O. Stamps.

461. L. E. Hills, Marion, Ia. Fossils, crystals, arrow points, pipes, shells, etc.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

462. Isaac N. Vail, 411 Kensington Place, Pasadena, Cal. Fossils, minerals, Indian relics.

464. H. M. Kull, Latrobe, Pa.

[~~For~~ For balance of Secy Rept see next page.]

### THE A. S. OF C. C. ROUND TABLE.

Charles E. Briggs (No. 116) is a monument dealer in his home city of Lisbon, Iowa.

C. E. Jenney, (No. 214), of Fresno, Calif., is quite well known in Western literary circles. He is not only the author of a charming volume of verse, but is also one of the trustees of the Fresno Public Library.

R. Dana Goss (No. 3), one of the society's most valued members, whose home address is New Sharon, Iowa, has been spending the winter in the South for the benefit of Mrs. Goss' health. He writes from Birmingham, Ala., that collectors are few and far between in that portion of the South, and he has seen very few collections of note.

One of the society's Vice-Presidents, Jacob Weigel (No. 177) has lately moved from New Brunswick, N. J., to North Pasadena, Calif., on account of the poor health of Mrs. Weigel. It is to be hoped that the move will bring health and happiness.

As if to compensate Mr. Weigel's old town for his loss, F. W. Coning, (No. 72), the Society's former Secretary, gave up his residence in Maryville, Tenn., and located in New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers College is situated in New Brunswick, the museum of which will be remembered through pictures which appeared in the Society's Year Book and in *The West*.

Guy J. Bogart, (No. 358), of Brookville, Indiana, one of the members of the Society's Recruit Committee, has been teaching school, and at the same time studying for the ministry. He is a student who knows the value of hard work and the good wishes of his brothers are with him in his laudable undertaking.

Charles Coke Woods, (No. 388), of Hutchinson, Kansas, is the pastor of the First M. E. church in that city,

and a nature-lover whom it does one's soul good to know and talk with. He is a frequent or regular contributor to a dozen of the best religious weeklies and monthlies of the West, and has a literary style that is as entertaining as it is instructive.

W. A. Laughlin (No. 154) of Sanborn, N. Y., is another minister-member of our Society, and a gentleman of rare literary ability talent as well. Many of our early members will recall with pleasure his charming essay in the old *Curio Monthly*.

J. Leonard S. Strong, (No. 385), of Brantford, Ont., Canada, is very much interested in Indian pipes and would like to hear from members with a like fancy.

Henry W. Grout, (No. 139), of Waterloo, Iowa, is a traveling man who spends most of his time "on the road" in the interests of a large sewing-machine company. In his travels he gets to glimpse many a fine collection.

M. B. Denny, (No. 376), of Manbeck, Iowa, is one of the Society's members who never fails to send the *Curio* editor interesting notes, clippings, etc., pertaining to collectors. It is to be hoped other members will follow his lead and send in items of interest.

C. R. Orcutt (No. 197) of San Diego, Calif., has returned from a several months' trip through Mexico, where he collected specimens by the wholesale. He brought home with him a nice collection of jade jewelry, thousands of sea shells, more than 20,000 specimens of cacti and a collection of more than 100 curious copper, brass and silver religious medals such as the Mexicans wear, no two of these being alike. This latter collection Brother Orcutt sent to the U. S. National Museum.

T. O. Young, (No. 71), of New Haven, N. Y., was last November re-elected to the office of School Commissioner in his home county. He is now serving his third term. Each term lasts three years and the office pays \$1,200 per year.

Robert Snyder, (No. 47), of New York City, is at the head of a firm of engravers which makes a specialty of high grade work, such as book-plates, designing and die-sinking, steel and copper-plate engraving, illuminating, stamping and embossing.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

Andrew G. Akin, (No. 181), who for sometime attended the University of Arizona at Tucson, and last summer and fall accompanied a surveying party over a good portion of that territory, is now located, for the present, at least, up in York state, and is getting his mail at Canton, N. Y. Whether he will return to the West later on is problematical.

Albert Carter, (No. 202) of Los Angeles, Calif., has been spending some time in Colorado, developing a recent invention of his having to do with the melting of ores through heat furnished by the sun. It is called the Mexican Solar Furnace and has a company back of it with a capital of \$3,000,000. Brother Carter is the company's manager.

Clarence Young (No. 123) formerly of Lawrence, Ark., is now attending the Barnes Medical College in St. Louis, and for the time being the collecting hobby is a secondary consideration with him.

Brother Orcutt of San Diego, Calif., (No. 197), would like to receive from Society members samples of spodumene, amblygonite, and lepidolite from all localities where these minerals occur in large quantities, accompanied with analysis and price per ton where possible.

### Applications.

465. Mary L. Page, Olympia, Wash.
466. Roy H. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, Can.
467. Chas. A. Snow, Genoa, Ill.
468. Wm. H. Hyatt, Marion, Ia.
469. Otto B. Lowry, Grimes, Md.
470. Ray L. Jewell, Henry, South Dakota.
471. Le Roy F. Spurlin, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

### Changes in Address.

127. Raymond Harmon, from Mt. Vernon, Ill., to 707 Summit Ave, East St. Louis, Ill.
291. Ben J. Witt, to Box 464, Houston, Texas.
181. Andrew G. Akin, from Tucson, Arizona, to Canton, New York.

### Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

262. John F. Fargo, M. D., Los Angeles, California.

39. V. H. Chase, Wady Petra, Illinois.

53. Edwin Werner, 1132 Otto St., Chicago, Ill.

13. John B. Halliman, 227 Scott St., Bowling Green, Ky.

33. J. C. Montgomery, 368 Abbott St., Detroit, Mich.

### Old Delinquents Prior to January 1st, 1903.

9, 17, 20, 22, 24, 42, 43, 48, 54, 62, 65, 70, 81, 86, 92, 109, 110, 112, 115, 117, 120, 123, 133, 137, 138, 140, 142, 147, 148, 152, 157, 160, 162, 166, 168, 171, 174, 175, 180, 183, 184, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 213, 215, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 229, 230, 233, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 246, 247, 250, 253, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 266, 269, 270, 272, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 287.

### Delinquents Since Jan. 1, 1903.

2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 68, 69, 72, 73, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 114, 116, 119, 124, 125, 126, 136, 149, 155, 158, 161, 167, 177, 225, 226, 232, 248, 280, 281, 284, 285, 286, 288, 289, 292, 293, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 313, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344, 350, 351, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 359, 361, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, 385, 386, 387, 388, 399, 390, 391, 392, 394.

With reference to the Nos. 2 to 394, I merely publish them to call your attention to the fact that your dues are now due and payable for the ensuing year, and we will need funds to defray the publication of the Society's Year Book, which is now being prepared for the press, and which will be a valuable source of information to all the members of our society. Kindly send your dues at an early date and oblige.

# PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.



NEBRASKA  
PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY. 222

Nebraska's  
Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.  
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.  
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.  
Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.  
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.  
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.  
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg.  
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha;  
Hopson & Peterson.

## REPORT OF SALES DEPT.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 12 books in circulation in Dec. |          |
| value.....                      | \$ 86 00 |
| 22 books received in Jan, value | 281 00   |
| 34                              | \$367 00 |
| 12 books retired value          | \$130 43 |
| Net "                           | 44 52    |
| Sold                            | 14 27    |

Considering that we had some rare and high priced stamps, not in good condition, the sales were satisfactory. Of some books most all stamps were sold. As the Dept. now has, and will have only desirable stamps priced low, it is in the interest of all lovers of our hobby to use the Dept. We need more names on our list. Let us send you some Dept. books and you will be surprised. A safer and better way to buy then from advertisements or approval sheets.

H. Wendt, Mgr.,  
Sterling, Neb.

## RENEWALS

Rev. A. B. Whitmer, Clay Center, Kan.

## NEW MEMBERS

B. F. Morgan, Freemont, Nebr. 20 S. Logan St.

## APPLICATIONS

H P. Letton, Fairbury, Ref. Brodstone  
J. H. Blahoyde, Blue Hill, Bx 534  
C. I. Bernard Fairfield, Ref. C L. Hovet.  
H. T. Davis, Rushville, Ref. Brodstone

Glad to see more and the more the better. Like to hear all members views and suggestions to better the society.

## Which Pays Best? BY CHAS R WILLETT

During the winter months business with the mail order man, stamp and curio dealer is generally on the increase. As a natural sequence every hustling dealer has fond hopes of capturing his share of the circulating coin, but the old maxim, "How will ye do't?" always confronts him. But again the "how" stands in his way, what method will you use in applying the ink? There are many ways. The magazine and circular are most commonly used, though that is your choosing.

'Which pays best' the magazine or the printed circular for the mail order business. I, for one, take sides with the magazine. In the circular—though well printed—the matter will perhaps be read, usually once; in a magazine the ad is read, cast aside, resurrected and read with the results of getting the people to knowing that you mean business and will in the end bring you orders that you could not possibly get otherwise. When the circular alights in the waste basket it is never taken out again to be studied. In this day of great competition and extremely low prices the dealer is either forced to advertise or to fall out of the ranks of those who do things. Take for instance the stamp man; he must have a medium for his goods. He must have hearers to his prices or his ad is a failure, and his business will be a failure also. I have known men who were too busy to take their meals on time, yet they invariably found time to read monthlies which came to them, or to some member of their families. A nice, clean well-written ad commands attention no matter in what publication, though in the circular it is frequently thrown aside and never even gains the attention of the person to whom it is addressed. The writer has had a varied experience in the advertising business and knows—partly—whereof he speaks on the important subject. If you are dealing in anything take my advise and advertise—once, thrice and all the time. Success will crown your efforts.

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Some Archaeological Field Notes.

(Arthur B. Coover, Roxabell, O., Superintendent Dept. of Archaeology for the American Society of Curio Collectors.)

Amateur collectors frequently find new village sites, graves and caches of fine implements, but fail to keep an accurate record of the circumstances in which they were found, thus greatly depreciating their scientific value.

As an aid to science, collectors should keep an accurate record of all specimens found, and report in full the finding of village sites, groves and rare specimens to the nearest scientific institution having a department of archaeology. Information thus gained from the amateur collector often lead to great results in archaeological research.

The following is from my field notes of 1897 which were reported to and was followed up by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society with three seasons work with wonderful results.

Camp Baum, Monday, Aug. 24th.

Having secured permission from the owner of the land to make some excavations in a previously little known village site, with the assistance of a couple of local collectors, our camp was pitched under a large sycamore tree which stands nearby. After looking the ground over carefully for surface finds a place was found to start a trench where a large quantity of pottery fragments had been turned up by the plow. Finding bones and potsherds plentiful we widened the trench to include a space eight by eighteen feet and to an average depth of two feet. At each end of the ex-

cavation we found (what was to us a curiosity) a pit containing ashes—the dimensions of the pit was about two feet in diameter by four feet deep. In the ashes we found numerous pieces of broken pottery and a lot of animal bones, the sides of the pits were burned to a red color in places, showing the ashes had been placed in the pit while hot.

Between these two pits were found three or four bone awls made from the tibiotarsus of the wild turkey, arrow points of stone and several tips of deer horn which had been dressed to a sharp point and a hole drilled at the base for fitting a shaft—we call them "Bone points." A number of bone beads, scrapers made from the leg bones of the deer, four pieces of horn about one-half inch in diameter and from two to two and one-half inches long, rounded at both ends. A bone polished and drilled for suspension, a part of which is missing; two pitted stones, a mortar and a large pile of bones and fragments of pottery completed the finds of our first day's work.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

In walking over the ground a place was noticed where ground mice had burrowed and thrown up a quantity of potsherds and burnt earth, so we concluded to try a new location. At the depth of about eighteen inches a large number of boulders were found. My first impulse was to throw them out, but on second thought concluded to examine them as to their position by working carefully with trowel and broom. I found that the stones lay as if arched over something, the longest way north and south, and the pile measured thirty by eighteen inches across the top. After photographing



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

the pile of stones in their original position I proceeded to explore the interior, keeping account of the number of stones in the heap, which was sixty-six, some of which were nearly round and all of them showed signs of intense heat. Under the boulders was a solid bed of pure white ashes in which were intermingled bones, pottery fragments and a carved and pictured stone four and one-fourth inches long, three and one-half inches wide and one and one-half inches thick at the center. The stone appears to be a close grained slate and has been badly burned. At the upper right hand corner of the stone is the picture in outline of a human eye rudely carved, directly beneath the eye is a turtle, at the lower right hand corner is a fox or a wolf head, to the left of which is a row of zigzag marks and dots. Underneath all the above runs a line which may represent a trail or a stream. Near the heap of stones were found a number of bone awls, scrapers, beads, bone celt, perforated mussel shell hoes, deer and elk horns and a perfect bone fishhood.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

A few feet south of the pile of boulders arranged in a quarter circle lay the skulls of two deer, two elk and the skull of a black bear, bone beads, awls, scrapers and shell hoes lay near by. A large heap of animal, bird and fish bones were placed in the pit and reburied with the boulders. Not being used to such work our hands became blistered from using the trowel and work discontinued for the day.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

Owing to our blistered hands which were very sore, and the hot sun which blistered our backs, very little work was done.

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

A few strokes of the pick brought to view the bones of both feet of a human skeleton, which was carefully uncovered and photographed. It was that of a man about five feet and nine inches in height and lay at length on its back, with head to the north. This skeleton lay so close to the surface that in plowing the field the face had been torn away. Under and near this skeleton lay a number of bone beads, perforated elk teeth, owls and the usual amount of animal bones and pottery fragments. The excavation was continued south for a distance of ten feet, finding all along the way large quantities of ashes, shells, bones, etc., when at the depth of two feet we came upon another skeleton which lay with the head to the north, but unlike the first skeleton appeared to have had large pieces of charred wood placed around the head. There were no ornaments with this skeleton, but near by were found several shell hoes, perforated animal teeth, the skull of a wild turkey with two holes drilled in the top and the edges nicely dressed.

### SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

As the owner of the land was breaking up the ground preparatory to sowing the same in wheat, our work came to a close.

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## Kansas City Philatelic Society

M. O. Canfield, President.  
O. H. Phinney, Vice-President  
W. P. Kelley, Secretary  
O. G. Maurer, Treasurer  
F. R. Hurst, Sales Supt.  
F. J. Bescher, Purchasing Agent  
Trustees, T. O. Cunningham, H. W. Broadbent  
and Myron Loewen  
Official Organ, The WEST

This society meets on every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month in Room 412 Bank of Commerce Bldg. All collectors are invited to attend the meetings.

# The Spanish-American Philatelic Society.

Founded January 1, 1900

An International Association for collectors in North, Central and South America

## La Sociedad Filatelica Hispano-Americana

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2nd Vice Pres, Major Ernest F. Wurtele, Que-  
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711, Wichita, Kans, U S A

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Brazil, Antonio Gomez, M, Rio Janeiro  
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### SECRETARY'S REPORT

#### NEW MEMBERS

Frederico Laredo, Havana, Cuba  
Juan O. Sanchez, " "  
Ridro Bernendez, Camajuani, Cuba  
J. C. Mills, Pennington Gap, Va

Members please send dues in. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 30, 32,  
33, 55, are past due. Please remit at once.

### TREASURER'S REPORT

|                                              |        |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Received from Mr. Myers cash and stamps..... | \$7 00 |
| " for Dues, etc .....                        | 1 00   |
| Total .....                                  | \$8 00 |
| Paid WEST for February .....                 | \$1 00 |
| " for rubber stamp ...                       | 25     |
|                                              | \$1 25 |
| Balance on hand February 1st .....           | \$6 25 |

A. D. Blair, Jr.,  
Secy-Treas.

### Lamp Oil for Spiders.

Spiders are met with in the forests of Java whose webs are so strong that it  
requires a knife to cut through them, we are told. A Texas spider weaves a bal-  
loon four feet long and two feet wide, which she fastens to a tree by a single  
thread, then marches on board with her half dozen little ones, cuts the thread,  
and away goes the airship to some distant point on the prairie.

The man who declines to advertise in the summer because it does not pay, is  
now busily trying to find excuse for refusing to advertise in the winter.

# PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

## Southern Philatelic Association

NEW OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

President Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Vice Pres., F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.  
Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Int. Secy., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
Librarian, E. L. Maxon, Winter Park, Fla.  
Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin, Texas.  
Official Organ, The WEST.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

Fellow Members:—

The above officers having been elected for 1903 by a mail election, let us all get together now and try to reestablish this fine old society. Our Sales Dept. is one of the best in the country and now that we have a new official organ there is no reason why we should not grow. Send to me for application blanks and don't forget that your dues for 1903 are now due and payable.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., Publisher.  
J. B. Henderson, Columbus, Kansas, Bookkeeper.

The above will be elected to membership in thirty days.

Respectfully,

W. P. Kelley, Secy-Treas,  
3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### REPORT OF SALES SUPT.

In circulation Dec. 1, 1902, 34  
books .....\$520 34  
Received since, 3 books..... 43 46  
Total .....37 books \$563 80  
Retired, from which have been  
sold \$69.82, 19 books .....217 54  
In circulation Jan. 31, 1903,  
18 books .....\$346 26  
Chas. Waring

The small number of books received is due to Scotts' Catalogue being a month later than usual to appear.

## Kansas Phil. Soc'y

President, F. N. De LaMeter, Wichita, Kansas.  
Vice-Pres., T. O. Cunningham, Kansas City, Ks.  
Secy-Treas., F. A. Lilly, Sabetha, Kansas.  
Sales Supt., W. P. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.  
Auction Mgr., F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans.  
Librarian, E. G. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Counterfeit Det., Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Lincolnville, Kansas.  
Int. Secy., C. W. Meyers, Wichita, Kansas.  
Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Trustees, T. C. Stephens, O. H. Phinney, F. J. Bescher, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Official Organ, The WEST.

### REPORT OF THE SALES DEPARTMENT

14 Books in circulation Dec. 26,  
value .....\$244 62  
6 Books received since, value.. 63 93  
20 Books in circulation Feb. 4th  
1903.....\$308 55

Now that the New Catalogue is out and the stamp business is picking up is the time to be placed on circuit. Books are coming in nicely and I am now able to send you most any countries you desire. Remember that circuits contain almost one thousand varieties and the stamps are marked very cheap.

Respectfully, W. P. Kelly, Sales Supt.,  
3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT KANSAS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

I am glad to report that there has been a little more interest shown in our society the past month so I have more to report. But there are still quite a number of members who have not paid up their dues for the year 1903 and I would like to hear from them soon for I shall soon write you a personal letter.

I have received the following applications for membership:

R. E. Smith, Care of 147 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Age 22, Clerk, References N. A. Frye, F. A. Lilly.  
Le Roy F. Spurlin, Iowa Falls, Iowa, Dealer in Camera Supplies References, L. T. Brodstone, State Bank, Iowa Falls.

### RENEWALS

R. C. Edgar, G. R. Barker, Wichita, M.  
E. Milner, Kinsley, Kans.

I would like to see the names of more Kansas collectors presented for membership as there must be more in our state. Who will send in some more. Both applicants this month come through Mr. Brodstone's efforts through the WEST.

F. A. Lilly, Secy., Sabetha, Kans.



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

### Notes on Coins.

(By Thomas L. Elder, A. N. A.)

The holiday season had the usual depressing effect on coin collecting. The scarcity of money among the boys just prior to Christmas time contributes to the lack of interest at this time, but of course the festivities of the season have to do with it also. After January 15 there will be an awakening among coin collectors the country over and the prices of the well known rarities in the United States series will begin to soar. Just now the proof 2c piece of 1873, of which none were coined for circulation, seem, with the minor proof set of 1877, to have the call. The writer was fortunate enough to lately secure five sets of the former and three of the latter at a price that, on this market, would be termed reasonable, and he has already had many inquiries regarding them. It seems remarkable to think that single pieces of the minor proof set of 1877, namely the 3 and 5c piece, are now bringing nigh to \$5 at auction sale. The 2c piece of 1873 even is bringing up to \$4.50 at auction sale in New York City. The prices just named are hints.

At the last Low sale in New York City there was a collection of some 2,000 Swedish and 1,000 Russian coins sold. The writer understands a single dealer got all of these lots, so this dealer has likely "a corner" on these issues. Remarkable among the Swedish lots was a collection of some 600 Baron de Gortz dalers all struck between the years 1715 and 1719, during the reign of Charles XII. These dalers have never been very common and this lot evidently was imported in a bunch by someone.

A scarce coin nowadays is the United States gold dollar. The deal-

ers seem to have them but they will not let the commoner dates in fine condition go under 5 each. The writer remembers that less than two years ago these could easily be purchased for \$1.50 each. There would be many takers at this price just now.

A word regarding the Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars. The "powers that be" are doubtless going to find an elephant on their hands in these coins, as no one wants to pay any \$3 for a gold dollar unless it be a rare one. There is no doubt that considering the way the Lafayette dollars have been selling that inside of a year these new Louisiana Purchase gold coins will be bringing at auction sale not more than \$2 each. Dealers are shy of them: they know more about such things than the people who are issuing them and they are aware also that the opportunity given to coin collectors and souvenir hunters of paying \$3 for \$1 will not find a multitude of suckers. The Lafayette dollar was a \$1 for \$2 proposition, and not much of a go, and the \$1 for \$3 one will likely be a failure. There is no reason why coin collectors should be imposed upon, but there is an imposition being tried on them in the matter of the Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars.

An interesting lot of silver coins were recently sold in New York City. They did not sell for high price, but historically they were of deep importance, being no less than the reals and half reals of Charles & Joan, of Mexico, being coined in the City of Mexico between 1525 and 1535 and 1536, and are therefore the first coins of any kind ever struck in America. The writer got nearly all of these. The half real has two crowned pillars and PLVS VLTRA and the arms on the reverse, of course not dated. The reals bear the names of "CHAROLUS ET JOHANA," crowned pillars, and on the reverse the arms, etc. The workmanship shown on these coins does not seem to be typical of the "splendor of the ancient court of Castile."



# INTERESTING AND USEFUL EXPERIMENTS.

(By Bernard C. Roloff, Milwaukee, Wis.)

Those who are averse to working with poisonous chemicals will find below an excellent formula for intensifying solution:

Intensification without Mercury or Cyanide—

No. 1:

Potassium Bromide, 120 grs.

Water, 2 oz.

No. 2:

Sulphate of Copper, 240 grains.

Water, 2 oz.

Mix, and if necessary filter.

Bleach the negative in the above solution, wash well and re-develop the image in any developer except pyrammonia. Wash and dry.

If preferred, the darkening may be produced by immersing the negative in a 5 per cent solution of silver nitrate. Then refix and wash. The first named is very, simple, and will be found satisfactory in the majority of cases. Copper chloride may be used instead of sulphate if preferred.

The above chemicals may also be used for other interesting and useful experiments. One is to tone prints on developing paper. To do this, bleach the print as was done with the negative and continue the same treatment the plate received. The result is a fine brown or sepia tone.

Another use for the chemicals is giv-

en. Reverse the order of the above procedure. This method is to tone blue prints to red, the only successful method yet found of toning such prints, and it is used by some process workers to secure copies. Place a well-washed blue print in the solution of silver nitrate until it bleaches, wash well and then place in the copper chloride solution until the print develops a sepia tone.

Use your camera as you would a friend. Do not ask it to do impossible things. Do not blame it for your own shortcomings. It will always do your bidding if you will but respect its capabilities.

Do not use a small focusing cloth. Get a good big generous article and experience the pleasure of having the right kind. You will never use the common "hard square" again.

The negative should be left fully five minutes longer in the fixing bath than is necessary to dissolve out the white bromide of silver from the back of the plate.

Various developing agents give different results. Pyro in combination with a carbonate gives strong, vigorous negatives. Eikogen and Metol yield soft, delicate negatives. Hydroquinone added to either of the above produces more contrast or greater strength.

Plates should always be kept in a dry room. The dark room is seldom a safe place for storage, being apt to be damp. Boxes should also be so placed that the plates stand on edge.

# American Camera Club Exchange

President—H. V. Thornton, 304 N.  
State St., Chicago, Ill.  
Secretary—L. T. Brodstone, Superior,  
Neb.

Why not become a member? It costs  
you nothing if a subscriber. Member-  
shipcard sent for 5c, Foreign 10c.



## MEMBERSHIP LIST

- |                                                   |                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 3726 C Schultz, St Louis 2735 Dickson St          | 2 P Mooy, Haarlem Holland                           |
| 7 Dr Johnson, Hayden Ind Tery                     | 3 EM Brown, Warwick Md                              |
| 8 Florence Nolan, Herbert Mich                    | 4 Zeb Witt, Flatwillow Mont                         |
| 9 JA Mahan, Cleveland Ohio 929 Gar-<br>field Bldg | 5 C Woodward, Leabon NHA Drews<br>Dalles Org Bx 626 |
| 3730 M Camlos, Monterrey Mexico Bx 150            | 6 F Jauquith, Phillipsville R I                     |
| 1 S Quick, Kiddermister England                   | 7 S Taylor, Maxwell Tenn                            |
| 2 G Vorhies, Blanchester O                        | 8 W Moore, Cavendish N H                            |
| 3 Rev Shaw, North Fenton N Y                      | 9 C Long, Clarksburg W Va                           |
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| 7 Edith Erwing, St Claire Dunedin NZ              | 3 L Nelson, Kingburg Calif                          |
| 8 P Steck, Lyman Pa                               | 4 W Campbell, Brantford Canada                      |
| 9 B Jeffers, Rose N Y                             | C Frederic, New Castle Ind                          |
| 3740 C Williams, Winchester Ct                    | 5 H Randall, Watervliet Mich                        |
| 1 D Burris, Altoona Pa                            | 6 C Garrillo, Irique Chile Bx 335                   |
| 2 M Moore, Equality Ill                           | 7 M Freeman, Grove City Minn                        |
| 3 CD Wilson, Napier N Zealand                     | 8 S Hamill, Keokuk Ia                               |
| 4 F Delavan, Passadumkeag Me                      | 9 HE Door, Berkeley Calif                           |
| 5 Louise Howell, Rutherford N Jersey              | 3790 F Bernd, Macon Ga                              |
| 6 B Dixon, Cork Ireland                           | 1 Dr Fau'l, Baker City Org                          |
| 7 Mary Page, Olympia Wash Bx 463                  | 2 F McChesney, Elkton Md                            |
| 8 J Silver, Chicago 444 W Divlsion                | 3 Carlos oto Heriera, Santiago Chile                |
| 9 G Gillett' Gen Wild N Y                         | 4 Rev Gruntyer, Kiln Miss                           |
| 3750 S Wigbodus, Groningen Holland                | 5 Julia Loring, Moultonville N H                    |
| 1 D C Thorn, Clyde N Y                            | 6 W Whitehead, Fossil Org                           |
| 2 S Hooper, Meriden Ct                            | 7 W Ware, Memphis Tenn                              |
| 4 Sophi Affiled East Dubuque Ill                  | 8 Rev Blarcom, Washington Vt                        |
| 5 F Lundurz, Porto Alegre Brazil                  | 9 H Morris, Bx 21 St A Richmond Va                  |
| 6 S Abbott, Sugar Grove Pa                        | 3800 Mrs F Klinger, Whatcom Wash                    |
| 7 A Black, Fraknfort N Y                          | 1 E Swessinget, Ionia Ia                            |
| 9 C Reed, Carrolltown Ill                         | 2 H Harvison, W Ft Dodge Ia                         |
| 3760 S Long, Appolp Pa.                           | 3 C Kirby, York St London W Eng                     |
| 1 M Nugier, Koamanville Seine France              | 4 E Wurtle, Quebec Canada Bx 244                    |
| 2 W Pollock, Yreka Calif                          | 5 Adelaide Clarke, Providence R I                   |
| 3 LJ Fenton, Northampton Mass                     | 6 W Bartley, Ft Francis Canada                      |
| 4 N Kumasaki, Tokyo Japan                         | 7 E Mitchell, Statford Canada                       |
| 5 A Hyde, Sherman Texas                           | 8 C Ericson, Iowa City Iowa                         |
| 6 R Scott, LaGrange Ind                           | 9 Comfotd' Bx 843 San Juan Porto<br>Rico            |
| 7 P Hansen, Laketon Mich                          | 3810 H McGill, Everett Canada                       |
| 8 W Pierson, Hudson Mich                          | 1 L Vargas Herrer a Cairo 54 Guadal<br>ajara Mexico |
| 9 W Hurd, Lyons Ohio                              | 2 M Butcher, Peterborough Canada                    |
| 3770 C Belz, Conrad, Ia                           |                                                     |
| 1 H Balchridge, Benson Ariz                       |                                                     |



## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.



### A SOCIETY OF AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

Organized for the purpose of affording its members easy facilities for exchanging photographic prints, and for mutual improvement in the art.  
N. E. Arnold, President, Grenoble, Pa.  
Fayette J. Clute, Sec'y, Marye Terrace  
San Francisco, Cal.

### AMALGAMATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

President, G. C. Kirkland, Denver, Colo.  
Vice-President, A. T. Brown, Acton, Ont.  
Sec'y, Fayette J. Clute, San Francisco, Cal.  
Yearly dues, including exchange notice and subscription to the monthly journal, "The International Photographic Exchange," 25 cents. All who subscribe for, or renew their subscription to the WEST, through the Secretary Fayette J. Clute, Marye Terrace, San Francisco, Cal. will be allowed an exchange notice, in and receive both publications for one year. Unless the above rule is complied with and subscriptions or dues sent to the secretary, membership cannot be obtained.

#### New Members.

- 319. R. W. Pinkerton, Elgin, Ill.
- 320. H. Robinson, care Bee Hive, High St., Christchurch, New Zealand.
- 321. G. Nauman, Te Kowhai, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
- 322. W. F. Hunter, 589 Fifth St., Portland, Ore.
- 323. E. S. Johnston, La Fayette, Ore.
- 324. J. H. Winchell, R. F. D., No. 3, Painesville, Ohio.
- 325. (W. W. P. E.) C. C. Speight, Acton, Ontario, Canada.
- 326. A. C. Olsen, Hellem, Minn.
- 327. (W. W. P. E.) Harry White, Beverly, Ohio.
- 328. (W. W. P. E.) W. H. Harr, Troy, Ohio. No. 183, I. P. E.
- 329. Prof. C. M. Young, Hiram, Ohio.
- 330. Albert Sherman, Fredonia, Kansas.
- 331. (W. W. P. E.) Annie Johnson,

McVeytown, Vermont.

332. (W. W. P. E.) Grace V. Henry, Box 132, Collinsville, Conn.

333. (W. W. P. E.) A. T. Brown, Acton, Ontario, Canada.

### DEPT. OF CIRCULATING ALBUMS.

Under the Direction of

G. C. Kirkland, 3428 Franklin St.,  
Denver, Colo.

The route list for album No. 8 (4x5) is as follows: 7, 58, 173, 96, 77, 89, 247, 2, 87, 42, 164, 154, 222, 261, 178, 6, 153, 171, 3, 281, 158, 93, 29, 27, 198, 1, 72, 279, 147, and 102. This album contains some fine prints and quite a number of foreign views. "Escanaba Vines," by 171, causes one to smile; "From the Hill Top," by 89, is a good old New Hampshire home creditably done. By those that love "darky" pictures, the print by 178 will be appreciated. 87 submits a very fine print, for which, I am sorry to say, he gave me no title. "Curiosity," by 164, is very well done, and "Lynn Harbor by Moonlight" is excellent. As usual, 158, 27, 7, 93, 42, 247, 29, 58, and 154, are represented in this album with fine prints; their work is so well known by this time that further comment is unnecessary. Among the foreign prints are those of Hawaii, by 102; Italy, by 279; Russia, by 147; Alaska, by 27 and 198; Bahama Isle, by 154; Cuba, by 72, and Canada, by 2 and 87. There are 15 foreign views in this album.

The progress of the albums that are out is slow but sure. Album No. 2 when last heard from was on its way, while album No. 3 is in Alaska. Album No. 4 when last heard from was in the hands of 25. Album No. 5 was in the possession of 97; album No. 6 in possession of 183, and album No. 7 in the hands of 95. I hope to get out another 5x7 album.

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



To become a member send list of the subjects you have also copy for your free Exchange or Want ad., with membership fee of 50c (Foreign \$1.00) which entitles you to a years membership in the society, a years subscription to the WEST of Superior, Neb., (a 100 page illustrated monthly Collectors Journal), to accept all combination offers for members, to one free exchange, or want ad, and to many other advantages as announced monthly, including prize contests etc. Present subscribers of the WEST can join for 25c. Address all communications to Geo. E. Moulthrop, Photographer, Secy.-Treas., Bristol, Conn., U. S. A.

## The American Historical and Natural History Photo Society....

R. H. Woodford, Bristol, Conn.  
President.

Geo. E. Moulthrop, Bristol, Conn., Sec.-Treas.

An association of those interested in the Exchange and Sale of Photo Prints mounted and unmounted, also Souvenir Cards.

VOL. 2.

FEBRUARY 1903, CIRCULATION 13,000.

NO. 14.

### THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY PHOTO SOCIETY

Commenced its second year (Jan. 1903) by issuing a monthly circular, several thousand of which will be mailed to all parts of the U. S. and other American Countries, to Amateur and Professional Photographers, Souvenir Card Collectors and others, and we hope all receiving one of these circulars will take advantage of the opportunity offered to join the leading society on this Continent devoted to the Exchange and Sale of Photo Prints, and Souvenir Cards.

The Yearly Membership Fee, as stated above is 50c which also includes a year's subscription to, the "WEST" of Superior, Nebraska, the largest, oldest, and best 100 Page Illustrated 50c monthly Collector's Journal in the World, whose pages of valuable reading matter, of interest to those collecting any line can not be equalled.

We also include one Free Exchange or Want Ad in same which will bring you more replies than you can find time to answer, as the "WEST," for an ad medium is unexcelled, covering as it does such a vast area where no other publication ever enters. During 1903 we shall make many interesting offers to secure members for the society, as we are determined to enroll at the least 1000 new members before Jan. 1904, and shall spare neither time or money in accomplishing same.

The following offers hold good during 1903.

**A \$15. 4x5**

## Camera Given Free of Charge

To every person sending us 30 yearly members at 50c each.

The names need not all be sent in at one time, as we will give you credit for them as received, and when you have sent us 30, we will ship you one of the Cameras.

## A Special Offer

We have decided to make the following special offer for a short time only.

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 4 months membership in Society,    | 4   |
| months subscription to the "WEST," | 15c |
| 15 word Ex. or want Ad all for     |     |
| 6 months membership in Society,    | 6   |
| months subscription to the "WEST," | 30c |
| 30 word Ex. or want Ad all for     |     |
| 12 months membership in Society,   | 12  |
| months subscription to the "WEST," | 50c |
| 50 word Ex. or want Ad all for     |     |

## State Capitol Prize Contest

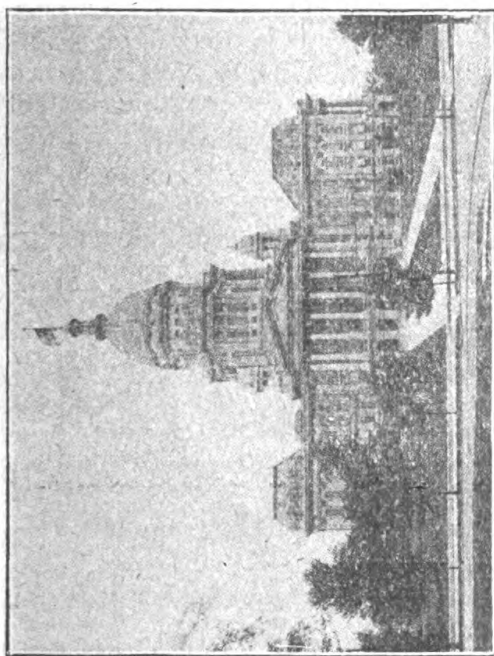
We wish to secure good Photos of all State Capitol Buildings to reproduce in the "WEST" with a few lines of information describing same, giving style, size, height, cost of construction, and any other interesting points Historic or otherwise. For the first received of each, suitable for reproduction, with description we will give a free membership in the society with all its advantages, including year's Sub. to "WEST." If

## PHILATELIC WEST AND CAMERA NEWS.

the one sending Photo and description is already a member of the society or a subscriber of the "WEST," we will extend their membership and subscription one year. We will also exchange a fine Photo of our Conn. State Capitol at Hartford for all other Capitol Photos received.

No. 56. Mr. Leo. F. Fagan, 924 N. 3rd, St., Springfield, Illinois, is awarded the prize for Ill. Capitol, Photo which we reproduce this month.

We hope to receive Capitol Photos at once.



STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

### ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SOUVENIR CARDS? IF NOT, CAN'T WE INTEREST YOU?

In many countries there are Souvenir Card Societies whose members number into the thousands. With your aid we can secure at least one thousand members—will you join us?

Many have also written asking where they could get a few cards made from interesting subjects in their locality, the cost of same, etc. We will answer these questions in a general way as follows:

We have a plan which, if you accept, you can secure an extensive collection of cards at a very low rate. Send us one dollar and fifty cents and any good photo with interesting description of same, and we will get a cut (that costs us a dollar and fifty cents) and also give you

a free membership in our society with all its advantages for the privilege of running the cut and your description in the WEST. We will also mention in your free ad you have souvenir cards and photos to exchange, and this will make an extensive ad for you. As soon as the cut is run in the WEST, we will promptly mail it to you and you can take it to any printer in your city and get a hundred or thousand fine souvenir cards printed at a small cost after you have the cut. Take the cards you get and exchange or sell them as you prefer and you will soon find you have an extensive collection of valuable and interesting cards at a very low rate, which all will agree are far superior to anything else you could collect at any where near the same cost.

By so doing we can increase our membership and you can exchange or sell thousands of photo prints and cards to good advantage.

During the last few months we have received letters nearly every day from those residing in all parts of the country inquiring if we could furnish various Photos or Souvenir Cards, illustrating some other section. Historic subjects being especially sought for. We shall try and make a special effort this year to induce all such, to join the society, and list their wants, and what they can furnish.

### MEMBER'S MONTHLY DIRECTORY

No. 58. Geo. H. Bush, 75 Manhattan St., Rochester, N. Y. Souvenir cards bought, sold, and exchanged.

Members interested in souv. cards will do well to correspond with Mr. Bush as he has the finest assortment we have seen.—The Secy.

No. 59. Seward S. Spencer, Erie, Pa., wishes all kinds of interesting pictures, also would like to exchange lantern slides.

No. 60. Merchant's Gargling Oil Liment Co., Lockport, N. Y.

We would especially call the readers of the WEST attention to the remedies manufactured by this Co., which have stood the test of over 68 years. We most heartily recommend them as the finest thing for man or beast.

No. 3. Geo. E. Moulthrop, Bristol, Conn., has a large Portrait Lense he would be pleased to exchange for a printing press, or a type writer. Send 12c for a package of circulars and papers every month for one year.



# The Nebraska Camera Club

Any reader in Nebraska can become a member, a membership card free for the postage.

**FOUNDED JANUARY 1898**

President Miss L. Tillotson, 843 Park Ave Omaha

Sec'y.-Treas. L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

## NEW MEMBERS

595 Mrs Anne Johns, Burwell, Neb,  
Korona Camera 4x5, has western 4x5  
views to exchange on developing paper  
send some of your best prints.

596 Louise Grant, Omaha, 1015 Park  
Ave 3½ and 4x5 Cameras exchanges  
prints and souvenir cards.

597 R. M. Kipple, McCook

598 C D Conn, Seneca, Bx 44

599 G Koehe, Plattsmouth, Bx 1217

601 H Lester, Superior, western views  
and souvenir post cards.

## APPLICATIONS

602 Mrs Chas. Erwin, Burwell, Neb.

603 H I Davis, Rushville

604 E Herring, Schuyler, Vive 4½ size  
camera, western views to exchange

605 I Bernard, Fairfield

606 J Delahouyde, Blue Hill, Bx 534.

608 Mrs C H Merrian, Lincoln, 1216 H  
St.

609 W Ackerman, Omaha, 838 S 21st

L. Brodstone of Superior wishes to  
exchange souvenir cards and prints  
with members.

Do not expect clean, faultless nega-  
tives to come out of dirty developing and  
fixing solutions and trays.

## Spots on Developing Papers.

In the use of gas-light developing  
papers, now so popular, trouble is often  
experienced from the present of num-  
erous small round spots on the paper,  
which after developing and fixing, are  
caused by minute air bubbles on the  
face of the paper when it is first im-  
mersed in the developer.

It is obvious that an air bubble will  
protect the paper it covers from the  
action of the developer, and therefore  
great care must be used that none is

present.

If the print to be developed is held  
face up by the thumb and forefinger  
of both hands and quickly passed  
through the developer and back again  
when first immersed this trouble will  
almost always be averted.

Air bells, or bubbles, are much less  
likely to appear under this treatment  
than if the print is placed in the devel-  
oper face down.

Another method that finds favor with  
many in the handling of these papers  
is to immerse the print in water before  
placing in the developer. The chief  
objection to this method of procedure  
lies in the fact that the power of the  
developer is reduced by the water car-  
ried to the surface of the paper with  
the immersion of each new print in the  
developing bath.

It is important that enough develop-  
ing solution is used in all cases to well  
cover the print.

## Sensitizing Postal Cards.

To sentize postal cards, you can readi-  
ly obtain good results as follows: Soak  
25 grains of gelatine in 2 ounces of water  
for an hour; then add 15 grains of chlo-  
ride ammonium, and place the vessel  
containing foregoing in hot water. When  
thoroughly dissolved and mixed, filter,  
and with a camel hair brush coat evenly  
the number of cards desired.

These will keep any length of time  
when dry. To sensitize, brush on fol-  
lowing solution:

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Nitrate of silver | 60 grains. |
| Citric acid       | 15 grains. |
| Distilled water   | 1 ounce.   |

When dry, print and tone in usual  
manner.

**Beacon Lights of History; Gems of Art; Disseminators  
of Universal Knowledge; Monuments of Heroes; Records  
Of Industrial Achievements; Mute Witnesses of the Rise and  
Fall of Empires; All these and More are Stamps.**

—From Catalog of Coldwater, Michigan, Stamp Co.

# The Philatelic West.



Established 1895.  
Amalgamated With The Omaha Philatelist  
The Curio Monthly & Photo Exchange Bulletin  
A 100 Page Illustrated Magazine Published Monthly at Superior, Nebraska, U. S. A.

**Official Journal of the Following Societies, Aggregating Over 12000 Members**

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors Protective Association of America, Boy's Collecting Society, Michigan Camera Art Association, Pan-American Camera Workers League, Spanish-American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Open Window Club Philatelic Society, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographer's Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, International Stamp Collectors Association, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association, American Souvenir Card Exchange Club.

**Vol. XXII.**

**MARCH 1903**

**No. 3**

Entered at the postoffice of Superior, Nebr., as second class mail matter.

|                                                                   |                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher.                                       | SUPERIOR, NEB., U. S. A.        |
| E. H. WILKINSON, Managing Editor.                                 | 2825 CHARLES ST., OMAHA, NEB.   |
| <b>ASSOCIATE EDITORS.</b>                                         |                                 |
| CAMERA NEWS: F. J. CLUTE.                                         | 16 Marye Terrace, San Francisco |
| FOREIGN REVIEW: R. R. THIELE, Manchester, Wis.                    |                                 |
| CURIO: ROY F. GREENE, Arkansas City, Kans.                        |                                 |
| DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY: REV. L. G. DORPAT, Bx. 37, Wayside, Wis.   |                                 |
| REVENUE DEPARTMENT: C. A. NAST, Cor. 16 and Curtis, Denver, Colo. |                                 |
| NUMISMATICS: F. E. ELLIS, 115 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.      |                                 |
| PHILOCARTY: MISS M. KELLER, Manchester Wisconsin                  |                                 |

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:** 50c per year 3 years \$1, postage free in the U. S., Canada, Mexico. Other countries \$1.40 shillings 4 marks, 5 francs or 5 pesetas.

**Send Money** in any safe way. If you send stamps send lowest value, not over 10c face. Money sent in unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

Interesting MSS, items, suggestions and good half-tone, zinc and electro cuts always solicited. The WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

**Advertising rates 10c a line.** Lower rates based on length of time and amount of space.

Advertising copy should reach us before the 15th or 5th if proof is required.

The WEST is of unequalled value as an advertising medium. It covers territory that no other paper enters, and has the largest field of any. Official organ of 25 prominent Societies. **THE OLDEST COLLECTORS' PAPER IN AMERICA PUBLISHED BY A NON-DEALER.** The largest paid circulation—comparison of subscription books invited. Considering results and circulation, the WEST is the cheapest monthly for the advertiser's use. The longer you stay, the better it pays. An experiment solicited.

**THESE** editorials are not by the editor of the WEST. But they are editorials just the same. Mr. Wilkinson is away on a mine inspection trip, and I have been "called on to make a few remarks." I believe one man's brain is sometimes as good as another man's, and so I have just fixed up a lot of newspaper editorials.

●●

**THE** interesting article by Ernest R. Holmes in this number was written for Success, the well known New York Monthly, with which publication Mr. Holmes is connected, but experienced the same fate as much other good MSS. does and was crowded out for lack of room.

## PHILATELIC WEST

¶ I might stop long enough to tell you something that you may not know—that the WEST keeps pretty well posted on what “outsiders” say about “us” by the hundreds of clippings furnished weekly by the press clipping companies. Everything bearing on stamps, no matter how remote, is cut out and goes into the editor’s scrap book—or waste basket.

●●

¶ And then Mr. Brodstone wants everybody to know that the WEST advertisements appeared in over 300 papers last year, their combined circulation being 10,000,000. This certainly explains how the WEST gets its large circulation. It ought to be greater this year as more extensive advertising than ever is to be indulged in. Mr. Brodstone also says that the WEST carried over 11,000 ads in 1901-02, and that the WEST during this period contained over 2500 pages. And now we will let some one else talk awhile.

●●

¶ Henry Wattermau, formerly United States Postmaster at Millberry, Mass., who claimed the distinction of having issued the first postage stamp used in this country, is dead, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Waterman’s prominence as postmaster came in 1839 when he had made and first used, as postmaster at Millberry, the now famous Millberry stamps which today, according to the catalogues of stamp collectors, are valued at from \$800 to \$1,200 each. When Mr. Waterman was appointed postmaster, letters were cancelled by the postmaster writing his name across the envelope with the amount due. He conceived the idea of having a stamp and drew his design. He procured a die from Boston and his stamps were made. His example was followed by others.

●●

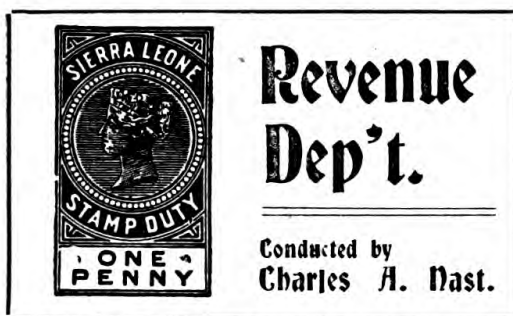
¶ Postage stamp collecting is a disease, according to Postoffice Inspector Michael H. Boyle. He says he suffered from the malady himself for several years and he ought to know. “People get nutty about stamps just as they do about playing the races, Wall Street and a lot of other things,” declared Mr. Boyle the other day. “I was a stamp fiend for about twenty years, and I began to think I had about the finest collection of pasters that ever came down the pike. I had about 15,000 of ’em, all told.” “A few years ago there was a convention of stamp cranks uptown and of course I went. I found out a few things the first day, though, and that night I got out my albums and did a little figuring. I found there were some stamps I didn’t have and it would cost me a little over \$80,000 to complete my collection.” “The next day I took my albums under my arm and I went to the convention hall. There was a lame little woman there from Ohio, who said she was trying to get together a big collection to sell for a home for her old mother and herself. I found her as soon as I could and dumped the albums into her lap.” “There, take ’em, said I. They’ll do you more good than they will me.” “She was so glad to get those stamps,” said Inspector Boyle “that she cried, and I was so glad to get rid of ’em that I went out and had a drink on myself. That was the last of my stamp collecting.”

●●

¶ In a recent “demonstration sale” the J. W. Scott company of New York found that United States stamps are in the most demand, then come British colonials. United States envelopes, postal cards and South Americans seemed to have the least demand.

—One of the Associates.





**D**uring the month I have received from E. A. Andrews of 65 Ewing St., Trenton, N. J. a fine lot of Philippine Revs, dating from 1846 up to the American occupation. Each year is represented except 1856 and in a note accompanying the stamps he says; "There was five of us soldiers that were stamp collectors, and had collections of these revenues and we searched over 100,000 documents for this date but none of us found it, which seems strange, though some of the other dates are extremely rare." Each year in rotation up to 1897 is represented in this great collection and Morley who has lately been exploiting these Spanish revenues will certainly have to look to Andrews for the rarities. They are extremely interesting, and though the first issues are unquestionably from wood blocks and lithographs, they are all very beautiful, the engraving and coloring being uniformly good. The last number of Morley's magazine illustrates some Philipino revenues with the words "United States Internal Revenue" upon them. I will give cuts of them in next number.

Mekeel's Weekly of March the 7th contains a letter from A. Preston Pearce the English Philatelist in which he commends very strongly the study and collection of U. S. Colonials. Mr. Pearce is an ardent Fiscalist and he writes entertainingly of the days when Scott listed Match and Medicine in two papers only, white and pink and on turning to the not very ancient catalog, the fifty-

third edition (1893) he finds them in old silk, pink and watermarked. The letter is long but breezy, entertaining and packed with solid and instructive suggestions. He predicts a boom in foreign revenues.

In respect to the 2ct ultramarine of the 6th issue playing cards stamp, which is priced only as rouletted, I wish to say that it is proven beyond a doubt that it exists in both perforated and imperforate state. A prominent N. Y. collector whose name I am not at liberty to divulge has sent me this week a mint block of four imperforate, Scott lists it but does not price it. The price in this case was \$20.00 for the block. As to the perforated variety no less than three collectors report it. In each case they were cancelled "U. S. P. C. Co. 1902" or "A. P. C. Co. 1902". The imperforate "Cancelled 8-8-95, N. Y. C. C. Co."

Since we have seen the collecting of "Precancelled Postage" and "Cancelled Proprietaries of the '98 series" become immensely popular much interest has been revived in the collecting of Cancellations of the Civil War series. I mean the provisional substitutes for the private dies not at first in use but which in time were made and afterwards used by certain firms. At Wolseifer's Jan. 31st sale there were ten lots of these stamps and in every case the stamps brought more than catalogue. Of course they were the surcharges of well known firms such as Kensett, Lee & Osgood, Hoyt, Burnet, Father Matthew, Tetlow, Van Duzer and others equally famous.

A Denver collector who is disposing of his collection had among his revenues a 6c orange proprietary cancelled with the words "Charles Osgood" in a circle and date "Dec. 3. 1880" in centre. He also had a 6c blue of the 1878 issue with iden-

## PHILATELIC WEST

tically the same cancellation. I believe very few medicines in those days sold for \$1.50 per bottle and of the 6c orange proprietaries I have seen cancelled all bore this same name. Osgood manufactured a syrup called "Indian Cologog" so if my readers know of any drug stores that have been doing business for twenty five years or so, they are liable to get a rarity by getting the drug man to look for this remedy. "Swains Panocoe" also had a 6c orange but of his own private die which is also immensely rare.

I will present my readers of the WEST next month with a cut of the new Australasian revenue with King's head. It is not a pretty stamp but is printed in bluish purple and green which gives it a very striking appearance. Also some cuts of Phillipine revs.

F. W. Reid has gone into business here. He carries an immense line of Australians having been in business in Sidney the last five years.

From the "El Paso News" I clip the following notice: Mr. George Griggs of El Paso secretary to the Governor of Lower California has sent to the fair what is accounted the finest collection of Mexican Revenue stamps in the world. Mr. Griggs made the collection while acting as secretary and during his term as postmaster of a Mexican City. He has received a medal of award from the Directors of the fair. He is also author of a "History of Mexican Revs. Published in the WEST a few years ago.

I will also illustrate next month the new "King's Head" design in the English Revenues. This one penny duty stamp is printed in purplish blue and green and is very brilliant though not strikingly handsome. In fact it is to be hoped England will soon give us another

portrait of Edward VII as the present profile is anything but a natural looking effigy.

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### *New Zealand Stamp Notes.*

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The Post and Telegraph Department has accepted a design for a new penny letter card which is to replace that at present in use. The design is by Mr. G. N. Sturtevant, of the Government Printing Office. On the address side are the royal arms, and the words "New Zealand Letter Card." The stamp at the right hand top corner is of plain design. On the bottom and left hand is a typical stretch of New Zealand beach, with Maoris and a canoe, a clump of Nikau palms, and cabbage trees appear at the side. On the back of the cards are vignette pictures of New Zealand scenery and genre. The card will appear some time in February.

The N Z Co. has forwarded us a copy of a Special Delivery Stamp just issued for the Colony of New Zealand. This stamp which is apparently of local design, is similar in size and shape to the 1½d. stamp, and is watermarked single-lined N. Z. and Star. The inscription consists of the words "N. Z. Post Office Express Delivery 6d. Secures immediate delivery at a Special Delivery Office"; and is printed in mauve on white, the figure of value being printed in red. The design is comprised of Maori carving and New Zealand Ferns.

In August 1902 a shop in Chancery Lane, Christchurch, occupied by Messrs. C. G. Fryer & Co. as Stamp Dealers was entered and stamps to the value of about £200 taken. Until lately the police were unable to obtain suf-

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

ficiently conclusive evidence as to who was the thief, but in Decembrr last s man named Walter E. Rose, occupying adjacent premises to Fryers, was arrested. The trial before Mr. Justice Dennison came off on 10th. February 1903, and after a long trial lasting over 4 days, the accused was found guilty, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. Mr. Fryer was in the witness box for over 14 hours, and amongst other witnesses for the prosecution were Messrs. W. L. Hooper, H. W. Mackisack, and S. T. Mirams, all of Dunedin, and Messrs. H. B. Oakey and K. S. Williams, of Christchurch. Judge Denniston in sentencing Accused said that the fact that he had always been on most friendly and confidential terms with Fryer, and had then taken advantage of this confidence to rob the shop.

One witness having said that if there was an error in a sheet of stamps that stamp would be worth more than all the rest of the stamps on the sheet together, the Judge seemed rather amused, and remarked that apparently if the printers were a little more careless the wealth of the country would be greatly increased.

We have to thank the New Zealand Stamp Co., Dunedin, for above notes.

### *Australian Stamp Notes.*

*By J. Welsh.*

NEW SOUTH WALES, Official current set punctured O. S. N. S. W. in two lines giving a quite moth-eaten appearance.

WEST AUSTRALIA. More woe, a new set of fifteen in contemplation, starting from 2½d. value but denominations and design not definitely decided upon.

FIJI. A new set of eleven, King's

head, DeLaRue type of British Colonials, London print.

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| ½d green        | 5d lilac & green   |
| 1d blk on red   | 6d " & carmine     |
| 2d lilac & orng | 1   -gr & carmine  |
| 2½ " & blue     | 5   -gr & black    |
| 3d lilac        | 20   -black & blue |
| 4d " & black    |                    |

Regarding the Australian officia, stamps, S. & G. Ltd., London, so assiduous in finding varieties for collectors are reported as tabooing these punctured unfortunates, likening them to the precautionary perforates of private firms,—opinions differ on this matter, but as the puncturing is done in the same department as the printing and before issue to the State Governments, who have no voice in the method, it seems reasonable to accept them however unlovely; specialists should anyhow, or some day they may have the melancholy satisfaction of reading a notification to the effect that in 1903 punctured stamps were issued by the Australian Commonwealth and for those collectors who desire specimens of "holey goods" we can furnish a few etc. etc.

### Do You?

The process of printing and engraving stamps is such a delicate operation, and admits of such numberless variations, that errors and departures from the original very frequently occur. Some of these are great and some are so exceedingly small that they are entirely overlooked, often by the most expert specialist. It is an especial pleasure to the young philatelist to find any of these in his possession and the joy of discovery is greatly added to by the fact that a minute error or departure will often convert one of the commonest of stamps into a decided rarity and greatly advance its nature. If the collector does not study his stamps with an eye to these minor varieties more than likely he will let many a valuable find slip through his fingers.



*Notes From Europe*

By JCAUF DER HEIDE S H D  
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, EUROPE

**M**r. Happe, a former Clerk of mine, who has been with me about 7 years, has opened a stamp shop in one of the busiest parts of the town. He sells only stamps, catalogues and albums and further Collectors Assessories.

This is the second stamp shop opened in Amsterdam in the past three months and from this fact is to be seen how stamp collecting is prospering in our little country. Local business, as this is known in other parts of the world is not possible here, and besides their shops the dealers want to have customers in the country.

There are now four stamp journals in Holland and I have been told another will soon be edited and published by a lady dealer.

A great rumour is made in the European philatelic press by Mr. Chelins, president of the Bavaria Philatelic Society, which accuses Mr. Philip Kosack, the well known German dealer, of selling reprints of the 1st issue of Bavaria. We do not believe Mr. Kosack does this.

Senf is going to publish a new handbook in the German language, for philatelists which is presented to all subscribers of his paper.

The Christmas number of De Postzegelids, 12 pp. was quite a success and brought many a new subscriber.

Many stamps were ordered from the cheap advertisements which I made in it and I think the Christmas number of this year, although we have still to wait some days!!!, will be double the size of the issue of 1902.

As there is 5 per cent duty on postage stamps in this country, many troubles occur, when the officials find a parcel is declared too low. And as the officials do not know anything about stamps, parcels containing these are looked on with distrust.

A large penalty must be paid if it is impossible to the receiver to prove that the officials are wrong.

Some weeks ago I bought Andrew Carnegie's Book "The Empire of Business" and am now trying to make my philatelic business as successful as Mr. Carnegie's steel business!

Mr. Beebe of Yonkers was so kind to send me, the first copy I saw, of the 8c Martha Washington stamp. I find it a very beautiful and fine engraved stamp and think it will bring many new members to our hobby.

A great auction was held here on the 26th of last January in the Cafe Krnapolsky, the greatest Koffeeshouse of our city by the auctioneers Mrs. Van Dichten and Van Hoek of Rotterdam. This auction contained only stamps of Holland and Colonies, used and unused, curiosities, pairs, blocks, strips, rare perforations, etc, etc. Some common postage due stamps of the series of 1881-87, type IV, perforated 11½ brought 100 guilders (\$120). The Holland 1867, 15 cent perforated 10½. brought 210 guilders (\$84) the 20 cents green of the same edition, also perforated, brought 105 guilders (\$42) and so on. I do not remember that I ever saw such high prices paid for minor varieties.

I should like to receive, and I offer to send good stamps for them, some good photographs of Indian life. Who of the readers of the WEST can and will please send me with these?

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### ✂ ✂ CHIP S. ✂ ✂

By E. R. Steinbrueck.

**T**he new U. S. stamps follow the example of other countries, for instance Spain, Spanish Possessions of old, now annexed or acquired by U. S. on BOTH hemispheres, in giving the year of issue. That is a good idea and worth imitating, though it may hurt our wind-bag to follow instead of to blow our trumpet in the lead of all things.

Allegorical figures and ornaments always express a deeper meaning. Put your Cuban stamps present issue face down in your benzoin cup and develop the allegoric figures hidden in the watermark deeper.

There are two decidedly and distinctly different colors, not shades of the two centavos Cuba, Cuban issue viz. one is carmine, one is red. And no subterfuge of chemical alteration by light or darkness. All watermarked U S P S in the sheet.

I have seen a new map of the U. S. lately and probably so have you. In little apartments in the corners you find: Philippine Islands ceded by Spain 1899.

Hawaiian Islands annexed 1898.

Guam (Mariana group) ditto 1899.

Wake, Howland Midway Baker Isles acquired 1900.

How is that for Monroe doctrine for you? They are all annexations, no matter under what expression. As the latter are on the Western Hemisphere, no harm done to the Monroe doctrine. You cannot get the Philippines on the Western Hemisphere though. Spain has been forced to cede for keeps and that is the same thing as conquered and captured.

I don't mean to call the divers Exposition stamps advertising mediums,

though they are to a certain extent. They may be called commemorative stamps—"after the ball is over." And then they are called in and disappear and so does the commemoration cease. It be then the Philatelic albums, which keep faithful remembrance, telling to posterity of the great events. But there are some advertising stamps. Going over my collection it just struck me the idea. There is Great Britain advertising her might and her wealth on the Canada map stamps with red paint and bragging inscription. There are further the Panama map stamps, which by a mark where by rights in their estimation the Isthmus ought to be dug. And Morgan is fighting for the desire of that country the E° S° de Panama. pertaining to the Republic of Colombia.

The question "In what way to write for the philatelic papers" has been asked once and again. Philatelic papers ought to be written in a language, easily comprehensible by the younger and less learned class of collectors, in an every day language. Highly scientific phrases and terms remain too often mysterious problems to solve for the younger and less learned. Again this class is the Grand Army of stamp collectors, the contingent of our fighters for the promotion of science the pillars of Philately in the future and this class has to be regarded first and prominently and is to be educated. This class has to be instructed gradually and brought to a higher grade of knowledge in Philately by easily digested language.

A philatelist is justified in my own opinion in collecting anything touching postage, even curios as for instance the so called "Zion" label. Not so all labels as for instance the Omaha, Buffalo, Paris or St. Louis Exposition labels. That sounds strange and contradictory, doesn't it?

# On the Classification of Illustrated Postal Cards.

(Continued from last number.)

The blue cards bear the names of countries, the red ones those of cities.

The inscriptions are placed near the top in the center for the continents and countries, thus:

EUROPE. FRANCE.

On the sheets used to separate the cities, I write at the left the name of the country, at the right that of the city, thus:

ENGLAND. LONDON.

In this manner it is very easy to find any card wanted at pleasure, thus: To find a card from Madrid, look for the green card bearing "Europe," the blue card bearing "Spain," and under "Spain" find Madrid at the letter M.

At the end of each country it is well to add some cardboards bearing the inscription:

Portraits—Artistic Cards (Fancy Cards.—Various Cards, etc., etc.

This is the mode of classification which I have adopted and which I recommended to collectors, both for its simplicity and for its low cost. (The boxes may cost 20, 25 or 30 cents each, according to the wood used.) This classification is, to my mind, much preferable to that in albums which presents many inconveniences, e. g.:

1. Cards are often damaged in placing them in albums.

2. Albums cost \$1 to \$2 each.

3. They hold only 200 or 300 cards each, which for a collector with 5,000 or 10,000 cards necessitates a considerable number. Then they must be stored and for their storage a book-case is necessary; consider the expense!

To sum up, I will say that albums are all right for amateur collectors

who seek quality and beauty in cards rather than number, but for serious collectors their use is entirely impracticable.

We do not see how the use of boxes should be useful, similarly to that of card catalogues in business houses. Their handling is difficult, the box is clumsy and the general aspect not aesthetic. For the card collector nothing can surpass a good album, well bound, easily handled, where the cards can be arranged harmoniously on sheets permitting historical notes and other desirable information to be written on the margins, with an index to facilitate finding. Nor are we of the same mind in saying that amateur collectors seek quality and beauty in cards; rather should one say the serious collector. Only children and beginners, ignorant of our science, seek to gather many cards; that is done with deplorable ease and little intelligence. Only the true "cartophile" is on the look-out for rare, hard-to-find, unique pieces, and has the inner culture necessary to appreciate the beauty of these miniature works of art.

The proposed system of classification is logical and well-developed. Nevertheless I have preferred a geographical rather than an alphabetical arrangement, the former permitting a general view of the whole of a country. This is, for instance, how I proceed for France:

Province.—

Arms.

Costumes.

Historical Cards.

Department.—

Prefecture.

Under-Prefecture.

District Seats.

Other places.

Again I subdivide:

Prefecture.—

Arms.



## AND CAMERA NEWS.

Historical Persons.

Historical Views.

General Views.

Monuments.

Monuments might be classed by beauty or historical importance; this is a question of appreciation and value.

This is surely an interesting and instructive labor. I proceed in the same manner for other countries, following the political divisions: Germany, e. g., is divided by Kingdoms, grandduches, principalities, free cities. Switzerland by cantons. England by countries. Russia by governments, etc.

As regards fancy cards, their classification is more complicated. I seek here also as much as possible to arrange them in sections under various heading, such as: Sports, caricatures, Christmas or Easter cards, etc., etc. Nor must we forget a special album for original cards, designed and executed by hand, and an album for commemorative cards.

### Mail Man's Souvenir Cards

Mr Hennesey of St Louis, Mo has sent out an excellent set of cards published by the name of Couth Souvenir Card Club of St Louis, a company consistng chiefly, we beleive, of mail carriers in the St Louis post office. The set is entitled "The Ten Ages of a Letter in the World's Fair City". This set has been and is now advertised in this paper.

No 1 shows the three boys of the Postmaster at St Louis—fine sturdy little men—depositing the letter in the mail box.

No 2 shows the mail men taking the letters from the box.

No 3 shows two modes of transporting mail to the main office: one is the four-wheeled mail collection wagon with drivers on the seat and the carrier standing on the step behind, the other is the elec-

tric mail trolley car extensively used in St Louis. It resembles the usual trolley car but in the center there is a door opening at either side with steps for the convenience of the mail collector.

No 4 shows carriers and clerks are shown facing and assorting stacks of letters at the main office preparatory to canceling them. A bewildering array of mail bags is around them.

No 5 shows an "international" electric canceling machine, and on another view two of the machines in operation with clerks supervising the lightning like passage of letters through them.

No 6 shows the long rows of pigeon holes before which busy clerks are distributing the letters for City distribution to the various stations.

No 7 shows a St Louis and Suburban trolley mail car approaching a sub-station with the mail clerk standing in the open side door ready to dump out the mail bag, much as is done on the railroads.

No 8 shows the carriers at the station busy sorting the mail for their routes. On a large parcel in one of the pigeon holes one can distinctly read the address of one of the large stamp firms of St Louis. (All the views are reproduced from photographs taken by one of the carriers.)

No 9 shows the carriers loaded sky-high, leaving the office for delivery; two special delivery messenger boys have crowded in by way of added ornament.

On No 10 a smiling young lady is descending the porch steps of her home to receive the letter held out to her by a handsome mail carrier.

By the expression of her face the letter seems to be an expected one and pleasantly anticipated at that.

The set is really interesting and may be recommended to collectors. Over 4000 have been sold in six months. They may be obtained of E P Hennesey, Carrier No 42, St Louis P O, 1618 North 19th Street. St Louis, Mo; who will be glad to quote prices. Notice his advertisement in this paper. He is also organizing a stamp society for mail carriers. If you are a mail man be sure and write him.

## PHILATELIC WEST



### REVIEW OF FOREIGN PAPERS.

Although *El Coleccionista de Sellos* of Madrid, Spain, is already in volume IV, yet No. 30-31 of that volume (January 1903) is the first to reach the review desk; I hope to see it oftener.—Sr. Ceballos, the publisher, has just bought out a catalogue of the stamps of Spain and Colonies, comprising 3000 varieties on 200 pages of text, with copious illustrations. It costs 50 cents postpaid. In No. 30-31 there is reproduced in facsimile a letter from that foremost philatelist of Spain, Dr. Thebussem, highly commending the catalogue, so that it ought to be worth purchasing.—In this same number there are some highly interesting photographic reproductions of two entire sheets of the 1883 surcharged issue of Cuba, one 5 and one 10c, both sheets with double surcharges. They are veritable curiosities, showing extreme carelessness in the surcharging; it is also interesting to trace the way in which the types of surcharge (Scott a, b, c and d) are all mixed on the same sheet. Only three such entire sheets are known to exist (i. e. with double surcharge) and the price is apt to be gilt-edged. I hope to be able to secure the plates of these illustrations for the WEST.

The January number of the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* reproduces the call of the Swiss Federal Council for designs for a monument commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Universal Postal Union to be erected at Bern. The competition closes Sept. 15, 1903. \$3000 are offered in prizes. If any of the read-

ers of the WEST have artistic inclinations, I shall be pleased to give them further particulars.

No. 3 of *De Postzegelgids* has a long and interesting article on the Chinese treaty ports, but as they are no longer on the stamp-issuing list, I shall not reproduce extracts here. There are thirty-two of them; fortunately for us only twelve had a chance to issue stamps before they were shut off.

Our esteemed contemporary gives the WEST a most appreciative review, especially calling the attention of its readers to the unparalleled advertising carried by the WEST. It is no doubt calculated to fill the average European philatelic publisher with envy to hear of a stamp paper averaging one hundred pages monthly. We extend our thanks to the *Postzegelgids* and wish it similar (and deserved) prosperity.

The fiscals issued by the Notarial College of Barcelona still hold forth in No. 29 of *El Filatelico Espanol* and another installment is still to come. If one single little known set of fiscals furnishes the material for so much documentary research, what would it be if all fiscals could be treated in this manner? The task is fairly appalling, though.

From No. 62 of *Le Timbrophile Belge* I quote the following of interest:

"We have been asked how it is that the series of stamps and cards with the inscription *Reichspost* is still in use in the German offices in the Levant; in China and in Morocco.

"The reason is simple. First, these stamps which cannot be used in Germany many do not fall under the terms of the convention with Württemberg which caused the change in the whole set; moreover the offices in foreign countries are under control of the Imperial Post Office and the title *Reichspost* is more exact applied

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"to them than the title *Deutsches Reich*, which means 'German Empire.'

"We have lately seen the legend *Republique Francaise* replaced for the foreign offices by *Poste Francaise*, so as to avoid hurting anyone's feelings. On the same idea there was no occasion for altering the legend on the stamps of the German Offices, rather than the contrary."

From the continuation of the article on the stamps of Hamburg I quote the following tests for genuine stamps of the first issue:

- " 1 schilling brown.
- " a. In the a of Hamburg there is a dot under the crossbar.
- " b. Under the horizontal stroke at the left top of m in the same word there is a tiny dot.
- " c. Over the letters ur of the same word there is a distinct horizontal stroke.
- " d. At the right of the third turret, it and the vertical line separating the arms from Schilling, there is a dot.
- " e. There is a dot at the left of and under the upper horizontal stroke of the p in Postmarke.
- " f. The horizontal stroke at the base of the t in Postmarke ends at the right in a wellmarked stroke; at the left there is only a dot.
- " 1 schilling red.
- " a. Over the lower sereif of the right leg of the h in Hamburg there is a small dot.
- " b. On the left arm of the U in Hamburg, just under the sereif, there are two small inclined dashes at right and left.
- " c. At the left of the first 1 of Schilling and under the sereif at the top there is a dot.
- " d. Over the ng of the same word

there is a wellmarked horizontal dash.

- e. On many copies there is also a dot between the ng and also one at right and left of the i in Zwei.

3 schilling blue.

- a. At the left of the h in Hamburg there is a nearly invisible dot.
- b. Over the p of Postmarke one sees a dot and at the left of this some strokes marking shade; the first of these touches the p.

- c. Between the r of Drei and the first turret there is a dot.

4 schilling yellowish-green.

- a. In the design of the upper banderol over the g of Hamburg the last stroke of shading is only a dot.
- b. Over the c of Schilling there is a dot.
- c. Same over the e of Postmarke.
- d. After the r of Vier, very near the ornament, another dot.

7 schilling yellow-orange.

- a. Over the s of schilling, between the righthand turret and the line separating it from schilling, there is a dot.
- b. Before the s of Sieben and at the right of the arabesques, there is a dot.

9 schilling yellow.

- a. At the right of the base of the p in Postmarke there is a dot.
- b. The c of Schilling ends at the base in an almost imperceptible dot."

Better compare your stamps carefully; the number of forgeries is legion. Also look out for stamps of the next (perforated) issue clipped and parading as such of the first; the margins are often quite large even then.

The January number of the "Australian Philatelist" presents some items of interest. One relates to postal fiscals of Tasmania; the Superintendent of the Tasmanian G. P. O. writes to Mr. Hagen:

"In reply to your letter\*\*\*\*I beg to inform you that 3d platypus, 2sh 6d St. George and dragon, 10sh St. George and dragon and 20sh Queen's head were surcharged with the word 'Revenue' and were on sale and available for postage for about four-



## PHILATELIC WEST

"teen days in November 1901

(signed) Henry L. D' Emden."

Scott lists only the 3d and the 2sh 6d of this set; Stanley Gibbons all except the 10 sh.

Another matter of interest is the exposure of a Sydney dealer who has for several years been selling (and probably producing) faked Australian stamps, chiefly with counterfeit perforations. The following list of his fakes may be of interest, as in a letter that was produced in evidence he alludes to the good market for these wares in America.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIADÉM, perf 12: 3d (rare shade), 8d.

1870-80, SMALL CROWN: perf. 10: 4d. 1sh; perf. 10 x 12½; 5d. 8d; perf. 12½: 2d; perf. 12½ x 10: 3d.

1880-87, LARGE CROWN: perf. 12½ x 10: 2d; perf. 11½ x 10: 2d; perf. 12: 1d; perf. 12 x 10: 9d; perf. 12 x 11: 2d.

WMK. 10, perf. 11 x 10: 10d.

OFFICIAL STAMPS, SMALL CROWN: perf. 12½: 2d; perf. 10 x 12½: 2d; perf. 12½ x 10: 3d.

LARGE CROWN: perf. 10: 2d; perf. 11½ x 10: 6d; perf. 12½ x 10: 2d; perf. 11½: 5d.

5SH. MAPS: perf. 10, perf. 11 x 10, perf. 10 x 11.

FIJI. perf. 10 x 12½: 1d. 2d; perf. 12 x 10: 1d, 2d; perf. 10: 4d, 5d. 5sh stamp cleaned and regummed. (Fiji list is incomplete).

### TASMANIA.

1864-70: perf. 10: 2d; perf. 12½: 2d, 4d, 6d, 1sh.

### NEW ZEALAND.

1878: perf. 10 x 12½: 1d, 2d, 6d (incomplete).

### QUEENSLAND.

Perf. 9 x 12: 1d, 2d (two plates). 1sh.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ROULETTE and perf.: 1sh; first star, Perf 10-1d perf 10x11½-6d.

I have received No. 1 of a new comer: THE PORTO RICA STAMP EXCHANGE, hailing from San Juan. P. R. It is partly in Spanish and partly in English and quite a creditable first attempt. The article of chief interest is one describing a provisional issued at Ponce in early days of American occupation. It is a circular hand stamped POSTAGES (sic) above COREOS below and 5c in the center. It was issued by the City Council of Ponce for service locally and to the surrounding cities, before use each letter also had to be stamped with the seal of the Alcalde, showing the Spanish Arms. The issue was proposed by R. U. Colom, Mayor of Ponce, and approved by Maj. Gen. Wilson, as shown by documents reproduced by our colleague.

Roty's graceful "Lower"—the new design for the French stamps—has set the French collectors digging into the past for her ancestry and in No. 7 of La Cote Reelle M. Lemaire illustrates a medal struck under Louis XIV., about 1680, which exhibits a male sower, who might well pose as the grandfather of Roty's maiden.

In Nos. 7, 8 and 9 of this paper there is a comprehensive article on the stamps of Chile, incorporating the late discoveries in the first issue and illustrating the composition of the plates of the postage due stamps.

Of greater interest is the plate with No. 9 illustrating the entire cover lately purchased by M. Lemaire and bearing the first one and two penny of Mauritius both used together on a letter addressed to Bordeaux. This pair was bought by M. Lemaire for forty thousand francs (\$8000)! This makes the thirteenth 1d and the ninth 2d known, also the fourth and fifth copies handled by M. Lemaire—more than by any other dealer. Eleven are in France, nine in England, one in Russia, one in Germany; our millionaire collectors haven't succeeded in luring one over here as yet.—The paper gives a detailed history of each copy known and illustrates quite a number of them; but as I reproduced part of a similar compilation a while ago, I shall not do so with this one. See his ad on another page.

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

In No. 10, *La Cote Reelle* is fortunate enough to illustrate a die proof taken from the unfinished die of Roty's "Sower." The space for the value is as yet blank and the whole is not yet fully developed. In its present state the design is rather disappointing. The figure is graceful, but the background is very monotonous. Oddly enough, all the shadow of the figure is on the side toward the rising sun and, what is equally incorrect, she is sowing against the wind. I am afraid you will all be disappointed with this design also.

I find the surprising information that in 1904 there is to be an Exposition at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in honor of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, that there is to be a set of stamps and that Napoleon I. is to appear on one of them. Surely one has to go far from home to hear news.

Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr No. 19 informs us that the French Colonial Ministry is just getting ready to issue a new set of stamps for Madagascar. The design was made by the unfortunate painter Merwart and the die has been engraved by M. Damman (the same artist who engraved the French Congo Set!!!) The design comprises a tree named ravenala; beneath it a zebu and on one of its branches an Aye-Aye, a curious nocturnal animal of the monkey tribe. A veritable work of art, no doubt.

Dr. Szalay writes interestingly on the subject: "What one should know about a stamp," and proves that one could easily write a thirty-page monograph on any given stamp. You will understand this when you hear that he requires you to know:

1. Why the stamp in question was issued (historical, postal, etc.)
2. Designer and engraver.
3. How the stamp was printed: typographed, lithographed, line-

graphed, lithographed, line-engraved, etc.

4. Whether there are type-varieties in the plate.
5. Whether the impression is clear, greasy, blurred etc.
6. Whether the printing was done in one or more operations.
7. Number of stamps in sheet and arrangement in panes etc.; whether perforated at edge of sheet or not.
8. Watermark in margin of sheet.
9. Distance between the rows (to detect clipped stamps).
10. Paper: chalk, tissue, wove, granite, etc.; thickness and texture.
11. Color of paper.
12. Laid and ribbed lines in paper.
13. Gloss of paper (to detect repairs).
14. Gum and its qualities.
15. Control marks on back.
16. Watermark.

And there is more to come. I see our collectors posing as walking cyclopedias, but there is much in this for the beginner to ponder upon.

Six pages of fine print in No. 2 of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* are barely enough to recapitulate the present condition of affairs in the absorbing question of Bavarian reprints which has divided the followers of Philately in the Fatherland into two warring factions. I should much like to give extracts, but the matter is so involved that they would be of little use. The question is not yet definitely decided; momentarily the champions of the originality of Mr. Kosack's purchase seem to be in the advantage.

In the matter of the late so-called "reprints" of the first Moldavian issue, which raised so much dust lately, the balance of evidence is strongly turning against them; it seems proved almost to evidence that they are process reproductions from real reprints made in black ink in 1890 by M. Gorjan, who was P. M. G. of Roumania at that time. M. Moroiu, who is offering these late "reprints," has rather an unsavory reputation, anyway, and his goods seem to be no better.

## PHILATELIC WEST

### A Country of Rarities.

(By Frank C. Young.)

(Continued from last number.)

The fourth issue, 1856, was another locally produced provisional, made to fill a vacancy pending the arrival of a supply from the mother country. It was printed from type set up in the office of the Official Gazette at Georgetown, an ordinary newspaper cut of a ship being used for the central design, and consisted of 1c and 4c values, which were initiated before being used.

It has been stated that this issue was in use for but one mail, but this seems improbable, at least for the 4c value, as it has been found on four distinct varieties of paper. The 1 cent of this issue is the rarest known stamp of government issue, but one copy being known, that in the collection of M. Philipp La Renatiere (Herr von Fewary) of Paris. It is described as a very poor copy, somewhat rubbed, initialed E. D. W., and dated April 1, year not legible. The value of this stamp cannot be estimated, but it could likely be sold for \$10,000, poor copy though it be.

Commencing with the year 1860 we enter a seeming labyrinth of issues, starting with the engraved issue dated 1860, which was broken by another provisional emission in 1862, type set and locally printed like all previous provisionals, and initialed this time by the Acting Receiver General of the colony. The design is among the most crude and poorly printed of any officially issued postage stamps, consisting of the words "British" to the left, "Guiana" at the top, "Postage" to the right and the value at the bottom, surrounded by a fancy border, also of type. The stamps were printed in sheets of 24 and not enough border

of one kind being at hand to set up the entire sheet, several kinds were used, sometimes two or three more on the one stamp. In most of the types an inner rectangle was formed by lines. Rouletted; two values, 1c and 4c; 24 types of each value.

Another provisional of local manufacture was resorted to in 1882, again in black ink on colored paper, in 1c and 2c values. These have a fancy type-set border, as in the 1862 issue, with newspaper cut of a ship as the central design and 1-8-8-2, one figure in each corner. Instead of being initialed as a preventative against fraud, each stamp was perforated with the word "specimen." These are not of as great variety as previously issued provisionals.

Perforation was commenced in 1860 and was changed so frequently as to make a large number of varieties not otherwise distinguishable. The date, 1868, given by Scott for those perforated 10 appears to be too late, as the Stamp Collectors' Magazine noted February 1, 1867, that the 1c, 2c and 12c of this colony "now appear to be perforated with fewer holes than formerly," which would seem to fix the date as the latter part of 1866.

While all the stamps of this colony are not classed as rarities, very few, even among the more recent emissions, are common, and used copies in fine condition are well worth preserving. A Georgetown correspondent of the writer says in a recent letter: "There are not many philatelists (in the colony) and British Guiana stamps are hard to obtain here, especially the higher values, as they are used more on parcels to foreign countries. I am sure that if stamp catalogue publishers knew how hard it is to obtain used British Guiana stamps they would have priced them much higher."

In conclusion let us suggest "*Damus petimus que vicissim*," the colony's motto, which may be freely translated "We give and take by turns," as a guide for the West readers, that each might in turn add his mite of information for that which he takes away, thus adding much in the total to the study of philately.



## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wausau, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

97.—WHO CAN GIVE INFORMATION REGARDING STATE REVENUES? The information desired is: What states have issued revenues? What denominations? How many? For what purposes? Where they may be obtained? Who collects them? Of course, date of issue and time of use, or any other item is welcome. The more detailed and definite the better.

98. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES OF THE TYPES OF THE 15 CENTS U. S. 1869? Type I. has three parallel brown lines just around the space for the blue picture, the middle one being the thickest and forming a diamond at the top. Within the space for the picture are diagonal brown shading lines extending along the bottom and up the two sides. Type II. is without the brown frame lines and shows a small white space in place of the diamond. The brown shading lines within the space for the picture are horizontal. Type III. has neither the brown frame nor the brown shading lines. It belongs to the reissue of 1875. The blue lines are the same in all 3 Types.

99. Mr. R. H. Edwards states that "in a whole bundle of circulars which I sorted every one had the same stamp imperforate TOP AND BOTTOM, precanceled Chicago, over 40 of them". How can this be accounted for? When a single stamp appears so, the probability is that the perforation has been cut

off, but in so large a lot that explanation is unsatisfactory. When a stamp is imperforate at one side and at top or bottom only, that is easily accounted for by the way whole sheets of 400 are cut into post office sheets of 100, or by the way stamps are cut in the stamp books; but this will not explain why a whole lot of stamps are imperforate TOP AND BOTTOM. Who can explain?

100. Sometimes in an issue of stamps which is supposed to be printed on watermarked paper, a specimen may be found apparently without watermark. Examples: Bavaria 1881-1888, present U. S., etc. Should these be collected as separate varieties? Nobody should be commanded what to collect or what not. If it can be proven that in a whole sheet of watermarked stamps, one or more watermarks have been left out, then the particular stamp on that unwatermarked piece of paper might be considered a genuine error. If, however, the watermark is indistinct and hard to find, or if the watermark has disappeared in course of manufacture and handling of the stamps, the specimen would stand in the same line with poor impressions, damaged specimens and the like.

101. WHY ARE U. S. REVENUES WHICH ARE PRINTED ON BANK CHECKS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS NOT LISTED AND PRICED THE SAME AS THE ADHESIVES? The only apparent reason seems to be this, and nobody has as yet undertaken the task. They are quite as well worth being collected as the adhesives, but they are much rarer and it may be nearly impossible to get a full collection of them now, or even a full list and history. If anyone having such desires I shall be glad to see and describe them. If possible leave the document uncut and entire!

## Notes for U S Collectors

E R Aldrich

Painesville is now represented in the precancelled column by the one, two, four, five and six cent stamp.

Up to date I have noted the new Gsue precancelled Chicago 3, 5, 8. 1c isttica, Minneapolis, St. Paul, 4c West Arove, 5c Providence, 8c Scranton.

The new two cent stamp since its appearance does not seem to receive as many complimentary remarks as the design did when its adoption was announced. One paper says "The father of his country looks more like a rummy old tavern keeper than the distinguished statesman and general that we have been accustomed to regard him." Another refers to the portrait as "looking like some old colonial sot." Washington was far from being a teetotaller but he never lowered himself to merit the remarks the new stamps are bringing forth. An eastern daily truthfully remarks that it even takes fifteen of them to look like thirty cents. The muddy appearance of a few of the first ones I saw made the stamp worthy of adverse criticism, but later copies have looked much better. As long as postal regulations call for a red stamp, fastidious critics will say abusive things for red ink and damp paper will not do really fine work.

As yet I have not seen a new 2 cent envelope but letters from those who have prepared me for a monstrosity on a par with the Indian native state home prints. One correspondent says "It takes a magnifying glass to find the embossing and a microscope to find the likeness to anyone in the features. It might be Cornwallis or Burgoyne, or Howe or some forgotten tory camp follower of the British, or it might be intended for Wayne, Prescott

or Green of the patriot army. Who the draughtsman was I don't know but he should enter a primary class in the kindergarden and learn to draw. If it isn't wood block it ought to be."

## Counterfeits and Their Detection.

By R R Thiele

(Continued from last number.)

**U.S.** On the genuine stamp the vertical white lines between the letters of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS and the two flame like extensions at the top of each pair of lines are not really lines, but are formed by tiny kinks in the wavy white lines forming the background for these two words; on the forgery this has been very poorly imitated and the white vertical lines are really continuous lines. On the genuine the word AND is enclosed in a very thin double white frame line the outer one forming a loop at either end; on the forgery there is only one white line around the word. The letters of NEWSPAPERS are well shaped on the genuine; on the forgery they are not so well executed and not all of the same height; for instance the first P is smaller than the S just before it, and the last S is larger than the R before it. The N of AND is set higher than the A and D, thus A<sup>N</sup>D. The letters of the smaller inscription inscription SEC. 33, ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 3d 1863 are all poorly drawn on the imitation—too tall and thin, and almost all of them SANS-SERIF type. On the genuine they all have distinct serifs and hairlines; these details give the letters on the genuine rather a blurred effect, e g the A's are nearly all white triangles. On the forgery the A's are all distinctly cross-barred. Likewise the S's of CONGRESS on the genuine look almost like figures 8, while on the forgery they are quite open. The minute inscription at the extreme base of the stamp, NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

YORK, in spite of its small size is on the genuine stamp perfectly legible, whereas on the forgery, by reason of its lithographic execution, this inscription is usually quite illegible.

These are differences enough, apparent to the experienced collector, but with the overprint "Fac-Similie" obliterated by a fake cancellation, these forgeries would easily impose on beginners or collectors who have no genuine stamp with which to compare. In our next installment I shall describe the 10 and 25 cents of the same set.

(Continued.)

### **Australian Notes** **By J. A. S. Welsh**

**AUSTRALIA.** Referring to a paragraph in the WEST of December doubting the reports made by contemporaries of the printing of other than the 1d and 2d Tasmanian Pictorials on V and crown paper. I am in a position to state authoritatively from personal inquiries at the Victorian Government Printing Office from whence they issued that only those values had been so printed up to February 6, 1903. Fixing the date may imply the probability of other values later and I believe a "Registered" stamp or similar stamp for similar paper for Tasmania is in contemplation. Another paragraph relating to the presentation to the postmaster General here by a firm of London engravers of a handsomely mounted complete series of the first stamps issued in each of the Australian states (a contributed clipping from the Melbourne Argus) reads like a fairy tale, but the Argus is a daily which wots not of stamps. Mr. Drake who doesn't share the Victorian's interest in Philately, but is apparently a good judge for all that, quickly made another presentation, and the connoisseur as the Argus terms him can view the exhibits in the public library, but one look is enough, he doesn't want to gloat, they are die proofs in black, some cut to

shape and mounted, almost as interesting and valuable as a similar set cut from an illustrated catalogue.

Ex. Min. 1. Commonwealth of Aust.  
Post-Master General's Dep't.

21st January, 1903.

#### **NEW SOUTH WALES.**

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, has approved that, in accordance with the provisions of the 30th Section of the Post and Telegraph Act 1901, the sale of postage stamps of the denominations of 7½d. and 11½d. at present in use in the State of New South Wales, be discontinued.

JAMES G. DRAKE.

Postmaster-General.

Surcharged Australians should be garnered, they are doomed, the 7½d. and 11½d. New South Wales have been withdrawn by Gazette notice (forwarded herewith) some earnest workers in the philatelic vineyard didn't get enough and are squeaking. The surcharged O. S. stamps are also to go and will probably be punctured instead, like the Victorians. The Postaid Telegraph Act Apparently prohibits the surcharging of stamps, a very good thing too, they get so tiresome, sometimes you find it upside down, in another fellows collection, which is annoying. Who wouldn't like to meet a North Borneo official and surcharge him in black and blue for instance.

South Australia. Type of high values 1887, with altered inscription, The series now includes 3d, 4d, 8d, 9d, 10d, 1 | —, 2 | 6, 5 — and 20 |.

New Revenue 1d; long rect., serrated green and purple, King's Head in oval, rather taking stamp.

Tasmania, new Revenue, 3d slate, platypus, surcharged ½d, large figures covering almost entire stamp, first batch went off like hot cakes.

Western Australia, 2 | 6 value adopted from Victorian die 5d current issue, 10p adopted from the Victorian die 1d green 1885.



## PHILATELIC WEST

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

(C. M.)

**T**he law forbidding the illustration of United States coins, which interferes so much with publications relating to the collection of them is an Act of Congress dated February 10, 1891. This act is extremely broad and forbids the making of any die, hub or mold, either of plaster or any substance whatsoever in likeness or similitude as to the design or description thereof, etc., etc. This absolutely bars the making of any electrotype which of itself might possibly, though it is hard to say how, be used to produce a counterfeit of the coin illustrated. A bill introduced in the first session of the present Congress by Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania (Senate 5536), to permit the use of illustrations of coins, will die in committee. The Act of 1891 was purposely made stringent in order that the possession of any such electrotype or imitation should be illegal. This severity greatly simplifies the work of the secret service officers in the prosecution of counterfeiters. As the possession in itself is sufficient to sustain the criminal action it is not necessary to prove that the dies or imitations were intended to be used in counterfeiting.

The protection of the integrity of the United States coinage is of course paramount to the interests of those who collect coins for a hobby. The cuts which are occasionally seen in newspapers and more rarely in catalogues are illegally published and when the attention of the Treasury Department is called to such cases, a warning is sent to the publisher as to the criminality of the act.

Those who are inclined to think this needless caution should inspect the museum of counterfeiting appliances seized by the secret service officials

and note what crude and faulty imitations of coins and paper currency have passed. The imitation currency used in business colleges, though hardly resembling a bank note in any respect except as to size, has passed current until it has reached a bank.

A bill therefore to permit such illustrating has no chance of passing.

The postal check bill has been reported favorably by the House Committee to which it was referred. It will not be passed this session as the time is too short, but the prospects for it next December are bright. It provides for a blank space on all paper currency on which an endorsement may be placed restricting payment to the endorsee, the payment to be made by any postmaster at the place indicated on the endorsement. A two-cent stamp is to be affixed as payment for the trouble involved.

The new penalty envelopes to be used by the different government departments are to have the seal of the department impressed in the upper right hand corner. The one for the Interior Department has been seen, and looks very much like an oval stamp embossed on the envelope.

On the third of March the President signed an act to provide certain souvenir medallions for the benefit of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. The purpose of this organization is to erect in Washington a statue of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. The medals are not to exceed in number one hundred and fifty thousand, are to be made from silver or bronze, and the material is to be furnished by the association. They will be struck at the Philadelphia Mint.

An order of the Postmaster General provides that all parcels post conventions with the United States shall include the Philippine Islands.

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

A rumor that the pennies of 1902 contained by mistake a small quantity of gold, and therefore were worth 15 cents has been responsible for a great deal of interest being taken here by newsboys and others in coppers having that date. It was groundless but the boys, while it was in circulation, worried everyone for these coins.

The chiefs of the Insular Bureau of the War Department have received from the Philadelphia mint the first specimens of the new Philippine currency. It is of peso value, simple and beautiful in its design. On its face is an emblematic female figure representing a Filipino working out the destinies of her race on an anvil (a delicate allusion to the fact that the woman does the work in savage countries). Behind her is the smoking cone of a volcano and around the picture are the words "One peso" "Filipinas". On the reverse of the coin is a slightly modified representation of the United States coat of arms with the words "United States of America".

The islands will be supplied with these about July 1.

The officials of the postoffice are hardly pleased with the reception accorded the new issue. The only denominations about which no complaint comes are the 8 and 13 cent. All the others are condemned in one quarter or another. The reason for this is that the two values approved are the nearest to black in the series so far, and the designs are approved when printed in black; it is difficult to foresee the general effect of a proof in black when printed in color. And colored inks are harder to handle anyway, especially the red of the two cent value.

The 57th Congress adjourned without passing any of the bills in which philatelists are interested. The postal check, one cent postage and second class mail restriction legislation all died a natural death.



## BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

London boasts of 144 stamp dealers, more than any other city in the world.

Portugal is introducing penny postage in its colonies, the single letter rate being reduced from 50 reis to 25 reis.

The 1863 issue of France was a commemorative one. The laurel wreath was added to the head of Napoleon because of his victories in Italy.

Corn appears on Roumanian stamps, grass on the jungle stamps of Perak and the maple leaf on the stamps of Canada.

The rose, shamrock and thistle may be seen on various stamps of Great Britain, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British South Africa.

The prince of Wales and the earl of Crawford were among the exhibitors at a recent exhibition held by the London Philatelic society.

The Birmingham Philatelic society has a counterfeit collection of 1,700 specimens.

England has a philatelic lecturer, F. J. Melville. Among his subjects are "Stamps with Stories" and "His Majesty's Mails."

# Inscriptions on Stamps BY L. G. DORPAT

**AFGHANISTAN.** I have not a single copy of the stamps of this country and do not remember having seen any either. To decipher the inscriptions the cuts in the catalogues must serve as subjects of study. We shall take Scotts' 1903 as the standard, though it might be a little more exact in regard to its cuts.

Letters are the Arabian, the language is the Indo-Persian. We begin with the characters of value on page 73 and 74. The first is the most regular form for „SHAHI,” the other four are corruptions. In the last one of the dots in the „SH” is accidentally left away. In the second line „SANAR” is correct, and the two forms of „ABASSI” too. How in the world one is to read „6 SHAHI” out of the last conglomeration I do not see. I would read „YAKRUPIA” 1 rupee. The first character on the fourth line on the contrary is not 1 rupee, but „SHASH SHAHI,” 6 shai. The rest I take to be correct, though I do not know what „one half” is in Persian. In the cuts A2 to A6 the value is indicated in the center over the would-be tiger's head. A4 seems to be inverted, but the value is in a correct position at the lower part of the center; shash shai (shash is expressed by the numeral figure). The legend in the surrounding circular band is in all these types the same, to wit: „MAHSOOL I CAAPARKHANA DAR OOS SULTANET I KABOOL” i.e. income of the postoffice of the Sultanate of Kabul (Afghanistan. KABOOL is composed of two characters resembling a capital English J and an inverted R. Between Mahsool and Kabool we have the figures denoting the year 1288, 1289, 1290, 1292. Cuts

A7 to S11 seem to have substantially the same, but partly very indistinct. The value of these in script just to the left of the figures of the year. In all these the base of the letters is toward the outside. In cuts A12 to A15 the base of the letters is toward the inside, reading “8 TIKAT-9-I-DAR-OOS-2-SULTANAT-1-I-LABOOL” i.e. Ticket (stamp) of the Sultanate of Kabul, with the figures of the year 1298 inserted between in inverse order. The value is in the center. Commence at the top and read to the left, until you stop at the right; use a little imagination and you will get it all right. Now to cuts A16 to RS 1, we start in the right upper corner. Here we have in all seven: “MAHSOOL,” A20 and A21 being plainest. Then in the left upper corner we proceed with, “KAGHA SI DAK KHANA.” The very long stroke passing across the whole middle of the stamp is “lat” of “DEVLAT,” “dav” being expressed by the two comma-like letters at the right. “AFGHANISTAN” is in A19 in the right lower corner, in A20 and A21 in the middle of the lower line. In S19 we find „MISCAL,” after, in A20, and A21 above Afghanistan. In cuts A16 to A18 we read the same, but arranged along the outer line of the stamp, like this:

|   |               |             |
|---|---------------|-------------|
|   | AUGAK LOOSHAM |             |
| N |               | ANAK KAD IS |
| A |               |             |
| T |               |             |
| I |               |             |
| S |               |             |
| N |               |             |
|   | GHFA TALVAD   |             |

In the center is “MISCAL,” and the value in words: What Miscal means I do not know. Otherwise the inscription means: Income paper of the post office of the kingdom of Afghanistan. for the numeral words see the article on Persia.



## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### COLLECTING MANIA MADE EDUCATIONAL

By ERNEST R. HOLMES

(Editorial Staff of "Success" and  
"Successward," New York City)

**T**he collecting fever shown by almost all children from six to fifteen years of age is a natural instinct which, if properly directed and encouraged may set childish minds information seeking, and yield much permanent benefit beside the lively pleasure of collection.

Left to itself, it is apt to spend its efforts on trivial things, or at least to confine itself to mere gathering of objects, with but little inquiry into their meaning. Usually elders look with superior indulgence on the whims of the youngsters in gathering cigarette pictures, tobacco tags, birds' eggs or butterflies thinking they "will get over it," as they do measles, not distinguishing in any way between the forms of collecting. The cigarette manufacturer has a keener insight into boy nature. He knows that boys will collect pictures of handy size and attractive subjects, perhaps the more eagerly if verging on the indecent, and that from collector of cigarette pictures to buyers of cigarettes and of the particular brand that has the most attractive pictures, is a short step. No thoughtful parent or teacher can see any benefit to come to boys from possession of portraits of stage beauties and ballet dancers, or from intimate association in any way with the tobacco business. Since the boys will collect something, and Dr. G. S. Hall found only nineteen out of 229 Boston boys who did not, the wise part is to get them interested in a pursuit of more beneficial nature. Statistics show that 34 per cent. of boy collectors are interested in tobacco pictures and

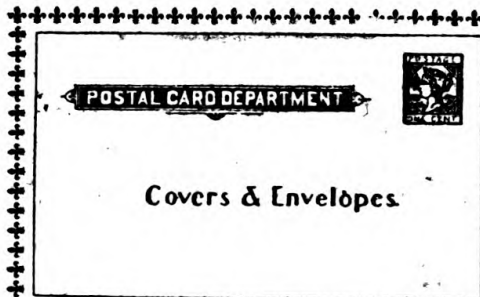
stamps, (why they should be coupled is not plain) and 32 per cent. in gathering objects of nature. About one third of the boys, therefore, of their own motion start to collecting stones, shells, leaves, plants, birds seaweed, eggs and so on. Everyone of the classes of objects can be made instructive in science and natural history. The boy collector left to himself will be content with the possession of a certain number of curious and pretty things. Only the more observant will seek to know much about the things collected, and without adult assistance will find inquiry baffling. With that assistance, a little mineral collection can be made to yield a very fair notion of geology and the history of the earth's formation. Its gathering will cause healthful rambles on hillside and mountain, investigation of strata, and observation of quarry methods. Leaves may lead to identification of tree and plant species, a knowledge of structural botany, plant economy and habits, and a trained observation that will be useful in any pursuit.

Collection which destroys life, as that of eggs and birds, may well be curbed, as there are resultant evils, and cruelty should not be encouraged. Carefully done, however, by removing only one egg from a nest, egg collecting is not very objectionable, and it appeals to many boys very strongly. Much knowledge of birds and their habits is almost forced upon such a collector, but intelligent direction will vastly increase the store of information gained.

No prettier objects than shells are collected, and their forms and colors are a delight to the artistic sense. Besides this, however, a whole department of scientific knowledge is opened up if the young collector is guided past formidable names and classification.

(To be continued.)

## PHILATELIC WEST



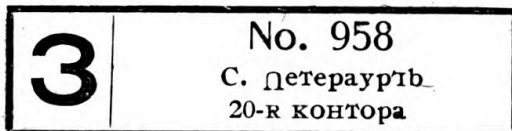
### Observations on Some Original Covers

By R R THIELE.  
(Continued)

On the face we find two registration marks. One has previously been described; it is like this:

R No. ST PETERSBOURG

This is impressed by a rubber hand-stamp and bears no number; it is the regulation foreign registration mark. The other one is a printed one, it is like this:



The border and the large figure are in red, the rest is in black, the number also typeset. The large figure is not a 3, but a Russian letter S the initial of the word SaKasnoe, meaning Registered. The small inscription under "St. Petersburg" means "20th Office" (i. e. branch office). This registration label should really be used only on domestic letters, the international agreement calling for the letter R as shown on the hand stamp as described above; but it seems to have served through to the destination of the letter, as the only other registry number is the one of the New York office, impressed in blue by a numbering machine.

Every collector of experience has gathered some of this experience in foreign exchanging. It is fascinating and sometimes profitable, often quite the contrary. If it is your luck to re-

ceive your letter back, that is annoying, but no doubt less so than never to hear from it at all. Both kinds of luck have come my way and some of the returned letters are quite interesting in themselves.

For instance, here is the envelope of a letter sent by me to a certain exchange friend of mine at 17 Rue Hyperides, Athens, Greece. It was registered and left here on Nov. 4th, 1901, as shown by the Manchester postmark. Next comes the registry postmark on the back of the letter:

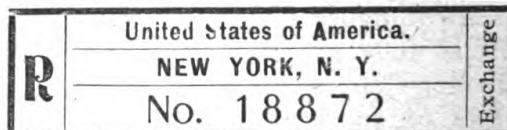
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

11-7

1901

FOREIGN

in a double oval, the inscriptions between the two ovals, the date in the center. On the face of the letter there is the international adhesive registration label:



printed in red with blue figures inserted with a numbering machine. The date of its arrival at Athens is not shown, nor does it bear any transit postmarks, but on the back it bears the large manuscript figures 215, evidently added in the Athens office, to judge by the ink, which is the same as that used for the remarks to be described later. When the letter was to be delivered, someone made a mistake and read Hyperides as Euripides, the name of another street; the mistake is intelligible, considering that Hyperides in Roman capitals (as written by me) looks something like Euripides in Greek capitals. So the letter carrier took it to the latter street, of course without success, as is shown by his manuscript notation on the back of the letter.

(To be continued.)

## AND CAMERA NEWS

### *The Zoology of Philately*

A short time ago an article appeared in the Philatelic Journal of India, under the above heading accompanied by a list of the various animals depicted upon stamps, which is, we think, of sufficient interest to be repeated here. This should open the eyes of a great many to the infinite variety there is in stamps designs and the possibility of building up a collection upon almost any lines. A zoological collection would be a novelty, and at the same time of great interest to anyone taking up the task, while the field to be covered is sufficiently extensive to give zest to the hunt, without destroying the hope of success. Here is the list—

Argus, Pheasant—Laubaun, North Borneo.  
 Bear, Honey—Naubuan, North Borneo  
 Beaver—Canada.  
 Bison—United States, Uruguay.  
 Camel—Soudan, Obock, Gibouti.  
 Cattle—United States, Cuba.  
 Cod-fish—Newfoundland.  
 Crocodile—Laubuan, North Borneo.  
 Dog—Newfoundland, United States.

Dragon—China, Shanghai, Tasmania.  
 Dromedary—Nyassa.  
 Eagle—Bolivia, Columbia, Hungary, U. S. A.  
 Elephant—Sirmoor, Straits Settlements  
 Congo, Siberia, Uganda.  
 Emu—New South Wales.  
 Frigate Bird—Cook Islands.  
 Giraffe—Nyassa.  
 Goose—China.  
 Hippopotamus—Siberia.  
 Horse—Barbados, Brazil, Crete, Germany, Formosa, Tasmania, Greece, U. S. A., New Zealand.  
 Huia—New Zealand.  
 Kaka—New Zealand.  
 Kangaroo—New South Wales, South Australia  
 Leopard—Congo  
 Lion—Uganda, British East Africa  
 Llama—Bolivia, Peru  
 Lyre Bird—New South Wales  
 Mule—Mexico, U S A  
 Orang outong—Laubuan, N Borneo  
 Osprey—Japan (45 sen 1845)  
 Parrot—Tonga  
 Pheasant—Japan  
 Pigeon—Siberia  
 Platypus—Tasmania

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 167 Broadway, New York City





above cut represents a \$100000 display of Indian Bead Work in the Mineral Palace at Deadwood, S. D., 1901. L. W. Stilwell, Deadwood, S. D., has been in the business 18 years. He wholesales Indian Baskets, Elk Teeth, Bird and Animal Claws, Minerals, Fossils, Arrow Heads, Etc., to dealers. Send to him for price lists. For collectors he has a 40-page retail catalogue of over 100,000 specimens, for 5c in stamps.





Rare Covers taken by E. Chandlee.

TAKE in the Philatelic Sons of America :: :: :: ::  
 :: :: 10th Annual Convention next August at Chicago.

ly



## Our Illustrations

Miss Humble, whose fair profile is proof evidence that she is just the opposite from what her name implies; is a fair flower of the "Sunflower State". She proudly proclaims her typical Kansas spirit by being born in Independence in '83. She became interested in stamps and is now identified with the Western Stamp Co. She is a graduate of the St. Joe High school 1901 class and is a talented woman with a natural business ability.

Howard S. Dickey Mgr. of the Western Stamp Co. is herewith presented to our readers. He is also a native production of the "Sunflower State." He is an ardent collector of both coins and stamps and has been actively engaged in promoting the interests of philately since 1893 having added many recruits to philatelics ranks. He expects his natural fondness for the "wge bits of paper" to which we all pay tribute will continue in spite of all obstacles or reverses. He is a member of the Kan. Phil Society and is a staunch friend and firm believer in the WEST and the principles which its editor advocates. We propose the toast to Mr. Dickey Ad Astra Per Aspera.

25 Rare Confederate Covers  
 Glenn Haven Local  
 Perforated Cerf. not catalogued  
 Beaufort S. C. Hand Stamp  
 Nashville Tenn " "  
 Dalton Ga. " "  
 Beaufort S. C. " "  
 Pendleton S. C. " "  
 Savannah Ga " "  
 Pocotalico S. C. " "  
 C. S. back of cover  
 Charlestown S. C. Paid stamps  
 VanBuren Ark. Hand stamps

Pocotalico S. C. " "  
 Georgetown S. C. " "  
 Batesville Ark. " "  
 Sandy Point " "  
 Sulphur Rock Ark. " "  
 Hazlehurst Miss. " "  
 Pendleton S. C. " "  
 Murfreesboro Tenn " "  
 Pendleton S. C. " "  
 Athens Tenn. " "

We offer 6 months subscription to any reader who can mark the right numbers on each of these covers, enclose 3c postage for reply. Foreign 10c to WEST Superior, Neb.

We want Photographs with short mention, of stamps, covers, coins, curos and relics of your collections for the WEST. Prefer mounts on glossy paper makes the best cuts and be a good big ad for you and your collection.

### Early Roman Coins.

Two early Roman Coins of exceptional interest have been unearthed in connection with the making of a new sewer under the premises of Messrs. T. and J. Bayley, Downgate Hill. They were found embedded in the soil twenty five feet below the surface. One of them is a silver token of Domitian, A. D. 81-96, the head of Cæsar in bas relief, and the figure of a Roman warrior appearing thereon. It is in a splendid state of preservation. The other is a brass coin of Trajan, A. D. 98, and is also well preserved. It bears the head of the Emperor, who, it is said, built the first wall round London. On the other side of the coin is the figure of a Roman soldier, mounted, and carrying a spear.





By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A. S. of C. C.

In the November issue of the WEST, in this department, the Curio Editor, mentioned a kind of tree in Australia which emits a disagreeable odor, and which when touched stings one like a hornet. What our authority was for this statement has escaped us, as the Editor jots down in his note book bits of information here and there, out of magazines, papers, from personal letters and various other sources, and makes up his department from this book. Whatever our source of information about this Australian tree it is certain that no name was given it else we would have "jotted it down." Now comes a letter from a WEST subscriber, Mr. John Resuggan, of Ayoca, Victoria, who says that "born and raised in Australia I have never come across such a tree," and he kindly asks the Editor to name it. We can't do it, Brother Resuggan! Can anyone else? If they can't we'll have to admit that there's a strong suspicion of our having been wrong. Of course Australia is a large country, and there's a possibility that such a tree might grow somewhere over there and our correspondent not know about it, just as there are many natural curiosities to be found in Arizona that the collector of Maine has never heard of. We wish that our friend Resuggan would clip out or copy the item in the November WEST and send it to a Melbourne or Sydney newspaper with the inquiry as to whether such a tree grows anywhere in Australia. Really, Brother Resuggan, we are interested now and honestly want to know. If any other reader has information we would

be glad to have it. Meanwhile we thank our Victorian correspondent for calling our attention to the matter.

The rarest sea shell in existence is one known as "The Cone of the Holy Mary." A specimen in the British Museum was valued, a few years ago, at some \$5000.

An important archaeological find was recently made on the farm of Henry Hendricks near East Alton, Ills. It seems that Mr. Hendricks was grading on his farm, and was leveling a mound that stood near his house. The farm is said to be dotted with mounds of the same kind, and the new owner had determined to level off his recently purchased real-estate. About six feet below the top of the mound his men uncovered a portion of earth stained a greenish tinge, and the curiosity of the graders was aroused. Mr. Hendricks proceeded with the search and found two copper axes, a copper wedge, three broken hard stone implements and a large chunk of the red-stone paint which the aborigines used in decorating their works of art and in doing some of the ineffaceable painting which they say is found on the smooth surfaces of the rocky bluffs near Alton. All efforts to rub out the marks made by the red-stone paint proved useless. The old copper axes and the wedge are about 4 inches in length, and vary in width from 2 inches to 3½ inches. All the implements are heavy and bear marks of having been subjected to vigorous use before they were buried in the mound. They were evidently made by a skilful artisan.

## PHILATELIC WEST

What are probably the largest and smallest books in the world have rested side by side for many years in the British museum. The largest volume measures 5 feet 10 inches in height by 3 feet 2 inches in width. It is held together by great iron clasps, and required eight different skins for the binding. It was presented to the nation by King George IV., in 1823. The smaller book is only three-fourths of an inch by one-half inch. It is called "Schloss' English Almanac of 1838," and was published in honor of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne.

Many beautiful and really wonderful concretions are found in the clay beds of the Connecticut valley. A recently published description of them says that they appear in four principal types—disc shaped, cylindrical, grape clusters and imitations of animal forms. Each bed has a form peculiar to itself.

M. Leon Liniewita, a curio dealer, who died a short time ago in St. Petersburg, leaving an estate valued at over four million dollars, partly to Catholic monasteries and partly to perfect strangers, is said to have laid the foundation of his fortune by selling to a well-known curio-dealer in London, for \$150,000, an antique bronze chest which he had bought for about \$15. He also sold to one of the Rothschild's for \$30,000 a pair of Sevres vases which had only cost him \$2.50.

The scales on the wings of butterflies and moths are generally considered only of ornamentaf importance, but in a recent paper Dr. K. Gunther expresses the opinion that they must have to some extent a sensory function, as their roots are sometimes in contact with processes emanating from special cells of the hypodermis, into which fire nerve endings pass.

It is reported that the skull and antlers of a magnificent specimen of the extinct great Irish deer was recently found in a bog near Limerick. The horns measured 9 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, and the head is the finest ever discovered.

A snare drum that was captured from the British army at Bunker Hill was recently presented to the G. A. R. at New Bedford, Mass.; by Israel Smith. The drum had been in the possession of the Smith family for many years. Its original owner was Levi Smith, and the historic character of the instrument appears to be well authenticated.

The pen with which President Roosevelt recently signed the Hawaiian fire-claims bill has been given to Mr. J. G. Pratt of Honolulu who will take the pen to Hawaii's Capitol and there have it preserved in a museum. The pen was made by Mr. Pratt from an eagle's feather which he obtained from Ex. Gov. Richards of Wyoming, now Land Commissioner at Washington. The feather was of some interest before being made into a pen for the President's use, it having been removed from the war-bonnet of an Arapahoe Indian Chief.

Museums are said to be much in favor in Russia. Even in Siberia nearly every town of 10,000 inhabitants has one.

At the auction rooms of Christie, in London, on the 19th of last month bidders thronged the rooms and fairly fought for the privilege of paying \$1,000 to \$15,000 an ounce for rare pieces of old silver. Chief interest centered, however, in what is known as the West Malling Jug. This is a trophy which was originally unearthed in the foundations of West Malling church. It being unfit for church use, being unquestionably a sackpot, the vicar and wardens had it put up at auction. The jug is of Elizabethan make, and is of fulham delft or stoneware, splashed with purple, orange and green in the style of the old Chinese.

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

The body is enclosed by four vertical straps, richly and quaintly chased with fruits and leaves. A caryatid in relief at the neck is engraved with festooned drapery. The bidding on it stopped at \$7,395. In the way of old silver a James I standing-salt, dated 1613, and weighing sixteen ounces seven pennyweight, sold for \$5,750.

At the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago one of the largest specimens of fossil animal that ever lived in the history of the world is now being restored. The creature is known as the upper Jurassic dinosaur of the genus *Brontosaurus*. It was discovered near Fruita in the western part of Colorado. According to Prof. O. C. Farrington the possession of a brain in the pelvis is one of the very peculiar attributes of this huge dinosaur. The animal had two brains to direct its movements. Professor Farrington says: "The small brain in the dinosaur's skull was not sufficient to serve as the clearing-house for all of its impulses, therefore, another brain consisting of a huge enlargement of the spinal-cord was provided in the pelvis. The Colorado dinosaur, according to Prof. Farrington was about seventy feet in length, its hind legs were something like twelve feet long, and the front legs two or more feet shorter. That part of the tail which is preserved is about eighteen feet in length, although several of the smaller vertebrae have not yet been placed in position. The total weight of the dinosaur is estimated to have been 19 tons. When completed the specimen will have cost the museum authorities at least \$5,000.

This same Professor Farrington recently found a meteorite in Saline County, Kansas, which contains the only natural phosphorus on record. "Heretofore," says the professor, "phosphorus has only been known as the product

of the chemist." The presence of it in the meteorite, according to the professor, proves that a meteor, as has been supposed by many, is not hot when it strikes the earth. It shows also that it could not have been formed upon the earth for no free phosphorus could long remain such if it had been part of the earth. Free oxygen was evidently not present where the meteor was formed, as its presence would have changed the phosphorus to phosphoric acid.

Now that a Revolutionary snare drum has been discovered in Massachusetts, which we have mentioned in another note, we must not allow New England all the honors so are forced to recognize Kentucky's claim to the possession within her borders of a bugle which led Washington and his troops to many a victory, or at least such is the claim. Perry Rogers of Nelson County, Kentucky owns this valuable relic and the old instrument's record is well authenticated. John Lawson, the original owner of the bugle, according to a tombstone in the old pioneer cemetery at Bloomfield, was born in 1761 and died in 1845. The stone also chronicles the fact that he figured in a number of Revolutionary engagements, among them Long Island and Princeton. Lawson came to Nelson County from Pennsylvania shortly after the close of the Revolution. He was a bachelor and lived alone. The bugle he prized above all his worldly goods and at his death presented it to Charles Lee, a faithful and favorite slave. After passing through several hands it fell into the hands of Philip Shaw, a colored blacksmith at Bloomfield. The old horn had suffered neglect, become corroded and the mouth-piece was lost. Recently Mr. Rogers purchased the bugle from Shaw. The old instrument is a unique affair, twenty-eight inches in length, not allowing for the convolutions, and the flare is about seventeen inches in diameter. It is made of copper and is very heavy.



## PHILATELIC WEST

Our attention has been called to an article which says that many an English and American collector with more money and enthusiasm than knowledge of entomology, has in his cabinet specimens of beetles which are beyond anything that nature ever attempted. They are the victims of a "beetle-faking" industry which turns out annually thousands of the fraudulent bugs and manages to sell them in this country and elsewhere to young collectors at high prices, and the dupes show them proudly to their friends as extremely rare insects, as indeed they are, for they are like nothing else in the kingdom of "bug-ology." The manufacturer of beetles does not confine himself to giving to his specimens rare and strange colorings, but he makes them up from fragments of other beetles in the manner which strikes his fancy, and this fancy is often very whimsical indeed. Nature, especially in the tropics, produces beetles of strange form, but never so strange as those which come out of the shops of man. Auction sales of damaged collections of specimens of beetles are attended and the collections bought for almost nothing. These injured specimens are dismembered and their various parts put together again at the fancy of the fakir. He takes a beetle's body, and from a collection of several parts of beetles before him, spread out on a white paper, he deftly affixes a head here, a wing there and a leg or two where he thinks they will look quaint. He works rapidly, using a clear liquid glue, the composition of which is a secret of the trade, and which joins the various parts immediately so that they cannot easily be pulled apart, and so closely that even with a magnifying glass it is difficult to see where the joining is done. The col-

oring and imitation markings are done with small brushes, and are made permanent by plunging the built-up insect into a bath of some secret solution. When the work is completed only an expert entomologist, it is said, can detect the fraud, and sometimes even an expert is fooled at first and thinks he has stumbled upon a new specimen of coleoptera.

WALCOTT, Ia., Jan. 25, 1903.

To the Editor of the West:

Dear Sir: In reading of Big Injuns and Bix Axes in the January Vol. XXII, No. 1, 1903, issue, I will report an axe in my possession not quite finished: Length, 13½ inches; width, 6 inches; thickness, 3½ inches; weight, full 18 pounds. I am of the same opinion as Prof. Brower, as I have traveled nearly all parts of the United States and have never found any below the Mason and Dixon line. This is pretty good evidence that those heavy axes were used for reaching water through thick ice. The Indians used large round pots for cooking and should they attempt to melt snow or ice in same, this unglazed pot would invariably crack and especially in winter time I have known the ice to be forty-eight inches thick about Moline, so Mr. Indian would have to work over an hour to get to water. This work generally falls to the oldest squaws of the family, who are called wood and water keeps, for they must see to it that there is always dry timber and cedar bark for to start a fire with. This custom is kept up to this day. The above axe was found at Hampton, 14 miles above Moline, Ill., on the Mississippi River. Besides this I have 100 axes. The smallest axe measures 2 inches and weighs just 4 ounces.

I am yours truly,

H. SCHUMACHER, M. D.

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### A Trip Around the World.

You need not become frightened at the prospects of having to accompany me on this trip, even if your purse should be slim, for this trip shall not cost you any great amount of money (even the pennies make dollars), for what we do spend will mostly be spent in pennies, so you may not feel the expense. We shall not imitate the most modern fad in touring and get aboard our automobiles for our trip around the world. No chauffeur is needed for our vehicle. We shall call ours a "Cartomobile," if you wish, for we are going to make this trip by means of our view card albums, and visit the countries, cities and scenes illustrated by these entertaining messengers from afar. You will then understand better the charm there is in collecting these tokens; your view may be broadened, your taste cultivated, your sympathies widened, your knowledge increased by the study of distant countries and peoples through this medium. So, then, all aboard for our trip around the world inside of our albums!

A prophet is not accounted much in his own country, and likewise every collector, be it of stamps, of cards, of relics, or of curiosities, has a hankering preference for the strange, the foreign, the distant, more than near the well known, the common, and as in the saying, "distance only lends enchantment"; so again, "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." Hence, view-cards from abroad are in a way of special interest and we shall not delay on our route to view the various cards from cities between Chicago and New York, nor those from New York itself, for though Gotham lies a thousand miles to the east and 'Frisco

two thousand miles to the west, the American, with a glow of pride, calls all this vast land still Home. Let us therefore begin our foreign trip with the card showing a steamer outward bound passing the Goddess of Liberty on Bedloe's Island. The torch of the statue throws its rays far out; as to many a refugee from oppression it has shown the first light of the land of freedom, so we shall watch it lovingly for its last adieu, until it sinks beneath the horizon; then we pass out through the Narrows, past Sandy Hook lighthouse, the screws begin to throb faster and faster and we set our faces eastward, to the other lands and other scenes. A scene in mid-ocean is shown on our next card. It depicts the steamer Northland of the Red Star line Antwerpen New York, plowing its way through the mighty ocean; waves are seen foaming and splashing, glittering and sparkling in the glimmer of the moon (for the card shows a mighty scene on mid-ocean), the water looks bewitching even on the card, showing the reflection of the moon most beautifully; a scene never to grow tired of. The steamer looks massive, though somewhat in the gloom and background, yet plainly seen. It needs no strong imagination to imagine ourselves thus aboard on mid-ocean, on the very steamer on the card. The card was mailed by a sister of mine when aboard on the Northland, shortly before its arrival at Holland, saying, "Tomorrow we will land. We had a few stormy days, otherwise a pleasant voyage, yet we are anxiously looking for land." I can hardly imagine any one tired of water, there being such great charm about it, especially a large body of water. Yet we leave it to those who have spent a

(To be continued.)

## PHILATELIC WEST

### The American Society Of Curio Collectors.

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kansas

Vice Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

Sec'y and Treas.—Wm. Warner Jr., 1731 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Official Organ—The WEST.

Department of Mineralogy—Forrest Gaines, Glendive, Mont.

Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave, Providence, R. I.

Dept. of Conchology [Marine Pacific Division] Chas. Russell Orcutt Supt. San Diego, Calif. [Terrestrial Division] Charles Russell Orcutt 365 12th St. San Diego, Calif.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Supt., Marietta, Ga.

Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Supt. San Diego, Calif.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Supt., Roxabell, Ohio.

Department of Birds and Mammals—

Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, Eas: Peru, Iowa

Cost of Membership—Initiation fee, 10 cents; annual dues, 25 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils coins, etc. for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.; F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Ass'n Ont, Canada; A. W. Conner, 640 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.; Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Calif.; Archibald Crozier, 810 W. 5th St. Wilmington, Del.

### President's Report.

**S**INCE my last report I have received perhaps fifty letters from members who are in favor of the Society's dues being raised, and increased benefits, such as a quarterly magazine and a year book being issued by the Society with the money received therefrom.

Most of these members suggest the dues being placed at fifty cents a year, and the initiation fee fixed at twenty-five cents. Some suggest \$1.00, but this rate is perhaps too high, and I think the proposition to make the dues 50 cents per year will be the one members will be called on to vote for or against within a month or so.

For the time being the matter of a year book this spring is held up. Will every member willing to place an advertisement in the "Year Book," which will help to pay for its issuance, or willing to help in dollars and cents otherwise, please write me and let me know to what extent. If receipts will justify it I will issue the Year Book about May 15.

ROY FARREL GREENE.

### The Year Book.

Thomas G. King

It seems to me strange that our Society of 471 members cannot support a year book, and that our president must stand good for the loss on an investment of \$100.

If collectors join the Society solely to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the official organ and take no interest in the organization itself, we might as well disband at once. If over 35 per cent. of members are in arrears for dues—and dues only 25c—we either have some very "light weights" enrolled on our lists or else there is something radically wrong.

A past experience with several similar organizations (1885 and 1890) would lead me to offer the following suggestions:

1. Raise the dues to \$1.00. Collectors who cannot raise a dollar in a year are unworthy members. This will weed out the something for nothing fellows. Better 250 workers at \$1.00



## AND CAMERA NEWS.

than double that number of irresponsible.

2. Appeal to the 25 most responsible members to advance \$3 each to assure the publication of the book at once.

I shall be glad to contribute \$10 to this fund if the other members will raise \$75.

3. Drop all who do not pay promptly. Quality rather than quantity is needed.

Yours truly,

THOMAS G. KING.

### Report of A S C C

FELLOW MEMBERS: I submit you the following report for February.

An error was made in Feb. WEST 462 Isaac N Vail 411 Kenningston Place, Pasadena Cal should have had No 463 and D L Ziegler Delaware O, coins, should have had No 462.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Mary L Page, Olympia Wash Gen'l 466 Roy H Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls Ont. Can. Ind and War Relics, curios, Shells.

467 Chas A Snow, Genoa, Ill, Archaeology, Geodes and Fossils.

468 Wm A Hyatt, Marion, Ia, Coins, Indian Relics.

469 Otto B Lowery, Grimes, Md, Ind Rel, Fossils, Coins, War Rels, etc.

470 Ray L Jewel, Henry, So Dak, all Curios, Coins, Stamps, Old Paper Money.

471 LeRoy F Spurlin, Iowa Falls, Ia, Coins, Stamps, Paper Money, Medals, Bird Eggs, Books, Stuffed Birds, etc.

### Changes in Address.

15 B G Hamilton from Winnipeg, Man Can to North Portal Aassa Can

46 E L Warner from Pablo Beach Fla to Jacksonville Fla

174 H N Dennis from Nonsense Ill to 5630 Ingleside ave Chicago Ill

358 Guy Bogart Hamburg to Brockville Ill

### Reinstated.

382 Hugh Spencer St Cloud Minn

### APPLICATIONS.

472 Elmer Greene, 1027 S 9th st, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

473 Mrs S G H Chemault, 461 N Limestone st, Lexington, Ky.

474 Roscoe O Boinsteel, Hagerstown, Md.

475 R E Kendall, LeRoy, Pa.

476 Chas D Higley, Salamanca, N Y

477 A L Martin, Otega, N Y.

478 John E Proctor, 555 Main st, Woonsocket, R. I.

479 Ralph Jones, 520 Arlington Ave, Baltimore, Md.

480 Chas O Wilson, Anna, Ill.

### Old Delinquents Prior to January 1st, 1903.

9, 17, 20, 22, 24, 42, 43, 48, 54, 62, 65, 70, 81, 86, 92, 109, 110, 112, 115, 120, 123, 133, 137, 138, 140, 142, 147 148, 152, 157, 160, 162, 166, 168, 171, 174, 175, 180, 183, 184, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 213, 215, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 229, 230, 233, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 246, 247, 250, 253, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 266, 269, 270, 272, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279,

### Delinquents Since Jan. 1, 1903.

2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 46, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 68, 69, 72, 73, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 114, 116, 119, 124, 125, 126, 136, 149, 155, 158, 167, 177, 225, 226, 232, 243, 280, 281, 284, 285, 286, 288, 289, 292, 293, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 313, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344, 350, 351, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 359, 361, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, 385, 386, 387, 388, 399, 390, 391, 392, 394.

## PHILATELIC WEST

### A VISIT TO A LIMESTONE REGION.

(F. E. Halbert, Dover, N. H.)

The writer once visited two sections of a limestone region and was astonished to see the great number of fossils to be seen in this kind of rock. They consist mainly of marine animals and plants. Occasionally there are tracks of some gigantic quadruped, or some enormous reptile. In one place, on the brow of a high hill, there was a large round flat rock which resembled a huge pie. It was cracked in just about the same manner as you would cut a pie. One of these wedge-shaped pieces was gone, just as if some one had swiped a lunch from it. The whole rock was about fifteen feet across and about two feet deep. None of the loose rocks near it looked as if they had ever fitted into the vacant space mentioned. What had become of it? Surely it must have been there at some remote time. How could it have been removed, and for what purpose? Right through the middle of this "pie" were several holes which resembled very much the tracks made by a cow in walking through a snow-drift.

You could not pick up a piece of this limestone as big as your head that did not contain a number of fair-sized fossils. Some of them were so twisted and distorted as to be beyond any power to classify, or even place them in their proper element. Yet some were just as perfect as could be.

These fossils afford an interesting study aside from the fact of their being the remains of a pre-historic age. Here are found evidences of sudden changes which took place upon and within this earth's crust before the advent of man. In one instance a man, after building himself a house,

wished to have an appropriate door-stone which would represent the fossiliferous rock in that vicinity. So he selected one that showed a large snake in the act of swallowing a toad. Every line and marking that could possibly appear in a fossil was to be plainly seen. Many geologists wanted to purchase this wonderful petrification, but the owner would not part with it at any price. It seems strange that whenever fossils are to be found at all, there is always an immense quantity which vary in size from microscopic objects to the mammoth and such terrestrial natives.

Along the eastern and northern side of the limestone belt of New York state there are numerous mineral springs, no two of which show the same analysis.

Our common lime, or, as it is sometimes, called, stone-lime, is only calcined lime-stone. In examining some of the material that was ready to be roasted, the writer found one chunk of rock that had a peculiar vein of white frost-like substance running through it. This substance was not fibrous like asbestos. We broke off a small piece and showed it to several well-informed people, but none could name it. These crystals were quite soft and could be easily scraped with the finger-nail; yet they seemed to be able collectively to support a great weight in a direct line to their plan of crystallization. In a mill close by the lime-kiln they were reducing limestone to an almost impalpable powder, which was to be sold as fertilizer.

A good collection of fossils is one of the most interesting things collectable in nature. What a vast scope for the imagination, study and research. As we look at some of these extinct remnants of early animated nature we

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

cannot help but wonder how long after they ceased to play tag in their native element did Mother Eve hang out her first family washing. Again, as I look upon an enormous petrified tooth which contains no gold filling, and which once made beautiful the mouth of a colossal mammal, I can see him with my mind's eye sitting down on his haunches with a satisfied grunt, after swallowing a cocktail and an acre or so of palm trees and such small undergrowth. While he calmly contemplates the scenery he is picking his teeth with a telegraph pole, and wiping his broad brow with a tree-top in lieu of a handkerchief. Perhaps while he watches the playful antics of a megatherium, he hears the distant rumble of an impending earthquake. Young Dame Nature is in one of her playful moods and is about to kick a goal. So down comes the mountains, engulfing all living things, which are to be excavated thousands of years later in a petrified form to adorn our curio cabinets and stock our museums; and supplying the inquiring minds with thought material and keep our playful college professors out of mischief.

### *Kansas Phil. Soc'y*

President, F. N. De LaMeter, Wichita, Kansas.  
Vice-Pres., T. O. Cunningham, Kansas City, Ks.  
Secy-Treas., F. A. Lilly, Sabetha, Kansas.  
Sales Supt., W. P. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.  
Auction Mgr., F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans.  
Librarian, E. G. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Counterfeit Det., Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Lincolnville, Kansas.  
Int. Secy, C. W. Meyers, Wichita, Kansas.  
Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Trustees, T. C. Stephens, O. H. Phinney, F. J. Bescher, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Official Organ, The WEST.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT, K. P. S.

I regret having but little to report this month. A few have sent in their annual dues and saved me writing

them a personal letter—would like to hear from a few more very soon. I can report two new members this month

53 R E Smith, 147 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

54 LeRoy F. Spurlin, Iowa Falls, Iowa

#### RENEWALS

O. H. Phinney, O. G. Maurer, T. C. Cunningham, Kansas City, Kans; F. J. Ford, F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

We would be glad to receive a few more applications as we need more members. As all dues shall be made to come due the first of the year. 25 cents will pay all fees to the end of 1903 if sent in soon.

Let me hear from you with a new member.

F. A. LILLY, Secretary

#### REPORT OF SALES DEPT

20 Books in Circulation Feb. 4,  
1903.....\$308.55  
12 Books received since ..... 73.79

32 Books in circulation Mar. 6,  
1903.....\$382.34

Members having duplicates to sell should use the Sales Dept. Mark your stamps cheap and they will not come back. Books are 2 for 5 Post Free.

Can now send out stamps in better variety than ever before.

If you have no stamps to sell, then buy stamps. You can buy cheaper than from dealers.

Respectfully,

W. P. KELLEY,

Sales Supt.,

3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

#### A Lesson in Arithmetic.

If to an "ad" you add an "ad"  
You multiply your gains,  
Subtract from those who do not "ad,"  
And a dividend remains.  
The greatest common "devisor"  
Is one whose "ad" will tell  
A hundred thousand people  
Of goods he has to sell.



## PHILATELIC WEST



ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

Any stamp collector of good recommendation may become a member by applying to secretary. Benefits: Mutual co-operation for the protection of honest collectors; for the furtherance of philately in general; annihilation of frauds and schemers by exposing them; collecting, investigating and assisting members in any way. Become a member and help us. With every complaint send 4c for purpose of investigation or adjusting your claim if possible to do so. A great many will pay rather that be published.

President—E. Chandlee, Roanoke Va.  
Vice-President—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Librarian—H. Ingram, Hempsted, Texas.  
Sales Supt. and Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Int. Secy.—H. Goday, Washington, D. C.  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hopson, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.

### AUCTION MANAGER'S REPORT, S. C. P. A.

In this issue of the WEST appears my 2nd sale. 1st sale was very satisfactory I trust I will not be dissatisfied in this. I hope every reader will send me at least one bid. Anything not satisfactory may be returned within three days after receipt.

I will also be glad to receive lots for next sale. Forward them in time to reach me by the 20th of March so that they may appear in April number of WEST. Joel H DuBose, Auc. Mgr., Huguenot, Ga.

### SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

On hand Jan. 10, 14 books, value \$80.38  
Received since 13 " " 50.81

|         |    |   |   |          |
|---------|----|---|---|----------|
| Total   | 57 | " | " | \$131.19 |
| Retired | 9  | " | " | 56.18    |

Leav'g on h'd 2-28 18 " " \$75.01

Sales from retired books \$5.63.

3 more books received but not yet put in circulation on account of being marked up at cat rates instead of net prices. I received several responses to my purchaser's list. I could still use to advantage a dozen more. I have some good books on hand and feel confident of receiving regular additions. Remember books are free and will be cheerfully forwarded without any expense to you.

Joel H. DuBose,

Sales Sup't S. C. P. A.

This society is now the largest one in America with over 500 paid members,

and plenty room for more. Our Sales Dept is more than booming. Try it.

Renewals: H Chapman, Rocky Hill, Ct; J Barhurst, Phil, Pa, 1718 Park Ave

### NEW MEMBERS

H Letton Fairbury, Neb; G Hollingworth, Sioux City, Ia; W J Scofield, Ft Dodge, Ia, 1104 1st Ave N; C Ehle, Golden, Col, Bx 51; M R Moore, Equality, Ill; H P Morris, Richmond, Va, Sta A, Bx 21; Mooris Runyan, Trenton, N J, 218 Broad St; S J Jones, Santa Marie, Calif; G G Volger, Welka, Fla, Bx 17; James Duncan, Williomstown, Vic, Aus; G M Bennett, Mgr Puritan Stamp Co, Albuquerque, New Mex; J Ressegu Avoca, Vic, Australia; C Lee, Ticonderoga, N Y; R J Rolf, Decorah, Ia, Bx 319; W Anderson, Chicago, 3538 S Paulina St; W Dickinson, Prov, R I, 108 Peace St; W J Speeter, St Charles, Minn; J Skeffington, Phila, Pa, 4519 Chester Ave; R Carlton, Niles, Ohio, 337 Vienna Ave; A E Cogeswell, Lunenburg, Can; A Kritschmer, Braidentown, Fla; M Tinkham, Whitman, Mass; Otto Harrington, Nuevo Gerona, Isle De Pinos, Cuba; P Tyland, Minneapolis, Minn, 3935 18 Ave S; L Lamotte, Paris, France 12 rue Claude Velux; A Caulson, Chicago, 5739 Wabash Ave; B Rogers, Stelleron, N S, Can; C Schuler, Montague City, Mass; A Wonderly, Mt Oliver, Pa; H I Fink, Chicago, 171 25 Place; J Welsh, Fitzroy, Australia, 89 Rowe St; I Callender, New Orleans, 821 Union St; W Gess, Milwaukee, Wis, Carrier 167; F Shroder, New Bremen, Ohio; C Higley, Salamanca, N Y; F Gabel, Chicago, 127 W North Ave; B Callan, Newark, Ohio, 35 German St; F Goldsmith, Beverly, Mass; J Buel, Akron, Ohio, 140 Arch St; A Koch, Chicago, 56 and Ellis Ave, Home Incurables; F Berndt, Macon, Ga, 865 Orange St; J Hubel, Detroit, Mich, 1265 Trumbull Ave; L Larson, Winona, Minn, 73 West 3st.

A Huffmann of Denver writes that he thanks the society for helping him get his claim settled which he was unable to get.

Slade of Detroit, Mich, who the WEST reported several months ago we see mentioned now in other papers and Smith of Cincinnati, Ohio who gave first mention says to send all complaints to P O Department.

There has been a complaint on Jose Garcia and R Febles of Camajuani, Cuba by Steinbrueck.

Also by same party E Mangoulas,

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

Smyrna, Turkey and Howard Emerson, Washington, D C. Mrs Bushnell complains of Curio Co of Detroit,

We offer for sale acct Marshall Stamp Co of Chicago, Frankheim of N Y City, Wulis of Indiana and there has been several complaints of Ussher, Secretary of the International Society, are there any others.

When you send in complaints don't forget to send postage for same.

### CALL!

Understanding that a number of stamp-men have been shaved lately by a certain party calling himself R W E Elkhorn of North Henderson, Ill. I wish to enter communications with these victims of good faith in the honesty of men, for the purpose of hunting down the fraud, comparing notes. Also Howard Emerson of Washington, D C. E R Steinbrueck, Mandan, N D, L Box 93.

## The Spanish-American Philatelic Society.

Founded January 1, 1900

An International Association for collectors in North, Central and South America

## La Sociedad Filatelica Hispano-Americana

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Union Lealtad Y Igualdad.

The following members are delinquent for dues. Unless dues are received by April 15, 1903, they will be expelled from Society.

Leon Giron, Mexico City, Mexico

W C A Grant, " " "

Allen McCoy, Jr, Guadalajara, Mexico

J H Fajardo, Merida, Yucatan, "

Leonardo Monet, San Juan, Porto Rico

Francisco Paqual, Havana, Cuba

Juan Carcasses, Herediabajo, Santiago de Cuba

Regino Farias, Mexico City, Mexico

S P Hughes, Omaha, Nebraska

Dr Fredrico Reiss, Promontorio, Dur Mexico

Fedoro Labrano, Aregua, Paraguay

L M Vargas, Guadalajara, Mexico

Cleve C Combs, Wichita, Kansas

Send dues by Post Office order or express order. Stamps not taken except unused 1 and 2c U. S.

A D Blair, Jr, Secy-Treas

## PHILATELIC WEST

### Some Rare Minerals.

Below are described a few species of minerals which have some peculiar characteristics and are therefore worthy of a special study. I have just recently been giving them some attention and have collected some of their more typical varieties.

First let us take a look at the so-called "flexible sandstone" or *tacolymyte*, which so far as now known is found in only two regions of the world—India and the state of North Carolina. Thus it will be seen, to use a well known term, that "America is a competitor in everything." The Indian sandstone, however, is somewhat more flexible than the American, from a close comparison of both. The stone in both cases is a very light material comparatively, and white in color. A thin slab of each when taken between the fingers and lightly pressed can be seen and felt to bend appreciably. The Indian sandstone possesses peculiar black hieroglyphics—like markings on its surface.

*Flos-ferri* is a peculiar formation of the variety of limestone called *aragonite*. It is found usually in a twining white mass on a brown matrix. The twining has the appearance generally of a number of white cords of various sizes thrown together in a confused mass. *Flos-ferri* is found abundantly at several places in Austria. It is a notable example of some of the peculiar variations of nature, to say the least.

Very recently there have been found in the coal shales of Illinois what are known as "pyrite sun discs." They are so named from the appearance of the round, flattened disc of a bright pyrite color, on the background of black shale. The discs are mostly crystallized in the form of pyrite,

known as *marcasite*. They have been eagerly sought for and much valued by collectors and dealers alike and indeed I have not found anything recently that was more pretty or showier. The supply at present is, however, pretty limited, and high prices are the result.

In the gypsum fields of Kansas are sometimes found queer crystals of *selemite* or crystallized gypsum, which on account of the weathering have taken the shapes and outlines of leaves and are therefore called "leaf gypsum." Something similar to them is also found in the section of Montana where I live and westward from here for some distance.

In parts of Iowa is a species of fossil coral called "bird's-eye limestone." This limestone will take a high polish and is much used in ornamental slabs. A polished surface of it shows an aggregation of round spots with lines radiating out from these spots, as centers; hence the appellation of "bird's eye." Iowa is noted for her fossil coral districts. The "bird's eye" stone is light yellowish to gray in color. At Bisbee, Arizona, from the famous old Copper Queen mine are produced light green *stalactites* of many forms and sizes which owe their greenish tint to a peculiar property. Occurring as they do in the copper workings, the action of the water during ages not only formed the *stalactites*, but also dissolved some of the copper, and it is the copper which has given the green coloration to the *stalactites*. These specimens are also becoming rare.

From Madagascar are coming specimens of translucent rock crystals which have fine hair-like needles of *rutile* running through them. These needles cannot be seen by a casual glance, owing to their light color, but when a specimen is held up to a strong light, the interlacing and crossing needles of *rutile* can be plainly seen.

More descriptions of rare minerals will probably be given later.

FOREST GAINES.

A. S. of C. C., Glendive, Mont.



## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### *Reminiscences of*    ❧    ❧ ❧    ❧    *A Coin Collector*

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So, I made rubbings on tissue paper and sent them, with a stamped addressed envelope to the dealer (who was the wellknown Lyman H. Low). He very kindly wrote me quite a long letter and correctly attributed all the coins of which I have sent rubbings. One of them read Aug. III, El. Sax. Rex Pal. 1755. That was a coin of Poland, struck by Augustus III Elector of Saxony, King of Poland. Another had a monogram of W. L. with the letters Z. H. on either side. This was attributed to Hesse-Cassel. The monogram read W(illiam) L(andgraf) Z(u) H(essan). The date was 1751.

Mr. Low very kindly supplied the full inscription wherever abbreviation occurred, and his kindness was an incentive to me to write him again which I did very shortly, getting more coins and more information. He sent me my first auction catalogue in 1885 and I sent him some bids, some foolishly high and some ridiculously low. I was delighted with the results. I desired some ancient coins and obtained several. The first one was a second bronze of Vespasian on which my bid was \$1. Mr. Low obtained it for me for 31 cents. The second coin was a first bronze of Faustina Senior, on which I also bid \$1.00 and which was sold to me for 37 cents. The last lot was a big one and would have staggered me financially if I had obtained it at my maximum bid. It consisted of 28 small bronze of the later emperors of Rome, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, etc. I bid 25 cents each and obtained them at 10½ cents.

I still have all of these Roman coins, and although I have handled several thousand of Roman coins since I have never bought any in as good condition for lower prices.

The acquisition of the Roman coins led to a good deal of reading and study I wanted to know all about Vespasian, I remembered something about him in my History of England but I had never heard of Faustina and was shocked when I read that this beautiful matronly looking woman had not one redeeming virtue, although her great and good husband, Antonius Pius declared

her a goddess after her death.

About that time I had the good fortune to obtain a book which aided me very materially in attributing the small bronze coins and that was a "Catalogue of Coins in the Cabinet of Yale College" edited by Jonathan Edward beginning with the time of Gallienus (A. D. 253-268) and until the coinage of Diocletian (A. D. 284). Many of the legends on the coins are very difficult for the beginners to read, especially on the coinage of Claudius Gothicus and some of the Usurpers, Tetricus I and II, etc, the letters are most rudely formed and frequently indistinguishable from one another A. N. H. D. R. and M. are so much alike that any one of them might easily be taken for any one of the others, even V cannot sometimes be told from A, C and Q are exactly alike, etc. However I managed to classify all these pieces properly and I made a catalogue describing each piece and laboriously printing out the legends or inscriptions just as they appeared on the coins. In looking over this catalogue, after 16 years, I am pleased to find that these attributions were all correct and the inscriptions nearly all exact and as I would read them now.

From 1885 to date with an interim between 1891 to 1897, I have kept adding to my collection. Sometimes my fancy would turn to one class of coins and again to others. There are many fields to occupy the numismatist's attention. I made a good collection of the large silver crowns of Europe and sold them. At another time I occupied myself solely with modern coppers and sold the entire collection, 5477 pieces. Collections of cents, half dollars, etc., went the same way, but I never could part with my ancient coins the collection grew slowly all the time, covering a wide field and entailing more study. Now I have some 3000 varieties of Greek, Roman Republican, Imperial, Colonial and Byzantine, covering over 1200 years of time from about 550 B. C. to 650 A. D. and embracing some of the most interesting of the period in history.

Through the kindness of the editor, I shall have the pleasure of describing in subsequent notes some of the most interesting of my coins and some of the things I learned about them.

## PHILATELIC WEST

### *Twin Skinflints.*

By George J. Remsburg.

It is an old saying "A Dutchman for luck!" Near my home lives a German boy—Joe Bruker, by name—who is remarkably lucky at finding Indian relics. Possessed of that natural enterprise so characteristic of the average Teuton he has an "eye to business" and generally aims to "kill two birds with one stone." He has an old fashioned "Zulu" gun and during the hunting season devotes most of his time to hunting rabbits which he sells at the local markets. While looking for the "bunnies" with one eye, his other eye, if there is no snow on the ground, is scanning every likely spot for the flint missels, or weapons, hurled at the prehistoric "cottontails" and other game, by some red skinned hunter who preceded Joe to these happy hunting grounds.

In the summer season he works in the field, but, unlike the "rude swain who turns with his share and treads upon" unconsciously and unnoticed, the relics of other days, Joe's Argus optics scrutinize every clod for the stray arrowhead and hap-hazard tomahawk.

It is not infrequently that Joe comes in with a pocket full of "Indian rocks," as he calls them. He forthwith brings them to me and I pay him a stipulated price for the same.

A singular incident, or rather a coincidence, recently occurred in connection with Joe's prowess as a hunter. On January 6th, of the present year, he brought me an Indian knife, or "skin-flint as I have seen fit to name it in the caption of this article. A few days later he returned with another specimen almost identically the same as the first one. This at once suggested to me that perhaps Joe had stumbled onto a couple of "strays"

or exposed members of a cache, which is often the case in looking for relics, especially where a bank has caved off, or the ground has been washed by a freshet.

The striking resemblance of the two implements in question, certainly suggested a close association, or that they had been made by the same artesian. Imagin my chagrin, however, when Joe informed me that they were found several miles apart. One is a trifle longer than the other but this difference is scarcely noticeable, and so nearly alike are they in shape, color and general appearance, that their discovery by the same person, in localities so remote from each other, is anomalous. The workmanship on each knife displays about the same degree of skill, the material is the same, being the greenish-colored chert such as exists in the nodules of the limestone rocks of this region, and both specimens belong to the leaf-shaped type figured in plates 2, 3 and 5, pages 61-62 of the U. S. Geographical Survey west of the 100th meridian, Archeological Section Vol. 7, 1879; and also in Hon. J. V. Brower's "Kathis," page 70.

### *Redeeming Hawaiian Money*

Financial Age, March 2, 1903.

The first instalment of United States silver coin which is being shipped from the San Francisco Mint has been received by the First National Bank of Honolulu, whice will begin at once to redeem the Hawaiian issue of \$1,000,000 coined in 1883 during the reign of King Kalakaua. Dollars, half-dollars and quarters will be exchanged for United States coin, but the dimes will be allowed to circulate. As there are about \$200,000 of this denomination, the total amount to be redeemed will be about \$800,000.

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### *Southern Philatelic Association*

#### NEW OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

President Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Vice Pres., F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.  
Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Int. Secy., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
Librarian, E. L. Maxon, Winter Park, Fla.  
Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin, Texas.  
Official Organ, The WEST.

#### REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT

Fellow Members:

I wish to thank you all for the confidence you have shown in me by selecting me as your Vice President and I shall make it my earnest endeavor to advance in every possible way our grand old S. P. A.

Although Southern in name we have members from all sections of the country and I can see no reason why we may not have a large and representative membership since we have a live official journal to advance our interests and I trust that each of us may endeavor to interest other collectors in the benefits that are to be derived from membership in our association.

The S. P. A. has one of the finest and best conducted Sales Departments in the country today and the large insurance Fund protects all members from any loss which might be incurred.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Waring, our Sales Supt. and to those of our members who have not already made his acquaintance I can commend him as a responsible business man and a philatelist of many years experience and it is a pleasure to do business with him.

He has been re-elected as Sales Supt. for several years which is a sufficient guarantee of his able management.

It will be to your advantage to enter

into business relations with Mr. Waring either as buyer or seller. I hope to see our society make great gains this year and I shall be glad to hear from you at any time and I remain Fraternally,  
F. W. CONING, V. Pres. S. P. A.

#### SECY-TREAS. S. P. A.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 271 L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.  
272 J. B. Henderson, Columbus, Ks.

#### APPLICATIONS

J A D Park, 510 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N Y, Stamp Dealer. References H A Chapman, W P Kelly

C W Leonard, 20 John R St, Detroit, Mich, Stamp Dealer. References Brodstone, C H Leonard

A R Talbot, Drawer G, Wallingford, Conn, Travelling Salesman. References Brodstone, W P Kelley

C R Homan, 1129 N 6 Ave, Quincy, Ill, Bookkeeper References W Anderson, L B McKenna

Clifford Kaynor, 238 N 13St, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Student. References H G Kaynor, W P Kelley

C H Nammock, 235 Baltic St, Brooklyn, N Y, Clerk. References W J Bierach, W P Kelley.

Ray L Jewell, Henry, So Dak, Clerk. References Brodstone, W P Kelley

The above applicants will be admitted to membership in 30 days if no objections are filed. I am glad to see so many new applications this month. Send for application blanks and join a good society. Members should not forget that dues for 1903 should be paid now. We need the money. Respectfully,

W. P. Kelley, Secy-Treas.,  
3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

An immense mounted specimen of the harp eagle which was killed by President Zelaya of Nicaragua war last month presented by the Central American President to President Roosevelt as a token of good will and friendship. The specimen will be placed in the dining-room of the White House.



## PHILATELIC WEST

### A Magnificent Collection.

(By Oswald A. Bauer, A. S. of C. C.  
325.)

Nowhere in this country is amassed such a magnificent collection of minerals as in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City. Every conceivable shape, form, color, and variety is here presented to the spectator's view. A detailed description of the various groups would be an impossibility so numerous are they.

Of course the sulphurs, golds and coppers present the most striking forms and of these the museum has some of the finest specimens ever brought together. A piece of azurite from Bisbee, Arizona, is especially interesting. It closely resembles the flower called cox-comb, rising as it does in tufts. Another specimen of malachite from the same place is equally peculiar. It resembles a large number of elongated globules twisting about over the main base of the mineral. There is one large block of azurite, weighing, I should venture to say, nearly a ton, which strikingly exhibits the play of colors peculiar to this mineral. There are some excellent specimens of gold and some very exceptional ones of native copper. The sulphurs from Italy are equally remarkable for their beauty. The calcite collection contains perhaps the most varieties of any single specimen. Every conceivable form and color of this mineral is represented. A description that would do it justice is impossible, it must be seen to be appreciated. The Barites, remarkable for their beauty and crystallization, Rhodonite from the celebrated New Jersey zinc mines, Aragonite in striking forms and hundreds of others that nature manufactures in her unequalled

laboratory are given full justice in this magnificent exhibit.

Another very interesting feature of the collection is that of the collection of cut and uncut gems presented by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. This collection was on exhibition at the Paris exhibition where it excited much comment. In it are many choice gems, prominent among them being an elegant cut topaz, the number of carats in which numbers well into the hundreds. Besides there is a large assortment of fresh and salt water pearls, several fine specimens of the veryl and blue sapphire. Many others are cut in the form of figures and ornaments, exhibiting wonderful workmanship. Mr. Morgan has also presented the Bement collection of meteorites and minerals to the museum and this acquisition undoubtedly places the mineralogical exhibit far ahead of any other on this continent.

A day, two days, or even a week is not too much to spend in observing it and observing it with care and a view to the acquisition of knowledge. For the mineral collector there is a fund of knowledge here and he should not lose the opportunity to avail himself of it. It is possible to learn more in five minutes from a collection of this kind than from a month's study of text books. If any member of the A. S. of C. C. has an opportunity to visit New York he should not fail to give part of his time to the museum. He will not regret it.

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There is not any season when it is not profitable to keep the name of a concern fresh in the public mind, as there is no time when people fail to look over the advertising columns of this magazine.—Mexican Herald.

## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### *American Souvenir Card Exchange Club*

Miss M. Keller, Pres.

R. W. Geauque, Secy.-Treas.

Terms: New members 50c receive the WEST for one year and five souvenir post cards. To those persons already subscribers to the WEST, dues 25c per year in advance. Send money to either R. W. Geauque, 96 Wall St., New York or to L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

#### **About the American Souvenir Card Exchange Club**

**By M KELLER**

Souvenir card collecting is rapidly becoming a great fad, since it gives the devotees great pleasure and to go in for it the right way a novice and beginner must join a Souvenir Card Club. It is the only correct way to conduct your exchanging and collecting along systematic lines. Please note the terms given above in this paper concerning our New American Exchange Club. It will inform you how to become a member and after becoming duly inscribed as a member the various benefits of membership is also quoted. All members may be furnished with a rubber stamp by our Secy, R W Geauque, 96 Wall Str, New York, upon receipt of 15c. After joining our new club a large list of collectors from both this and foreign countries will be at your disposal, and with so excellent an official organ as the WEST with its enrollment of 13,000 readers, the new club is sure to flourish in a short time. New members are expected to crop up from the various readers of this paper who have not as yet taken up the fad. All are welcome to join the club now or any future time.

Arouse your reader's curiosity in an advertised article, and you have him "coming your way."

### *Kansas City Philatelic Society*

M. O. Canfield, President.  
O. H. Phinney, Vice-President  
W. P. Kelley, Secretary  
O. G. Maurer, Treasurer  
F. R. Hurst, Sales Supt.  
F. J. Bescher, Purchasing Agent  
Trustees, T. O. Cunningham, H. W. Broadbent  
and Myron Loewen  
Official Organ, The WEST

6th Regular meeting called to order Feb 13, 1903, President Canfield in the Chair and following members present: Bescher, Cunningham, Hurst, Kelley, Loewen, Maurer, Phinney, Stephens, Wynne and Dr Siebel.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

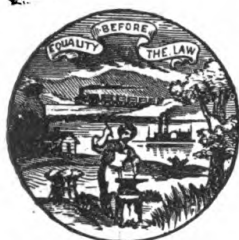
H S Foster, Lawrence, Kansas and Frank Root, Glenarn Hotel, Denver, Colo were elected to passive membership

Chair appointed Bescher, Hurst and Maurer to provide some kind of entertainment for next meeting Mar 13, 1903.

W P Kelley, Secy  
3324 Peery Ave.

#### **A Rare Coin.**

An interesting Gold Coin has recently been placed in the collections of the Hull Municipal Museum by Mr. J. W. Webster. It was found at Easington on the beach a few weeks ago, and had probably been washed from the cliffs. It is in an exceptionally good state of preservation and about the size of half a sovereign. On the obverse is a figure of St. John the Baptist standing surrounded by the inscription S. Iohannes, B. On the reverse is the Lily of Florence, (from which the coin derived its name of florin) surrounded by the letters "G. Dph. Viens." These stand for Guigues VIII., Count of Alby and Dauphin of Vienne (France) A. D. 1319 to 1333. The legend in full would be "Guigo Dalpinus Vienensis." The coin is of the type first coined in Florence in 1252, and rapidly spread over Eastern Europe during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.



# NEBRASKA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.222

Nebraska's  
Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.  
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.  
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.  
Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.  
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.  
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.  
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg.  
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha;  
Hopson & Peterson.

## REPORT OF SALES DEP'T

From Feb. 1 to March 16, 1903

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 22 books in circ Feb 1, value  | \$225 53  |
| 42 " received in that time val | 855 18    |
| —                              | —         |
| 64                             | \$1080 71 |
| 34 books retired, value        | 309 73    |
| —                              | —         |
| 30 " in circulation, March 16  | \$770 98  |

The retired books had a net value of \$111.80 of this \$41.71 were sold, which must be considered very satisfactory. A collection of 10,000 is being sold by the Dept and that very cheap and many "hard to get" stamps. Use the Sales Dept if you want bargains. The Dept will send you larger and better and cheaper stamps, then the average dealer or it will sell your duplicates or even your fine collection. Drop us a card, why not write!

H. Wendt, Sterling, Neb.

## RENEWALS

Miss Adda Whaley from Callway, Neb  
to Box 4, Sioux City, Iowa.

## NEW MEMBERS

H. P. Letton, Fairbury  
C. Bernard, Fairfield  
H. T. Davis, Rushville

## APPLICATIONS

C. L. Bowman, Lincoln, 1229 N Lt.  
J. H. Delhoyde, Blue Hill, Box 534  
W. Harron, Box 82, Pender  
Send photos of your collection

## The "To Hanover" Medalet.

This well known medalet was struck in 1837 on the accession of Queen Victoria, and was intended to satirize the Duke of Cumberland, the Queen's cousin who it is said had pretensions to the English Throne. The Duke was very unpopular at this time, and when he appeared in the streets of London the populace cried out "To Hanover." On the reverse of the medalet he is therefore seen taking this advise and is represented as riding to Hanover.

The Queen could not succeed to the Hanoverian possessions, so they passed to her nearest male relative who was the Duke of Cumberland.

In reply to an inquiry from G. T. Littell of Fithian, Ill., I would say that the owner of a coin sustains the loss if it is mutilated or under weight. If he cannot sell it he can return it to the mint at Washington or Philadelphia, where it will be appraised as bullion and its exact value will be returned to him. The officers of the mint receive thousands of dollars every year in coin from individuals who are unwilling to send them through banks, but the easiest and simplest way for people who have mutilated coin is to deposit it at its weight value at the nearest bank. Nearly every bank doing a large business accumulates underweight coin and ships it to the mint for redemption at regular intervals.

Mutilated currency is redeemed at the treasury at Washington for its face value, provided more than half the bill is returned. Millions are sent in for redemption every week by the different banks throughout the country which are carefully examined for counterfeits, then credited to the banks which send it and a corresponding amount of new notes returned. The redemption division is one of the interesting branches of the treasury. Several hundred people are employed there. After the money is redeemed it is destroyed by a machine which cuts it into pulp.—Chicago Record Herald.



## AND CAMERA NEWS.

### "The Change of the Times"

A Remarkable Painting  
That Has Deceived Thousands.

By HERMAN W BOERS

DETROIT. "The Change of the Time" is the title of a painting by John Haberle of Newark, N. J. which has been on exhibition here for a number of years, it can be termed as fine a piece of painters art as ever executed with a brush as far as imitating is concerned. Displayed in a handsome gilt frame is a painting about 18x30 inches in size consisting of reproduction of coins, stamps and paper money these are all promiscuously scattered about in such a way that it attracts attention at once. The money imitated is that of the Old Post Office Currency dated 1776 with lettering on so plain and perfect that any one can read it, a \$5.00 and \$50.00 Confederate bill with Jeff Davis portraits, 25-50cts Script issue bearing Lincoln's portrait, and a \$5.00 Gen. Grant all so cleverly executed that upon a glance one would not think them painted, but the genuine pasted there in place. Even the serial numbers all show in regular colors. The coins of which there are a number are so finely imitated even raised so as to have every appearance of being tacked on a board. There is a 1776 English penny, several large U. S. cents, a silver 3 cent piece, and hard time tokens, one in particular is painted at the bottom of the case so as to appear to have fallen from the affixed place. Then arranged about the frame are the stamps, here is the 1847 Franklin, 5c blue Garfield, 6c Agricultural, 1863 3d scarlet, 1869 15c, 1872 1c Canada,

badly mutilated, yet can be recognized, 2c U. S. rev. and three different issues of Confederate bearing the familiar face of Jeff Davis and a 2c entire U. S. Envelope 1872 issue, full size and color, this is postmarked

New York, April 19-11-88-

A small portrait of the artist by the artist, is painted at one side of envelope. These stamps are all full perforation, true in color and regular size, so finely are these imitations that they oftentimes have caused hot arguments. Finally Prof. Griffith of the Art Museum was called upon and he wrote the following statement which is pasted on the inside of glass so as to prove it being all done by the brush.

"Having known Mr. John Haberle and his work, I think him one of the best. His ability to imitate small objects in a manner that deceives the closest observation is such that one marvels at the patience and skill displayed."

Signed A. H. Griffith,  
Director Detroit Museum of Art.

It is worth anyone time to see this wonderful piece of art. It has attracted the philatelist, the Numismatist, the artist, and the public as well at the Philatelic Convention held here some years ago. The collectors who saw it expressed themselves as its being the finest they ever saw. Surrounding all this are the Presidents from Washington to Harrison painted in the same manner.

The class customer reached by the WEST is not reached by any other publication. Tiffin O. Stamp Co.

## PHILATELIC WEST

### THE A. S. OF C. C. ROUND TABLE. ROY F. GREENE.

Ellis M. Chandlee (No. 38) of Augusta, Georgia, in a recent letter written from Roanoke, Virginia tells us that the famous or rather infamous Robinetts of Virginia and Tennessee were recently arrested by Government agents, presumably for fraud or mis-use of the mails.

L. E. Moore (No. 385) of Moorefield, Arkansas, is Secretary of the Arkansas Investment Company which is offering splendid investments in the way of Northern Arkansas zinc lands to those wishing to place Capital.

Thomas F. Kenealy (No. 159) of 164 W. Harrison St, Chicago, is a Civil Engineer by profession and spent a large portion of last year in Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Los Angeles on big contracts taken by the firm which employs him.

If the Editor is not greatly mistaken Will E. Crane (No 342) who resides at Tarrytown, N. Y. and has an office in Room 803, 18 Broadway, N. Y. City is also a Civil Engineer of much renown in the metropolis. Brother Crane is a general collector who seems to slight none of the branches.

A. L. Hopkins (No. 156) of Oakdale, Neb. is a pleasant gentleman who has passed his seventieth year but who is just as enthusiastic a collector in the lines of geology and archaeology as the sprightliest young collector in his 'teens. Brother Hopkins runs a popular hotel in his home city.

Herman S. Reed (No. 290) of Redmond, Wash, is another popular hotel man. His hostelry is a famous rendezvous for hunters and fishermen in the open season and Brother Reed grants special favors to those inclined toward out door sport.

Mrs. Estella Bachman Brokaw (No. 348) of 270 E. Villa St, Pasadena, Calif, is the pard working Secretary-Treasurer of the Bachman Gold Dredging Co. which Company is organized to build

and operate a plunger pump, the only one on earth, 'tis said, that pumps gravel, sand, gold and other granular matter. Mrs. Brokaw is an enthusiastic collector and a splendid correspondent on these subjects.

G. G. Welsh (No. 75) is the one of the "horrid octopuses" in the Citizens National Bank of Greensburg, Indiana, his home city. This is remarkable, because very few collectors seem addicted to the banking habit. Come to think of it, though, F. R. Stearns, (No. 216) of Sac City, Iowa is connected with a bank and so is Robt T. Gentry, (No. 459) of Snora, Kentucky, one of our new members. It makes us proud to think we have a few bankers among us!

N. W. Lermond (No. 235) of Thomaston, Maine is the National Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Brotherhood, a society whose creed is "The Brotherhood of Man," and which has such distinguished personages as Prof. Frank Parsons, B. O. Flower, Prof. George D. Herron and Miss Helen M. Mason as its Advisory Council.

A. L. Fisher (No. 143) of Elkhart, Ind., is a prominent physician in that city with whom the collecting of old fire arms is only secondary to his profession. His collection of ancient pistols, particularly, is said to be very fine by those who have had the pleasure of glimpsing it.

A. C. Hunter (No. 131) of West Branch, Iowa, besides being an active collector of coins and paper money is an enthusiastic lodgeman and a hard worker in the local camp of Modern Woodmen.

Henry C. Woehlke (No. 352) of 915 Corinthian Ave., Philadelphia, besides being an energetic collector of things curious is a pharmacist of great ability and the proprietor of a pharmacy in the West End of that city.

W. A. Shaw (No. 244) is connected with the Dunlap Tire Co., makers of the famous Dunlap Detachable Tires, Toronto, Canada.



## PHOTOGRAPHING INTERIORS

By GRANT KENNEDY  
Pittsburg, Pa.

The whole secret of success in photographing interiors is in securing the right exposure. Nine out of every ten negatives of interiors are defective from this lack of correct exposure. Of course there are other things that should be given attention, but with the most ordinary display of care and thought, coupled with a correct exposure, a picture that will be pleasing alike to the maker and the persons interested, will result.

The reason so many fail in correctly estimating the exposure required in individual cases is they fail to take into consideration the great influence the color of the walls, carpets, and curtains have upon the exposure required. It is hardly believable but I am sure that a room could be so papered, carpeted and curtained as to require four times the exposure under the same conditions otherwise as it would demand were the same furnishings of a more photographically suitable tone or color. This factor of color is so little regarded in outdoor work that one is sure to give it but a fraction of the attention that it demands in interior work if it is recognized as a possible factor in the calculation at all.

The best plate for interior work is

no doubt the non-halation or backed plate. If one can use isochromatic plates to advantage, they should be employed. The double-coated isochromatic plate of the Cramer brand is just the thing. Any camera will do. The lens you have may be of too long a focus to include more than a part of the room but do not let this deter you. Simply assure yourself that you must spend a few minutes in determining the best possible portion of the room. This will generally be some favorite corner, window seat, work table or writing desk. If care is used in the selection, such portions will be better as pictures than wide angle pictures which include the greater part of the room.

In lighting, try to have the light come as much as possible from the sides and back. If windows are directly in front of the camera, for a portion of the exposure, walking over and raising the shades for the latter part of the exposure can safely be done without risking the shaking of the camera by putting on the cap, if one takes care not to stand in one position too long. In developing, one should work for detail first and secure density later by placing the plate in a full strength developer. I find a good way to secure well balanced negatives is to start them in normal developer and as soon as detail starts to come out, remove the plate to a tray of water and allow it to soak for some time. A negative of an interior that has had to be forced in the development is never satisfactory. For printing there is nothing that quite equals platinum paper. My own preference is for that made by Bradley of Philadelphia. It seems to give an added charm to a good piece of interior work.



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# The Philatelic West.



Established 1895

Amalgamated with The Omaha Philatelist.

The Curio Monthly and Photo-Exchange Bulletin

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY, SUPERIOR, NEBR., U. S. A.

**Official Journal of the Following Societies, Aggregating Over 12000 Members**

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ELLO PHILATELISTS: It becomes my sad duty to report the loss by untimely death, of one of our number, Professor Robert N. Hartman. On Friday May 8th while performing his accustomed duties he was overcome by Hydrogen-Sulphide gas and twenty minutes later was found cold in death. For the last five years, or since 1898, he had been Professor in Chemistry in the Colorado School of Mines, situated here at Golden, where he had made countless friends. For many years he had collected stamps and at the time of his death his collection was such that any might be proud of. A number of those who were at the P. S. of A. meet in Denver last fall will remember him well. May our sympathies go with the broken hearted wife and two small sons who survive him.

Yours Respectfully, CHESTER EHLE Golden Colo.

## Collecting Mania Made Educational.

By Ernest R. Holmes.

(Editorial staff of "Success" and  
"Succeedward," New York City.)

(Continued from April number.)

Of recent years, Alfonso's youthful features have passed from stamps of Cuba, Porto Rica and the Philippines, while the checkered history of the Transvaal is shown in a perfect wilderness of issues, and Dutch, now British, and ending in the triumph of King Edward's head over all other designs. The passage of all nations from barbarism to civilization is marked by issuance of postage stamps.

That all these varied phases of stamp collecting, and those also of acquisition of coveted varieties and the finer elements of connoisseurship appeal to a large number, is amply shown by stamp companies with hundreds of thousands of dollars capital, large publishing houses of philatelic goods, magazines and weekly periodicals, and stamp auctions reported by the press of two continents. Governments, especially the poverty-stricken, petty ones, take stamp collecting into account in every issue of a new stamp, and not a few postal services are chiefly supported by sales to collectors and dealers. The multiplication of varieties, errors and surcharges through official juggling has proved a very pest to the collectors, and has

caused many changes in collecting methods, but the collection for information purposes here advised has by it only wider fields and an easier task.

Coin collecting, too, is usually practiced by boys, and may be made to serve some of the educational uses of stamp collecting, but speedily costs more, and the collection is harder to arrange and keep.

Indian relics form another attractive field for collecting, and arrow heads and pottery have scientific value.

The souvenir postal card craze is an improvement on the advertising card collecting of a few years ago, and the beautiful reproductions of scenery, palaces, statues and pictures are making art and beauty of all kinds familiar to all card devotees. Unfortunately, the cards run to coarse humor and even indecency, and care must be exercised to prevent harm resulting from their collection by children.

Amateur photograph collecting is another form of the picture gathering craze, and it may be made to teach geography, history and foreign customs, and thus form a sort of home travel course.

Boys and girls should not be satisfied to gather the things that interest them and stow them away. Ask teacher and parents about them, look them up in books and encyclopedias. If possible, take a periodical devoted to your particular hobby, and thus learn the best collecting methods and appliances, get side lights on many subjects, and enter into pleasant relations and profitable exchanges with others as much "fiends" as yourselves.



AS an advertising medium, the WEST stands pre-eminent among monthlies. The oldest, largest, and most authoritative of American monthlies, its prestige has secured for it the largest circulation and the best clientele. The subscription rate of 50c per year assures a circulation among a class of collectors superior to those reached by publications having cheap subscription rates.

THE publication carrying the greatest amount of advertising is the best advertising medium. This is a self evident fact. The WEST carries more advertising than appears in a year in many monthlies.

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### CHECK LIST OF NEW ISSUES.

For the Month Ending May 15th.  
Compiled by W. O. Wylie.

- Bermuda** Post Card  
½p green on buff, dock  
Wrapper  
1f brown on buff, dock
- Ceylon** Adhesive, King's Head  
5c lilac
- New Zealand** Special Delivery  
6p violet and red
- Niue** Adhesives  
(Stamps of New Zealand surcharged)  
3p brown  
6p rose  
1sh red
- Paraguay** Provisional Adhesives  
1c on 1 peso, blue  
1c on 14c brown  
5c on 8c brown  
5c on 28c orange  
5c on 60c yellow  
5c on 80c green  
Adhesives  
(new design dated 1903)  
1c brown  
2c blue-green  
5c blue  
10c red brown  
20c rose  
30c deep blue  
60c violet
- Penrhyn** Adhesives  
(Stamps of New Zealand surcharged)  
3p brown  
6p rose  
1sh red
- Roumania** Unpaid Letter  
2b green, rose-gum  
5b " "  
10b " "  
30b " "
- St. Lucia** King's Heads Adhesives  
2½p lilac and ultra  
3p lilac and orange
- South Australia** Adhesives  
(Large upright rectangular design)  
3p olive green  
4p orange  
6p green  
8p blue  
9p lilac  
10p yellow  
1sh brown  
2sh 6p mauve  
5sh rose
- Tahiti** Provisional Adhesives  
10c on 25c, French Oceania  
10c on 40c, " "
- Straits Settlements** Post Card  
1c green on cream, King  
1x1c green on cream, King  
Registration Envelope  
5c pale blue, King
- Transvaal** Adhesives King  
(Old design in new colors)  
1sh red-brown and black  
2sh yellow and black



Two new catalogues have the first claim upon our attention this month. The first one is the 43d edition of Arthur Maureys Catalogue—one of the old standards and in its line one of the best of the French catalogues. It is a good deal like Whitfield King's Catalogue or the catalogue issued by McKeel and Scott some years ago, in that it disregards all minor varieties and lists only the marked types. This certainly reduces the number of collectible varieties and makes things so much easier for the beginner. Still it seems odd to find no CC or CA varieties, of perforation, no secret-mark varieties of U. S., no surcharge varieties—nothing of all these things we have become accustomed to. And yet the catalogue comprises 424 pages! It includes the telegraph stamps where there are any, but no envelopes or cards. The prices quoted are, of course, for the cheapest variety of each stamp where there are several such; you need therefore not order in the hope of securing the highpriced varieties unawares. The catalogue is very fully illustrated and at the low price of 30 cents (postage extra) it is well worth buying for those acquainted with the French language.

The other catalogue bears the pretentious title of "Catalogo regulador ilustrado de los sellos de Espana y Colonias," and is published by Jose G. Ceballns, the publisher of El Coleccionista de Sellos at Madrid, Spain; price, paper covers, 50 cents. This catalogue is rather more of a handbook on the adhesives of Spain and the Colonies. Each issue is fully listed with all var-

eties of paper, shade, etc. Then follows an abundance of notes giving official documents, describing varieties and counterfeits and giving other useful information. For instance no less than nine closely printed pages are devoted to listing and describing the various stamps of Spain surcharged HPN or Habilitado Por La Nacion (Scott Nos. 103-158). A curiosity in this line is found under the issue of 1865 of Spain, the one with blue figures on the back. This issue was printed in sheets of 100 and each stamp was numbered on the back with the corresponding numeral from 1 to 100. There must therefore be just as many stamps of one number as of any other. But this catalogue goes to work and prices vary as much sevenhundred percent for different numbers of the same stamp! Nevertheless the catalogue is a very valuable contribution to our literature. It includes telegraph stamps and such fiscals as have, by authority or otherwise, been used as postage stamps. The total number listed is 2802. A feature of the prices (quoted for 1, 10 and 100) is that the publisher offers to buy stamps at 75 per cent of his prices.

We have the prospectus of another catalogue on a new plan. It is to contain only such stamps as are priced from 60 cents up and gives their prices in six parallel columns, showing the prices quoted in the leading catalogues of France, Germany, United States, Great Britain and Belgium respectively and a sixth column showing the latest market price, when obtainable. This makes very instructive reading indeed and dealers as well as collectors would do well to encourage the new publication. It has been launched by A LaFare, 55 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris, France.

No. 271 of La Collectionneur ed

Timbres-Poste illustrates the new commemorative issue of Roumania, which was to be issued on May 15th, the occasion being the dedication of the new Postoffice building at Bucarest. The stamps have been ready for quite awhile, but the building hasn't, hence the delay. They are rather odd in design; the type of the low values shows a spirited scene: a mailwagon drawn by four horses at a full gallop; the type of the higher values shows a portrait of the King, a view of the new post-office and a small reproduction of the scene on the low values. The 15, 40 and 50 bani, curiously enough, came in both types.

The burning question of Bavaria reprints has been settled, at least in so far as the stamps sold to Ph. Kosack, the Berlin dealer, by the Bavarian Government are now acknowledged to be genuine remainders. Nevertheless there is not entire clearness on all points even now; for instance the Government in its latest reply to the charges of reprinting made by the Muenchen Society admits a reprint of the 25 pf. of 1875 and of the 50 pf. of 1879, of which reprints no collector had so far had any suspicion. The *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* in its April number prints nine pages of documents relating to the affair, all of great interest, for so far no Government has ever become involved in a public controversy with stamp collectors in this manner. No less than six (or seven) times have various values been reprinted by the Bavarian P. O. D.; that much has been definitely settled by this acrimonious debate. I for one shall collect the Bavarian issues USED only.

It has lately been reported that certain Austrian stamps have been surcharged with the value in francs and centimes for use in the Levant especial-

ly by the Austrian offices in Crete. I quote the following from Le Timbrophile Belge relative to this issue:

"The cards and stamps in question are sold in all the (Austrian) offices in the Levant, wherever the French postoffice also operates. It is a simple matter of competition. The French office gives for half a medjidie (10 piastres 21 stamps or cards of 10 centimes, while for the same money the Austrian office could give only 20 stamps or cards of 20 paras the piastre has 40 paras). There is thus a difference of 5 per cent in the selling price. To counteract the advantage offered by the French office, the Austrian postal administration has created the values in centimes and sells them at the price of the French office: 21 at the price of 20.

"The circular decreeing this issue further states that the values in paras will continue to be sold concurrently with those in the centimes. There will thus be two sets with equal franking power, but one sold at wholesale rates, the other at retail."

A writer in the Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung makes an interesting proposal for a new kind of album and collection—one within reach of the collector of small means. He proposes to confine the collection to only one specimen of any desired value for each issue, no matter how many different values there may be in the set. He illustrates his idea by two pages of diagrams; e. g., all the stamps of Switzerland would be represented in his collection by 16 specimens. A complete collection of this kind would contain somewhere near 3000 stamps; if each set were to be represented by the lowest—or rather cheapest—value, the catalogue value would be near \$1600.

There is much in the idea and it would be interesting to see the scheme tried.

The Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana is still at Cuban postmarks and in the April number illustrates the date stamps, "Received" marks and Registry postmarks used in Cuba during the time of the American occupation. The registry postmarks especially show great variety.

De Postzegelgids in its No. 6 enriches its columns with a transaction of the article on the Spanish War Tax stamps from the pen of our valued contributor, Mr. E. R. Steinbrueck.

I quote the following which may be of interest to many beginners:

"No doubt young collectors have already wondered why certain Spanish stamps bear the indication onza d libra, while the present coinage consists of centimos and pesetas. The secret lies in the fact that "onza" and "libras" are not measures of money, but of weight, and that the words "media onza," "una onza" and so on simply express the weight of the package or letter. "Onza" and "Libra" are the same as English ounce and pound.

El Filatelico Espanol in its No. 132 concludes the long-continued and exhaustive article on the fiscals issued by the Notarial College at Barcelona. Those of us interested in revenue stamps—and there are many of us—can only hail such articles with acclaim and wish that those having access to official sources would write more such. A society of fiscal collectors has just been organized in Barcelona offering inducements to outside collectors. It also proposes to publish a catalogue of Spanish fiscals in El Filatelico Espan-



ol. This field is pretty well covered by Mr. Morley's admirable catalogue, but there is still much to be learned.

Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr in No. 24 illustrates the new type to be used for the stamps of French IndoChina. It is the beautiful design made several years ago by Grasset for the stamps of France, but not adopted, it is now slightly altered and adapted for Indo-china. The new type for Madagascar is also illustrated; it is a Paul Merwart design, but rather homely. As I have already described it. I shall not further describe it here.

No. 25 of the same paper illustrates an envelope of considerable interest. It came from San Juan, Puerto Rico, Oct. 17, 1898, and is addressed to a lady in Madrid, Spain. Its interest lies in the fact that it bears four stamps (½ m., 2m., 5c and 20c of 1881-96) surcharged with

Habilitado  
17  
Octubre  
1898

This surcharge has been admitted to a few catalogues, but most of them have been skeptical about it. If the envelope is genuine, it would be a point in favor of this set. Sz. B. V. claims that only 185 sets are in existence; Mr. Szekula has most of them and offers them at \$6 per set of 8 values. If you feel convinced, hurry and secure a set; if not, you are just as well off.

The following may be of interest: "Spain will shortly furnish us with a new set of stamps: the occasion is rather an original one. Young King Alphonso is sprouting a light down on his upper lip, but neither coins nor stamps have so far sufficiently

exhibited this. On the new silver coinage this defect has now been remedied and within a short time the new moustache series of stamps, definite designs for which are already at hand, will be placed in circulation." Every boy collector will no doubt feel that this issue is an eminently justifiable one and will accord it a place of honor in his album. Nor is the issue without precedent; did not Alfonso's father have a new issue made when he had grown sidewheelers?

No. 147 of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain brings the portrait of a collector who is of special interest to your reviewer in that he is also a "Manchester man," though Mr. Warhusrt's Manchester is quite a little larger than mine. He is particularly noted as one of the foremost authorities on entires of all kinds, his collection of envelopes, cards and wrappers numbering some 12,000 varieties. The country dealt with in the catalogue of European stamps is Finland. I quote the following relative to the curious perforation of the 1863 and following issues:

"The perforations would be more properly called roulettes and are termed by Philatelists serpentine roulettes. It should be mentioned that roulettes differ from machine perforations in that no portions of the paper are cut away as in the case of the latter, but perforation is formed by a series of cuts or slits made in the paper at intervals. In the commonest form of roulettes the slits are straight, but in this case they are curved or serpentine. If an unsevered pair be examined it will be found that each tooth fits into a corresponding indentation on the other stamp and that no portions of the paper have been cut away."

WASHINGTON NOTES.  
(C. M.)

The new design of the 2 cent stamp will be on sale by July 1. It will be adapted to the use of red ink, and have less detail to blur in printing.

So far we have only the 2 cent envelope of the new series at the post office here, and no 15 cent adhesive. In interviewing the lady who has charge of the wholesale stamp desk she explained that it may be months before the complete series of envelopes and adhesives can be procured here. The new ones are only supplied as the old ones become exhausted, and as there is little call for some sizes of envelopes or for the higher values in adhesives, it can be seen what delay there may be in completing the set. It does seem as if there might be one place where a complete set might be procured but at present this is not the case.

The natural history experts at the Museum are busy just now. Prof. Lucas is up in Newfoundland endeavoring to secure a life sized cast of a whale, and his subordinates and taxidermists are wrestling with the problems involved in mounting several rare and recent additions to the animal groups. A superb specimen of the Argali, Big Horn, and with spiral horns twice the size of our largest ovis. An enormous giraffe, one of the three-horned variety recently discovered, and the first of this kind to reach the United States, presents material for much labor. It is sixteen feet in height. A musk ox from Elsmere Land, an African black rhinoceros, a lion, a platypus and other animals are also awaiting treatment.

The reason for this activity is the desire of the Museum officials to have a magnificent exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition, and it is not only the natu-

ral history section that this activity is manifested. A large model of the Temple of Xochicalcos, and one of the Casa del Gobernador have been prepared on such a large scale that when boxed they will require special cars to convey them to the Exposition.

The prehistoric animal chosen for reproduction by the division dealing with that work is the Stegosaurus. The model will be life size, and be based on bones brought many years ago from Wyoming by one of the Museums expeditions. This particular one was chosen for its striking appearance. Larger than the largest elephant its appearance is a cross between a chinese dragon, a nightmare and a circus sideshow poster.

The government exhibit at the fair will probably excel any of the former attempts. Practically every department will be represented. The post-office is now preparing its display. The famous mail coach, which always appears and is of interest, was the victim of a curious accident a few weeks ago. A couple of young fellows, drunk, took it from its position at the head of a long flight of steps leading to the Postoffice Department, and let it run down. Fortunately it was not seriously damaged, though the trial was one that might have tested the make of newer vehicles. The fact that it wasn't injured did not save the jokers from the police, however.

A section of flint and chalk was recently cut for microscopic work in the Geological Survey, with a thickness, or rather thinness, of 1-1500 of an inch. This created a mild sensation as the previous record for this rock section work was 1-1000, and the section referred to was half as thin again.

Attention is called by the Department in a recent circular to the fact that one cent postage should be collected upon the delivery of an "advertised" letter.

## Inscriptions on Stamps

By L. G. DORPAT

Arabian letters are found on the stamps of the Soudan, Labuan, North Borneo, Obock, Somali Coast, Johore and Zanzibar. First the Egyptian stamps were surcharged "Al Soudan" pronounced Assoudan: The Soudan. On the new issue we find "Postieh Soudanieh": Soudanese Post, and the value. The other inscriptions I have not been able to decipher, and we must leave them until later. Perhaps some one of the WEST readers will come to my aid.

We shall now take the Hindi or Nagari characters derived from the Sanscrit. They are found, of course, on the Indian Native States stamps. Mekeel's Weekly not long ago published a paper from Mr. Geoghegan with cuts which were very valuable to me. Mr. Geoghegan gave me some further instruction by letter. Besides I have Ballantynes' Grammar of Hindi and Braj Bhakha. These are the sources from which I draw my information. Shakespeare's Hindustani Grammar I have not been able to obtain, neither any lexicon which would be of great value.

The Nagari characters are read from left to right, same as English, and every letter if no special vowel be expressed has the short sound of a after it.

Alwur or Alwar has "Raj Alwar Pava Ana": State of Alwar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ana.

Bundi has "Paj Bundi": State of Bundi above and "Adha Ana":  $\frac{1}{2}$  ana or "Ek Ana": 1 ana or "Ek Rupaya": 1 rupee below. For the other values see the Urdu numerals.

Bussahir has the value only in Nagari. "Ek Paisa": 1 pice,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ana. "Do Ana" 2 anas. "Char Ana": 4 anas. "Ath Ana": 8 anas. "Bara Ana": 12 anas, etc.

Dhar has "Iravar" above, "Dak": postal service at the left and "Dhar" at the right. "Adhi Dabla" if Scott is

right, but "Adha Balad" according to Bright & Son, which seems correct their illustration being an autotype.

Duttia has the value only on the adhesives, but "Riyasat Datiya": State of Dattia, and value on the envelopes.

Faridkot has "Riyasat Faridkot" in Gurmukhi characters which are more rounded in outline than the regular Nagari.

Nangaon (Nandgam) has "Raj Nandgam Dak" State of Nandgam Postal Service, and "Dak Tikat": Postal Service Ticket (stamp).

Nowanuggur has "Aran Nabanagar" and value in "Dakda": 1-6 ana.

Poonch has "Riyasat Punchh" and value in ana.

Rajpeeppla has "Raj Pipla Dapal" and value in "Paisa".

Sorouth has "Sauruth Post" and "Ko Ana": 1 ana.

It must be remembered, that, though the languages of these states resemble each other, there is quite a difference between the Bengoli, Gujarate, Panjabi (Gurmukhi), Uipali and Kashiuri idioms. Another is the Uriya, which is used on the Bamra stamps. Reading one will not imply the capability to read the others. I shall try to decipher the stamps of Bamra, Bhore, Cochin, Holkar, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Nepal, Orcha, Sirmoor and Travancore, but at present we must leave them for the future. If possible we shall in the future take up the Chinese, Japanese and Korean too, and I would enjoy it very much, if any reader of the WEST who can supply any deficiency or correct any error in what I have given so far, would let me know.

Our new U. S. issue of postage stamps bring an innovation in regard to inscriptions: the name and dates (of birth and death) of the great men whose portrait appear on the stamp. Some of the revenues and postal cards have for some time had the names of their portrait-subject, but historical dates (except those referring to anniversaries) are



something new. It seems that these inscriptions have at once attracted more attention to the portraits on stamps. Mekeel's Weekly in No. 640 brings a reference list of portraits by Mr. L. G. Barrett. In another place we read that exhibitions have been made in regard to portraits on stamps. If this movement proceeds we may expect a further development of philately in a new line. Collectors will want to know more about the men and their portraits represented on stamps. Governments will try to give more historical dates to satisfy enquirers. The outcome of it all will be more inscriptions. That seems to be the outlook for the future. Looking back we find that portraits have been made a study of years ago. The Chicago Inter Ocean some ten years back printed an article by Mr. Charles E. Petford, in which he enumerates 16 distinguished men's portraits on the postage stamps and 32 on the revenue stamps of the U. S. The article was illustrated with 22 cuts and included a short biographical sketch of sixteen men. Both Mr. Barrett's and Mr. Petford's articles required a good deal of work. The new inscriptions will make such work much easier in the future. If other governments will follow the example of ours, we may soon find the inscriptions on stamps increased. Natural history subjects will be named and landscapes designated and thus a great deal of interest added to stamps in general. The pith of it all is that stamps no longer serve the one purpose only for which stamps were originally designed. They are made a medium for education, commemoration and advertising. We have seen a good deal of this already, but I deem it probable that in the future there will be more of it. France, for instance, may by image and word teach the world that it is the maker of fashions, or the home of art; the sowing girl (not sewing) is a step in that direction already. The next

step would be to sign the artist's name to each new stamp design; and finally each stamp will be a little gem of some information of some kind, a stamp collection, a miniature library and an art gallery at the same time.

(To be continued.)

#### NOTES

By L. G. DORPAT

The Bogert & Durbin Company of Philadelphia in their 191st auction catalogue give the following advise "to collectors who have never bought at auction" viz: "The prices, of course, vary in every sale. Lots of the current issues of unused stamps can be purchased at from 50 to 70 per cent below the catalogue price, while unused obsolete stamps frequently sell at from 50 to 60 per cent off catalogue price. The rarities, of course, nearly always bring their full values, as it is more a question of obtaining them at any price than it is of how much one must pay for them". A little lesson like this is highly commendable and will, no doubt, help to swell the number of bids, teaching as it does, at what price a bidder may expect to get a stamp. It is true that bids 75 to 80 per cent below catalogue secure rather few lots, but, if one bids about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of catalogue prices, he can get quite a number of stamps and pretty good ones too.

Compilers of auction catalogues do well to describe each lot as definitely as possible, that the bidder may know exactly what is offered. It is hard to bid on a lot characterized by nothing but a certain number of varieties from each country and the catalogue value should always be given. Otherwise bidding will resemble too much "buying the cat in the sack," or gambling for some unknown prize. It is about the same thing with advertisements. The more definite, the better.



## Revenue Dep't.

Conducted by  
Charles A. Nast.

**T**hat this department is well watched is evidenced by the many letters I get in reference to matters mentioned herein. Last month I mentioned the Oleomargarine stamp and asked for information concerning same and have received word from C. R. Homan of Quincy, Ill. He says he has seen only the "15" and "30 lbs." stamps. From W. B. Honsel of Trenton, N. J., I received a note in which he says: "Noticed your article on Butter stamp, will say that I came in possession of one yesterday. As near as I can find out they are used on packages of butter which have gone through the process of being washed in fresh butter milk and then re-salted." My own impression is that they are used on Oleomargarine or other process made butter. Mr. Wells of Denver handed me one the other day. He has had it for years. It is printed like a National Bank note in green and black ink on white paper with portrait, and this one had the numeral "40" printed in large figures in orange color across the center. On examination I find it is issued in accordance with the act of 1886. So it is not a new thing.

I have received word from W. A. Sisson of St. Louis that he has uncovered a Van Dyke Bitters provisional label. This tireless searcher after the rarities in cancelled proprietaries, is liable some day to stumble on another "St Louis find." After exploiting the AntiKamnia provisional in

these columns he succeeded in unearthing a few. So I will now give him another task. Let him find some of the Lambert's provisionals, and a few of Hostettters' surcharges on the 2½ cent red. These last are scarce indeed.

Mr. Oscar T. Hartman of 1410 So. 12 Str., this city has gone into the stamp business making foreign revenues his specialty. His own private collection of these is very fine, while his stock of European Revenues and packets is enormous. I will illustrate some later.

A new find is to be chronicled this time. It is in the nature of a surprise to me, and I am now investigating the matter. It is nothing less than the discovery of an AntiKamnia provisional of the value of ⅛ ct. Just what this firm manufactured which would necessitate the affixing of such a value is not known at this writing, but its genuineness is unquestioned. Possibly it was used on packages of tablets upon which the wholesale price was five cents. It will be known that for a long time this company used only 2½ cent value (being the wholesale price of the package) when in fact the law contemplated payment of the retail tariff: hence their use of the additional 1¼ cent with the 2½ cent, and finally their dropping their own private die and using the 3¼ ct value only. When their private die was made the value should have been 3¼ instead of 2½ cts. It was a mistake which the government itself had rectified. But this label of ⅛ ct value which I started out to speak about, is of the same size, style and type as its celebrated sister of larger value except that it is printed on yellow paper instead of white. Lately, through the same source I received a small lot of the ⅝ ct. values surcharged and typeprinted with the

well known AK, dated 4-3-1900 the day upon which this value was thus used. This date has never been known or chronicled before on this value. A large lot of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cts. was used in connection with the foregoing so as to make the necessary  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ct.

I have been asked by a reader of the WEST what Lauman and Kemp's stamps of the '98 series are worth when free from any cancellation whatever. They are of course very scarce. I only know what Berlepsch held and advertised them for, two years ago. The  $\frac{3}{8}$  at 50 cent;  $1\frac{1}{8}$  at 75 cts and the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  value, the rarest of all, at 1.25 the three values were offered at \$2.25. Those cancelled with hand stamps, and rubber stamps are worth very much more than the type-printed surcharged, but the first named, those without any surcharges or cancellation, are extremely rare and if scarcity ever fixed values it will surely send these way up in price.

In the April number of the N. Y. Philatelist Mr. Ab Leve has an exhaustive article on the subject of "Double perforations. What are they?" Mr. Leve comes to the conclusion after a devious course of argumentation that they are not "freaks," but, as he emphatically puts it "fakes." He insinuates that certain interested parties have taken specimens of the 2nd and 3rd issue of U. S. Revenues and added a lot of criss-cross and other odd rows of perforations, for mercenary purposes presumably, for nothing else would repay all the trouble and work and risk of spoiling good stamps. But unfortunately for this argument the cold facts do not bear out the logic. As is well known these stamps have always fetched lower prices than the perfectly perforated copies. They have always been regarded as in the

nature of damaged stamps. They have been advertised time and again at  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of catalog with the explanation "Good copies but all have extra perforations through the stamps." Again at auctions they have always brought lower prices than copies free from this extra row of holes, and why shouldn't they? Nothing in beauty or artistic value is gained by running a series of holes through the design. It is true that Sterling in his catalog of 1888 listed a lot of the cheaper first issue revenues with extra perforations at fabulous prices. But that proves absolutely nothing. Mr. Sterling was a law unto himself. He was listing his own stock in hand, and the object of the catalog was to boom his own goods. Who can blame him? He listed only what he saw himself, and Mr. Ab Leve now seems to think it is very queer that Mr. Sterling didn't list a lot of stamps he never owned or saw. I fail to see where Mr. Leve's "kick" comes in. If these freaks had brought fancy prices then his communication would have its weight. But this is the day of perfection in stamps' brilliancy of impression, even centering, and flawless perforation, and anything less than these requisites will reflect its deficiency in a cheapening of the price. Let me quote from Mr. Leves article "Lot 46 catalog value \$6.00 the 3c green Playing Card. This lot brought \$1.70; Lot 58 catalog value \$2.00 the \$10.00 Conveyance, a rare revenue in any condition brought 65 cts. Lot 60 cataloged \$6.00 it is the \$15.00 mortgage, sold for \$1.90" etc., etc. These were all supplied with the additional rows of perforations and the prices brought show; nobody was taken in. But Mr. Leve wants to buy some. See his advertisement in some paper.

Mr. Jules Goutier No. 1 Rue Chardon-Lagache Paris France is out with a



big collection of the revenues of all the European countries, including the English colonies, and those of the United States. This great work is contained in 6 volumes. England has 504 stamps in this collection; Italy is represented by 550; Mexico only 312 presumably the old timers before the flood of recent years; Bolivia contains 326; Under the head of Turkey we find 341; Austria 570; Belgium 146; Switzerland 421; Spain 1216; and our own U. S. by 1168; As I understand the announcement which is in French the collection is for sale en bloc (the whole thing) or in countries separately. The U. S. Revs. are valued at \$1200 and those of Great Britain and Colonies at just one half viz: \$600, although containing twice as many stamps. These figures are eloquent indeed.

### **Precancelled Stamps** **By Dr. Brooks, of Missouri.**

I have seen the following precancelld new issues. 1c Boston inverted, 1c Danberry, Conn., 1c Schnectady, N. Y., 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 8c Chicago, Ill., 13c Northampton, Mass.

The Beverly, Mass., is reported as a fake.

I have an interesting precancelled, viz. 1c Chicago, Illinois 2-2, 1st 2 medium, this stamp also bears a diagonal surcharge. Chicago, Illinois 2-2, both "2s" the same size.

A 5c Cincinatti is the latest. I have seen.

My experience leads me to believe that the 5c Chattanooga, in oval, is a rather uncommon precancelled to pick up.

For beauty the Bingghampton, N.Y. 1c, red surcharge, takes the cake, 1c

Chattanooga, St. Elmo Sta., Tennessee, violet surch comes a close second. The latter, by the way, is one of the latest.

Some time ago I picked up a Netherland 12b, No. 44, with the surcharge "Zuid Wolde" diagonal from S. W. to N. E. The stamp was also post-marked. Now I am not versed in the language of Holland and would like to know if it is a precancelled, surcharge, or what it is?

Stone of Virginia sends the following:

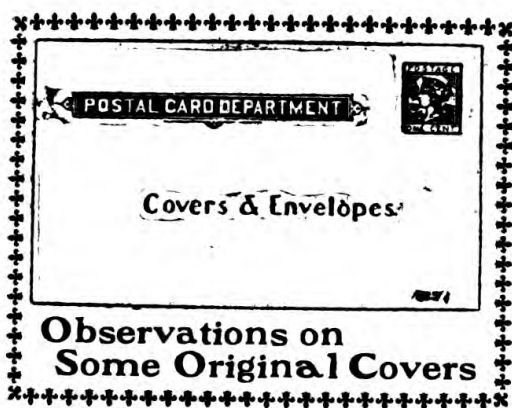
Many [peculiar things are sent by mail, but the Staunton postoffice force were much surprised last week, when on opening the mail, they found a cocoanut in its outer covering with no wrapper, the stamp and address of which appeared on the smooth surface of the shell. The cocoanut was mailed at Palm Beach, Fla., and was addressed to Mrs. J. A. Carter, of Augusta county.

### **The Longest Sale**

Yesterday began the twelfth of a series of auction sales by means of which, for the past seventeen years, the great "Phillips" collection of manuscripts is gradually being disposed of.

Sir Thomas Phillips was called the "Prince of Collectors," and it is stated that he spent \$750,000.00 in accumulating the mass of manuscripts and autographs that is taking so long to disperse. The previous sales lasted in all for fifty days, and the one which began at Messrs. Sytheby's yesterday will add six more days to the record.

Up to the present the various sales have raised nerrly £40,000 and there is still a great quantity of MSS. left in the library.



## Observations on Some Original Covers

By R. R. THIELE.

(Continued)

It is in Greek and I transliterate it here:

Den hyparchei eis ton arithmon 17 epi  
tes hodou Euripides.

N. K. (the signature is illegible)  
which is interpreted:

"Does not live at Number 17 on Eu-  
ripides Street".

So the letter went back to the office.  
Here someone discovered the error and  
the letter was sent to the correct street  
address, but again in vain, as shown by  
two little labels on white paper with  
blue border bearing this legend in black

apothanon  
decede

The upper work is in Greece and I  
have transliterated it; the lower one is  
French; both mean "deceased". So  
my poor correspondent had died in the  
meanwhile and of course the letter was  
undeliverable. It was therefore started  
back, "New York, U. S. A." being in-  
serted as new address and the registry  
number **10943** being struck with  
a numbering machine. The date on  
which it left Athens on the return trip  
is not shown, but it did not linger there  
very long, as shown by the arrival stamp  
on the back:

NEW YORK, N. Y.

12. 16

1901

REG'Y. DIV.

in a double oval similar to the one de-  
scribed before. As my address was  
plainly given in the corner, the letter  
might have been returned directly to me  
but it seems such mail must all go  
through the Dead Letter Office and that  
is where it went next, as shown by a  
very large handstamp in aniline ink:

REGISTRY BRANCH

CORRECT

DEC. 20 1901

P. O. DEPT.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE

the whole enclosed in a very large oval.  
Here the letter was carefully indexed,  
as shown by the wellknown handstamp:

|         |                        |      |
|---------|------------------------|------|
| VOL. 27 | <i>D. L. O. Record</i> |      |
|         | No                     | 2990 |

the number being inserted by hand with  
red ink. This handstamp has been  
crossed out and another one added ex-  
actly similar, but numbered 5977 in  
the same volume. But things are done  
thoroughly at the D. L. O., hence there  
is still another handstamp:

|                    |        |       |
|--------------------|--------|-------|
| REGISTERED RECORD, |        |       |
| OPENED LETTERS.    |        |       |
| Let G              | No 449 | Vol 2 |

letter, number and volume being insert-  
ed by hand in black ink. All these  
proceedings take time, of course, and it  
is therefore not surprising that the next  
postmark is still that of the Registry  
Branch, E. L. O., like the one above  
dated Dec. 20, 1901, only this one is  
dated Jan. 11, 1902. Then at last the  
letter went forward and reached me  
again about Jan. 14th, 1902, much to my  
surprise and regret at the untimely  
demise of my friend.

(To be Continued)

## DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L G DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

107. WHAT IS THE CHEAPEST WAY TO MOUNT A STAMP COLLECTION PRETTILY?—Get any kind of writing paper, 8x10 in, as may be bought in tablets. Unruled paper, of course is preferable. Get also a box, paper or wood, a little larger than the paper. Mount your stamps with the regular hinges on one side of the sheets, devoting a whole page to every set or issue, and be careful to arrange them in a becoming way. If you wish, make some plain pen and ink drawings for borders around each stamp and for connections of sets. Mark the name of the country at the top of the page, and the year of issue or any other notes above or below the stamps. With a little skill and taste some very pretty effects may be obtained. Arrange the sheets geographically and chronologically and keep them flat in the box. Single stamps may be mounted in rows by countries for safe keeping, but crowding should at all times be avoided. When the collection begins to get large, several boxes for the several continents or the two hemispheres may be used.

108.—WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH JOURNAL STAMPS?—There are three kinds of them, inscribed respectively "Tibre Royal," "Tibre National" and "Tibre Imperial," the first two being printed directly on the newspapers, the last being adhesive. Those inscribed "Royal" and "Imperial" represent both a fiscal and a postal

payment, those inscribed "National" a purely postal payment. The latter were authorized by the law of July 16, and 27, 1850, and discontinued by the imperial decree of Feb. 23, 1852. They are the only real newspaper postage stamps of France. The design consists of a female figure seated, sword in right hand, and a pair of scales in left; to the right of this two tablets of law and above and above an eye, below the figure of value. There were 7 values, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 5 and 6 centimes. The color is red or black, red for local use, black when the papers were transported to other places from the town of issue.

109.—WHY ARE THE ANGRA AND THE HORTA STAMPS USED BESIDES THOSE OF AZORES?

110.—WILL THE PRICE OF U S STAMPS RISE?—You might just as well ask: Will it rain the 4th of July next? I would answer: Yes, if there is enough moisture in the air, etc. The price of U S stamps will certainly rise—if there is enough money in the pockets of present collectors and if they try to fill up their vacant spaces in their U S collections, and if the number of U S stamp collectors increases. If all these "ifs" realize, the dealers will have hard work to supply the demand, and they will want extra pay for their extra work. It is about the same with the stamps of any other country. The prices will rise as soon as there is sufficient demand. Raise the demand and you will raise the price.

111.—WHAT ARE EDNA BROWN STAMPS?—Stamps sent by a "letter chain" to an invalid at Kaneville, Ill. Many millions were received and are now sold by the pound at about 50c. All possible kinds of stamps may be expected among them, but most of them are no doubt of the commonest kinds.



## Counterfeits and Their Detection.

By R R Thiele

(Continued.)

**BOLIVIA** A note in Bright's catalogue warns the beginner against confounding lithographed counterfeits of the earlier Bolivian issues from 1869 on with the genuine issue of 1893 which is likewise miserably executed in lithography. This caution is not entirely necessary, as the colors of these issues differ, but it may serve to call attention to the wretched character of the 1893 issue. I have a lot of lithographed forgeries of the 1869 issue before me and they are actually better made than the 1893 governmental labels. I shall therefore describe some of these forgeries; for they are quite deceptive to the beginner.

By the way I have a number of counterfeits of the home-made issue of 1867, but it would do me little good to describe them by comparison with such genuine stamps of this issue as are in my collection, because each stamp on the plates of all these values differs from the others and comparison of a suspected specimen must therefore be made with each copy in a full sheet or a facsimile thereof, such as found in Scott's Catalogue for Advanced Collector in the Moens Catalogue.

But now as to the 1869 issue. Let us first take the 5 centavos green. The first point of difference which strikes the eye lies in the ends of the flagstaves just above the last star on either side—you will no doubt have observed that this issue has nine stars below, corresponding to the nine departments of Bolivia. (Since they are probably not known by name to most collectors, I give them here: La Paz, Cochabamba, Potosi, Chequisaca, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Oruro, Tarija, Beni, Atacama. Later two others were added: Melgare-

jo and Mexillones, this accounts for the increase in the number of stars to eleven.) On the genuine stamp the ends of these two uppermost flagstaves are slightly thickened; the forger has exaggerated this and made them appear just like a spearhead, similar to the upper ends above the flags. Below the oval the breech-ends of two cannon are visible; on the genuine the left one appears to be slightly larger than that at the right, while on the counterfeit both are of the same size and both too thin as compared with the original. The central oval on the genuine shows the sun in the sky and at its right a high snow covered mountain peak. On the forgery the top of this peak is so indistinct that there seem to be two suns in the sky instead of one. Before this tall peak is another one, not quite so high, on the genuine stamp this appears somewhat indistinct against its larger neighbor, while on the forgery it stands out entirely too prominently. All the details of this central picture differ, but the whole thing is so extremely small that the differences are very difficult to describe. Compare a suspect with any stamp of the 1871, 1887 and 1890 issues as far as concerns the whole design except the value, for they are all from the same original die, altered to fit each value. The head of the last flagstaff at the right on the genuine almost or quite touches the white circle surrounding the pictorial part of the design, so that usually no trace of a dividing line is visible; on the forgery this spearhead does not approach the white space so near, but leaves a distinct line of color there. The C of Correos on the forgery is misshapen, as you might say, hump-backed, and the two Rs of the same word are not alike, the second being larger. Finally a conclusive test: on the genuine stamp the background against which the flags and stars around the central oval are shown is not solid color, but distinctly horizontally lined, and if you have good eyes you will observe that the lines are lighter at either side of the central oval.



## Australasian Stamp Notes

By JAS. WELSH,  
North Fitzroy,  
Victoria

**Victoria.** Break of gauge. The Federal Postal Authorities have procured for this state a new perforating machine, quite an innovation, the old gauge not having varied for so many years that Victoria must have ranked high in the estimation of the straightaway collectors. Current set will be now perf. 11 as also some of the tricky expedients prepared here for other states from old Victorian types by a "secret" process, the nature of which the Authorities are dubious of imparting to the ever inquisitive collector, fearing perhaps he may go into the business on his own account. The change of course makes present issue a fresh variety for philatelists of the omnifarious order, who are congratulated accordingly.

**New South Wales.** A new value, 2-6 to be issued shortly, type generally similar to current 8d, "Lyre Bird", value in figures in each bottom corner, color green.

A project is on foot by prominent collectors in the various states for the formation of a Federal Australian Philatelic Society somewhat on the lines of the American Association, having for its main object the betterment of philately generally and holding annual conventions in the several centres. As there are but half a dozen societies in the Commonwealth altogether and separated by distances quite magnificent, opinions differ as to the wisdom of formation at the present juncture, although its utility

is unquestioned. Some aver that it would fill a long felt want, while others think the necessarily high subscription would fill some blanks in their albums however an inter state conference will probably be held in the near future when the matter will be thoroughly considered.

The duties of postmasters in New Zealand are rather arduous. In the first place, they have their postal duties to look after; then they collect all municipal and government taxes. They are registrars of births and deaths; they insure persons in an insurance company controlled by the government and also act as the bankers of the people.

## Clippings from the Foreign Press

**Turkish postal statistics for 1902:**

Postal employees of Turkey, 6393

Official letters, 5,504,525

Domestic letters, 14,467,767

Registered letters, 712,448

Postal Receipts, 33,449,444 piastres (about \$2,622,472).

Total postal and telegraph receipts, 141,700,373 piastres (about \$7,085,000)

[La Cote Reelle]

The 7½d and 12½d stamps of New South Wales have all been sold out and no further supplies will be printed; consequently these stamps are now obsolete [Australian Philatelist]

From official sources comes the news that all stamps from 1902 on have been printed on vertically lined paper. The paper for this purpose is cut the long way. This announcement is of importance, as this variety has been advertised as an error and fearsome prices asked for a set. Collectors now know that this change is general and permanent and nothing rare for all under 3½ roubles. [N. T. voor P.]

The Swedish Postmaster General makes the following estimates for 1903-1904: Receipts 14,715,000 kronor, expenditures 13,810,000 kr, surplus 905,000 kr. [N. F. T.]

## SILENT ITEMS.

By JOHN PELTZ

In a recent issue of Mekeel's Weekly Mr. Donald A. King contributed an article on the reengraved issues of the late Spanish Colonies, in which he listed a number of type varieties until now unrecognized by Scott in his catalogue. Mr. King truly remarked that his list was probably incomplete, and thus I have found it to be.

On examining a lot of stamps of these Islands, I discovered a copy of the 10c blue Cuba, issued in January 1888, exists in the first retouch, 5s well as in the third. The Philippine Islands newspaper issue of January, 1886,  $\frac{1}{8}$  mill, yellow green was also found by me to exist in the first retouch. Mr. King lists it only as of the second retouch.

These discoveries leads one to believe that there are a great many type varieties of these stamps to be discovered yet. It is a fine field for specialists to delve in.

Freaks of the perforating machine have frequently been mentioned. I myself, recently came across one that I think has heretofore not been mentioned. It is a copy of the B. & O. Connecticut River 5c yellow on black that has a double row of perforations at the right side. If an entire row on the sheet was mutilated in this manner it is a wonder why the sheet was not condemned and thrwn away or burned.

If the number of collectors who gather the varieties of proprietary stamps 1898-99 issue, overprinted with the names or initials of the firms using them, were known, the result would be surprising to many people who imagine that this field is little delved in. I have recently noticed, in lists of these stamps, some, of whose existence

I know, are omitted, so I will describe them here. Dr. Blair used the  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c (and probably other values) overprinting them with "The Dr. Blair-1900-Medical Co., in purple ink. The date was probably changed each year. Dr. John Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., used a circular surcharge in red, consisting of his name and address with the date, year, month and day. If one wanted to collect different dates were 365 varieties annully for you! Worse than Seebeck.

As a striking example of the efficiency of Uncle Sam's postal service let me relate an incident. A silver dollar having a piece of paper on one side, containing the address and a postage stamp on the other side, was sent through the mail from here to Excelsior last Monday by Dr. A. D. Douglas, a young man personally known to me. To sap that the receiver was agreeably surprised is setting it mildly. It is a shining example of the integrity of Uncle Sam's postal clerks.

Scott's latest catalogue lists a stamp of Chile that does not exist—at least in a philatelic sense. I refer to the 30c black, 1900 issue. The stamp was probably printed and specimens sent Berne, to the Postal Union there, but it has never done postal duty. The proper value should be 20c, and I believe that a stamp of that denomination has been issued of the new design.

As may not be generally known, a great many shade varieties in stamps have been caused by the climate, which has, in some instances, affected them to a remarkable degree. This has caused so many different shades in English colonials, as many were printed in very bright colors. The humid climate is a terror to collectors of o. g. stamps in India. Such stamps must be protected by wax paper.



## ✂ CHIPS ✂

By E. R. STEINBRUECK

Going over my old letters I find an application from A. O. Slade, Detroit, Mich. for U. S. stamps. This fellow has been reported since in WEST, while another party wrote me that he was made lighter for the amount of \$18.00 by this shark. "Slade Box 106 Reference: Martin Printing Co. Detroit" even encloses a nicely printed card A. O. Slade Philatelist, Detroit, Mich. Why does he not come out in his true colors. Is it not an open insult to Philately? Luckily I did not have what he wanted, though I would have trusted him by the slick appearance of pink paper and visiting card.

The advertising in the black lists of philatelic papers which never come to the hands of the general public like common newspapers, is of little avail. The skin of these sharks is too thick. They don't care what is said about them in philatelic circles, so to say behind the curtains, as long as they are safe of bodily punishment. Honor there is none. Jerome C. E. Blanc alias Howafd Emerson of Washington D. C. is another, and the sword of Damocles is hanging over his head.

The one cent U. S. envelope is a horrid thing as far as impression goes. The two cents is better, still it don't look like George. Both could be improved.

In Scott's 62nd Ed the reproduction of 2 Mark Germany 1902 bears the Gothic inscription. This is the first and scarcer stamp of that issue and consequently ought to be listed higher than the presently current stamp bearing the Latin or Roman inscription, which will be the more frequent and more common one.



## BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

In 1862 D. Appleton & Co., of New York, published the first American stamp album. This album had a few illustrations. The J. W. Scott albums appeared in 1868.

The first printed stamp album was issued in Paris sometime during the year 1862, by Justin Lallier. It was very crude, had no illustration, it could only hold 1,200 stamps, and often the stamps had to be cut down to fit the spaces allotted for them.

The reports of album sales from all parts of the United States are very favorable and indicate a large number of new collectors.

The smallest readable inscription on any postage appears on the new 6 centavos of Gautemala. The inscription, "Manuel Estrada Cabrera Presidente de la Rpublica a la Juvantud Estudiosa," is printed in one straight line and occupies only three-eighths of an inch.

There is a gentleman in New York city who has a large collection, valued at about \$125,000, in which every stamp is absolutely perfect. This collector will not place in his albums stamps which have been cancelled or which have not the original gum on the back.

Some reprints of old Roman States masquerading on original covers were set out by a stamp faker in Italy.

## **High and Low Values**

**By FRANK C. YOUNG**

**D**uring a recent front porch convention of some of the lesser lights of philately, in fact quite the tallow dips of that abstruse science, the question of the highest face value in postage stamps came up. Consultation of catalogues seemed to declare in favor of the £25 of British Central Africa. Then one of the younger enthusiasts demanded, "What stamp has the lowest face value?" Sounds easy, doesn't it?

But there have been many stamps issued with low face values, the half-cent Canadian being the first one to occur to us. Still lower is the 1 cent of Holland and colonies, having a value in United States money of four-tenths of a cent, while the 1 cent values of Ceylon, Mauritius and Straits Settlements are worth but little over one-third of a cent. Still lower are 1 centime stamps of France, Belgium and Luxemburg and the 1 stotinka of Bulgaria, with a valuation of but two-tenths of a cent each.

Owing to a fluctuating paper currency, the value of which depends mainly on the number of revolutions in active eruption at the time (the absence of at least a few dozen seldom occurring) the values in United States money of the stamps of several of the Central and South American countries is very hard to compute. From the fact that it requires 22 centavos on letters from Peru and 20 centavos from the Colombian Republic to make up a 5 cent postal union rate the value of a 1 centavo stamp cannot be high.

Of still lower face value is the 5 mons of Corea, with a selling price of about one-twentieth of a cent or 50 cents per 1,000. Cheap enough?

But it is to Spain and her colonies we must look for still lower values.

The first of these was the 1 milésima de escudo of 1870, 1,000 of which cost the purchaser 1 escudo, equal to 52 cents of our money. In commenting on this stamp at the time of its issue the Stamp Collectors' Magazine says: "It must be intended to prepay any written correspondence between next door neighbors, if indeed, it franks its own weight through the post office."

A slight advance toward bargain counter prices in current unused stamps was made in 1872 in the issuance by the same country of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ c de peseta value. A peseta being worth at that time 20 cents, makes the stamps 50 cents per 1,000. By changing the color in 1873 and omitting the watermark in 1877-78, these stamps did duty for several years.

But with Spain bargain days were constantly recurring and by 1886 the demand for a cheaper stamp seems to have been urgent and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  milésima de peso newspaper stamps of Cuba and the Philippines were brought forth "to fill a long felt want." The Standard Catalogue gives the value of one milésima de peso as the one-hundredth part of a cent, making the value of 1,000 of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. de peso stamps 5 cents. This is less than the United States Post Office Department pays the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for its stamps, and it is claimed by experts that the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents paid does not cover the cost of production. This is, however, evidently a misprint in the catalogue, as the value of a peso, as fixed by the Director of the United States Mint for the year 1897 was 60 cents, making the cost of 1,000  $\frac{1}{2}$ m. de peso stamps 30 cents, not 5 cents.

But still greater depths of prices (I had nearly written degradation) were possible as evidenced by the  $\frac{1}{8}$ c de peseta newspaper stamps of the Philippines. According to the authority quoted above, in 1897 a peseta was worth in United States legal tender  $19\frac{1}{4}$  cents, which would make the selling price of these stamps twenty-four and one-sixteenth cents. Thus we have this statement:

One-eighth cent de peseta, Philippines  
\$0.0024625

Twenty-five pounds, B. C. A. \$123.25

It will be useless to ask me how many intermediate values have been issued, for I shall not answer.

## The St. Louis Postage Stamps.

By C. A. ROWE



Of all the rare local issues—provisionals—the St. Louis Stamps, issued between 1845 and 1847, the private product of the St. Louis postmaster, are by far the most valuable. They were produced at the expense of the postmaster, Mr. John M. Wimer, and sold slightly above face value, to cover the expense incident to their issue.

Like all the early stamps they were imperforate, being separated by cutting or tearing. The design on them represented the coat-of-arms of Missouri, with their respective values 5, 10 and 20 cents. Sixteen of the 5 cent stamps were sold for one dollar, and 8 of the 10 cent values. Later the price was reduced slightly.

At the direction of Mr. Wimer, the Western Card and Seal Co., then the leading engravers of St. Louis, produced these stamps, the design being engraved by hand on a copper plate, from which they were printed in a greenish-black ink on varying shades of white paper. Five-hundred sheets of six stamps each—3 of the 5 cent value and 3 of the 10 cent value, and each sheet measuring but 2x3 inches—were produced from this plate.

As modern duplicating methods had not then been adopted, each of the six stamps was engraved separately, and each shows a slight difference. Finding a use for twenty cent stamps, this plate (No. 1) was altered, the numerals in the first two 5 cent stamps on the plate being crudely changed to 20. From this altered plate, which is known as No. 2, 500 sheets were printed. The plate was then realtered, the 20 being changed to 5, thereby re-

storing it to its original form, although the changes are plainly visible. Five hundred sheets were produced from this plate, which is known as plate No. 3.

Each of the three different printings was on a different tint of paper. In all, it is believed, about nine-thousand stamps were issued, 3500 of the five-cent, 4,500 of the ten cent, and about 1000 of the twenty cent. These denominations with the differing engravings and various shades of paper, produce twenty-one varieties.

As single stamps the five and ten cent are the least rare of the issue, selling from \$150 to \$250. Unused pair on original cover being from \$500 to \$750. The twenty-cent denomination is decidedly rarer, often being \$2000, and \$5000 has been paid for a pair on original cover.

The St. Louis stamps, after being used for two years, were supplemented by the general issue of the United States, and were apparently forgotten until 1863, when their discovery caused doubts as to their origin and postal use. Investigation, of course soon solved these doubts. No great number of them were brought to light until 1869, when a lot of about 250 was discovered in New York. Some years later a few were found in Washington, and a third lot of 25 was turned up in a rag shop in New York. No considerable lot of them was found until 1895, when the great find of all was made in Louisville, Kentucky. The total value of this lot is not known, although it made the several discoverers rich for life.

These stamps were never so very popular with the people of St. Louis, on account of the cost of production which was forced upon them. And, perhaps, they could not resist the time honored custom of having their mail marked "Paid" upon payment of the



price. Very few of them have been found in St. Louis, their use being confined principally to several of the largest business houses.

When they were discarded for the regular issue of the United States, a large portion of the issue remained unsold. What became of the remainder and the plate is a mystery. Perhaps, if the plate and the stamps remained in the possession of the postmaster until the civil war, it is most probable that they now recline in the mud at the bottom of the Mississippi, for the government confiscated most of his effects in this manner, on account of his having deserted the union and joined the confederacy.

At the coming St. Louis fair in 1904 a display of these stamps aggregating over \$100,000 in value will be exhibited. This display will probably afford to philatelists a rare opportunity for viewing these historic stamps, which chance will probably never be accorded to the majority of the vast army of collectors again in a life time.

Remember that opportunity knocks but once at every man's door."

## **The Man and His Wife** **B Y S O M E O N E**

(Continued)

Up and down dark stairways, in and out doorways, crossing and recrossing the narrow street until almost every office had been visited and the general rule had been kindly greetings, unfailing courtesy and friendly regrets at departure.

Short intervals of course we spent in satisfying the cravings of the body, and the days were interspersed with visiting the great stores, sight seeing in general and a pleasant afternoon in Central Park where the Zoo displayed real live stamps. There was the hippopotamus of Liberia, the St. Louis bears, which I believe are held a full

catalogue, Guatemala's paroquets, the alligator of Labuan, the deer of North Borneo, and all the rest of them.

On visiting the father of philately in the U. S. the Wife, who is a housekeeper, had an uncontrollable desire to sing:

"Sing a song of cleaning house."

For the dust and grime of ages lay undisturbed all around, and the need of scrubbing utensils was very apparent. The delightful cordial spirit of the owner, however, almost made visitors forget the dingy surroundings, but it was a wonder where the old gentleman ever found space to display the stamps and coins he sold.

Around the corner and a little walk to the tall building where one of the stamp papers had its office. After a few moments ascent in the elevator to the twenty-third story, the Man and His Wife alighted and found the right door. On entering they found themselves in a small but prettily appointed airy office overlooking the great city and East River.

After the clear air of the lofty building the street seemed very dusty again. But only a few blocks away was a small front room over a haberdasher's occupied not only by the owner of the business but several other stamp men and philatelic drummers. A profitable meeting it proved to be and like a group of boys, time was spent in swapping, bargaining and trading. When the Man and His Wife finally bade good-bye to these good friends it seemed like a farewell to old and time-honored friends whose graciousness had left nothing but sweet memories in the hearts of their departing guests.

There's probably nothing on earth that can get so badly stuck on itself as a sheet of postage stamps.

## ***The Stamp Dealer's Ads***

**By ERNEST F. GARDNER**

There is probably no branch of the Mail Order Business more profitable than the stamp business, and no line of business where a small amount of advertising space can be made to yield as good results; that is, if the advertising is the RIGHT KIND. But from the writer's observation, the right kind is the exception and not the rule.

Looking over the ad columns of the greatest of stamp journals *The WEST*, one finds about the best there is, in this line of advertising; that is, the most attractive borders, display type, typographical arrangements etc., but the great majority of even all these well appearing ads are far from what they should be, as to the TALK, the proposition.

Dealers as a rule, seem to consider it only necessary to "fill up the space" with any old talk, just so it's full, and do not take advantage of the chatty, attractive, individual style that can be applied to their advertising. Stamp advertising is in a field all to itself and there are wonderful opportunities for producing original and result bringing copy.

In a certain issue of a certain stamp journal there are at least a dozen  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  page ads of a big Western stamp house. There is also ONE quarter-page ad of an Eastern dealer, and this one quarter-page ad contains more good common sense stamp talk than do the whole dozen of the big Western house. The Eastern man goes right into the subject; from the headline at the top he talks STAMPS to the last line at the bottom. His ad is chatty and interesting, and it's "two to one" that he got results; good ones, too.

On the other hand, the big Western house, instead of using all this valuable space in a sensible business like way, has wasted at least 75 per cent of the money invested, by using senseless, incongruous headings and body matter; stuff that no more belongs to a stamp ad than it does to one of a steam engine factory. One had to read three-fourths of the ad before he could tell whether stamps or wireless telegraph stock was being advertised. It's an easy guess that the Eastern man will get the biggest run for his money.

This is a day of rush and the sooner the advertiser tumbles to the fact that the reader is not going to read every line in a "prize puzzle" advertisement, "just to see what's coming next," the better off he'll be; and the sooner he gets to constructing his ads in the "Johnny on the spot" style, the better results he'll get.

Ponder over this, and if you are one of the guilty, back up and take a new start in the ad-writing business or if you haven't the "knack" or time to do it yourself, let some one do it who has.

[Mr. Gardner is right about this. Nine out of every ten stamp ads could be reconstructed to bring double the amount of business they did before. It is not what you offer so much as what you offer it.]—Editor *WEST*.

## **To Remove Paper Without Soaking.**

*The Perforator.*

An expert can remove the paper from back of stamp without soaking. Commence on one side holding the stamp between the thumb and finger and start the paper away from the perforation on one side, then go round the stamp on the three remaining sides with the same process, gradually you will have only a small piece attached to the center, turn the stamp on its face on the table or other hard smooth surface, holding it flat and firm with fist and second fingers, then draw the paper with the other hand.



By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A. S. & C. C.

Of the old prehistoric remains at Stonehenge, England, I am informed by a correspondent, only sixteen stones now remain in an upright position, but two of these belonging to the inner circle. All the rest have fallen from place, and many of them are in process of crumbling away.

It may not be generally known among collectors that the National Museum at Washington helps with funds to support the explorations in Egypt which Dr. Flinders Petrie, the great Egyptologist, is making. As its share of last year's finds the Museum not long ago received ten papyrus manuscripts, dating from about the birth of Christ. These manuscripts were, for the greater part, bills of lading for camel trains and receipts for goods.

The old quarry in which the ancient Missourian quarried the ore for his hematite ax has been discovered near Leslie, where men, in working a surface iron-mine, found many grooved spauls of from one to fifteen pounds in weight. D. I. Bushnell of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on archaeology of the Missouri Historical Society, investigated and found from 500 to 600 of the ancient relics thrown in a heap beside a tree. For a hundred years these axes have been found throughout the Mississippi Valley.

The Natural History Museum of

Paris, France, was a few months ago enriched by a magnificent collection of butterflies, the gift of M. E. Bouillet. The collection includes about 20,000 different specimens, and it is estimated to be worth nearly \$20,000. M. Bouillet has spent his entire life gathering the specimens he has now given to the city, and has instructed that his collection is not to be kept intact, but is to be combined with the existing specimens in the museum so as to form a harmonious whole. The donor will himself assist in arranging the collection, and will probably add to his handsome gift later on.

Word comes from Rome that the King of Italy who is one of the most enthusiastic collectors of coins in Europe, is about to bring out a book on numismatics that will cost \$140,000. It will be a complete history of Italian coins which upon being added to his numismatic cabinet brought the number of his collection up to 40000 pieces.

On or about September 1, next, the Carnegie Institute will have equipped and ready for occupancy a splendid laboratory for the study of plant life peculiar to the desert regions of America. This laboratory will be on the crest of a mountain near Tucson, Arizona, 600 feet above the surrounding plains and 3,000 feet above the sea level. The site was donated by the Chamber of Commerce of Tucson, and comprises sixty acres. The building



is to be one-story in height and built of adobe or of the volcanic boulders found on the mountain. The interior is to be divided into a large and a small laboratory, a store-room, a work-room, library and office. A study of plant life in the Arizona desert will no doubt be of great interest to science.

Prof. Holmes of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, who has visited and measured picturesque ruins in cities of Mexico, and Central and South America, is having artists and sculptors, under his direction, construct models of the ten largest and most characteristic ruins of ancient Aztec, Maya, Zapotec, and Peruvian structures, to be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition next year. The model of the temple of Xochicalcos in Mexico is now nearly finished, and work will immediately begin on a model of Casa del Gobernados in the ruins of the city of Uxmal, Yucatan. These models are being constructed on a scale large enough to show the carving, sculpture and paintings. After the Exposition at St. Louis is over they will be made a permanent exhibit at the National Museum, in Washington.

The new game laws of the State of Ohio provides that: "No person shall at any time disturb or destroy the eggs, or nests, or young, of any dove, sparrow, nuthatch, warbler, flicker, vireo, wren, American robin, cat bird, tanager, bobolink, blue jay, oriole, grosbeak or redbird, creeper, redstart, wax-wing, woodpecker, humming bird, killdeer, swallow, blue bird, meadow lark, bunting, starling, redwing, purple martin, brown thrasher, American goldfinch, chewink or ground-robin, pewee or phoebe-bird, chickadee, fly-catcher, gnat-catcher, mouse hawk, whip-poor-will, snow-bird, titmouse, gull, eagle or buzzard, or any other wild bird. Provided that

nothing in this section shall prohibit destroying the nests of the chicken-hawk, blue-hawk, crow, great horned owl or English sparrow." This Ohio law in our opinion protects every bird that by right ought to be protected.

In this connection I am sorry to have to admit that my own state failed to provide in its new game-laws, passed at the recent legislative session, for the protection of birds' eggs and nests against the depredations of irresponsible boy-collectors, who often, to my personal knowledge, gather as many as two or three hundred eggs in a season, indiscriminately, without data, and of no value to themselves or the science of ornithology and oology. The new Kansas law after protecting all game-birds pretty thoroughly provides against hunting, catching, killing, pursuing, entrapping or ensnaring any oriole, meadow-lark, robin, thrush, redbird, mockingbird, blue jay, turtle dove, or blue bird, except that owners of orchards are allowed at any time to shoot blue jays and orioles for the protection of their orchards. It will be seen that the law is lax in not only failing to protect the nests and eggs of all birds, but also in failing to protect the lives of such favorites as warblers, vireos, martins, swallows, flycatchers, gnatcatchers, flicker, woodpecker, grosbeck, killdeer, waxwing, wren, nuthatch, catbird, tanager, grosbeak, creeper, redstart, bunting, hummingbird, goldfinch, whippoorwill, or any of the hawks, eagles, etc. Eagles should be especially protected. They are getting very scarce in Kansas. Sparrows, other than the English variety should be guarded by the law. And in my humble opinion such birds as the kingbird, the shrike, the yellow-billed and black-billed cuckoo, the kingfisher and several other varieties not named in the Ohio law should be everywhere protected in their lives, liberties and

pursuits of happiness.

Among the remarkable objects brought back to the American Museum of Natural History, from the Jesup North Pacific expedition in Siberia, is the largest fossil Ivory tusk so far discovered, of a great hairy mammoth. This, the worldbreaking specimen, was obtained by Mr. Waldemar Jochelson, a noted Russian explorer, on New Siberia Island in the Arctic Ocean off the shores of Siberia. The tusk in its present state measures thirteen feet long by two feet in circumference at thickest point, and weighs 220 pounds. The curve will more than contain the outstretched figure of a man. The members of this exploring party say that more than two hundred of these specimens, of every size, wash down each year from the glacial beds and river bottoms. Natives trade them for merchandise. The one brought to the American Museum was a larger tusk than that found with the complete skeleton which was taken some time ago to St. Pe.

From a Los Angeles correspondent the Editor learns that the Pacific Electric Railway company is to construct an enormous aquarium or marine garden in connection with the mammoth mole and wharf to be built by the company in the outer harbor. The mole will cover an area equivalent to forty acres. Of this space an area equal to five acres will be set aside for the aquarium. It will be larger than a city block, will cost  $\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars, and be 600x330 feet in dimensions. The largest marine gardens in existence are located in New York harbor. The one to be built on the California coast will be three times larger than the one at New York. The aquarium will be stocked with all forms of rare fish and vegetable life, and if the plans as proposed are carried out, should prove a great attraction for visitors

and scientists coming to Southern California.

Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the Archaeological museum at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., started last month on a collecting and exploring trip to Kentucky and Arkansas. In a letter to the Curio Editor before starting he partially outlined his trip, and while we have had no letter from him since his explorations began we notice in the Chicago papers that on a farm east of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Brother Moorehead discovered the burying ground of a prehistoric people. There he exhumed ten skeletons, several in a fair state of preservation, which he pronounced to be those of an extinct race of mound builders. All the skeletons were in receptacles built of flat stones. Stone cups were found in several graves and a stone knife was found in one. The dispatch added that Prof. Moorehead would continue his investigations for several days, and it is presumed that from Kentucky Prof. Moorehead went to the Ozark Mountain country in Arkansas, and this was the plan outlined in his letter to the Editor.

Before leaving Andover on his trip in an interview Professor Moorehead said: "Some time ago a man in Arkansas sent us a quantity of arrow heads and pieces of pottery. A close study showed they were different from anything we had seen. They appeared to be much older than the usual aboriginal relics and more primitive. At first we were not sure. We are not absolutely certain, now but we believe that the man in Arkansas really has found something of value. I hope to make interesting discoveries down there. It is possible they may have an important bearing on determining the age of man in America. It may be the Ozark rocks and caverns contain evidence of a more primitive man than has been found elsewhere in the middle Mississippi Valley region. It is possible they may contain the evidence sought by scientific men for years, that cave men existed on the American continent at the end of the last glacial epoch. If this be true, the investigations will be of service to mankind." The American Society of Curio Collectors will await with interest Brother Moorehead's report.

## Kansas Phil. Soc'y

President, F. N. De LaMeter, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Vice-Pres., T. O. Cunningham, Kansas City, Ks.  
 Secy-Treas., F. A. Lilly, Sabetha, Kansas.  
 Sales Supt., W. P. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Auction Mgr., F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans.  
 Librarian, E. G. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Counterfeit Det., Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Lincolnville, Kansas.  
 Int. Secy., C. W. Meyers, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Trustees, T. C. Stephens, O. H. Phinney, F. J. Bescher, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Official Organ, The WEST.

### REPORT OF SALES DEPT.

17 books in circ April 17, 1903 \$237 29  
 25 " retired since, value 229 08  
 — (Sales were \$58.15 or 25%) —  
 2 books in circ May 12, value \$ 8 21

Have made up some new books of special countries for the Sales Dept. Have also got some new blank Sales Dept. books for sale now at 5 cents larger and hold more stamps. Send for a book and fill it up with your duplicates. Price them low and I will do the rest.

Respectfully,

W. P. KELLY, Sales Supt.,  
 3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

This has been a quiet month in the history of our society, although I have had pleasant letters from several whose membership became due the first of this month and have answered numerous letters from those who say they wish to join our society. There is always room for a few more in our society and members are welcome from all over the United States or Europe. I would like to hear from a few more who have not paid their dues and owe our society 25 cents for 1903. I can report this month two more applications of a new member as follows:

Herbert E Sargent, Grand Rapids, Mich, age 39, Curator of Museum, References, T C Stephens, W P Kelley, O H Phinney

Henry McCoy, Wichita, Ks, Refer-

ence, J Fordyce, F A Lilly.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 54. H S Vanderburg, Lithgow, NY
- 55. Edward C Kenny, Albany, N Y

### RENEWALS

Jas W Stevens, Golorado Springs, Colo; T C Stevens, E G Stevens of Kansas City, Kans; E L Warren, Chicago, Ills.

Who will be the next to send in some applications?

FOSTER A. LILLY, Secretary.

## "Just What We Need"

By A CUBAN COLLECTOR

I read with great interest Mr. H. W. Boer's of Detroit. A Plea for an "Idification Button" amongst stamp collectors. It is just what the stamp collector needs. It would go a long ways towards promoting stamp collecting. One may meet a dozen brother collectors in the course of the day and still not be any the wiser. Such a button would be a "big thing".

For instance, let those companies who offer so many stamps free to all applying for their approval sheets, give instead a collector's button.

For the design take some stamp that is well known the world over so that a collector from any part of the world meeting another may recognize a brother collector.

Well I have sung my little song, now let us hear from someone else do the same. Otto F. Harrington, Isle de Pinos, Cuba.

Above writer also states that there is to be a new issue of revenues by the Cuban government.

The publisher the WEST would be pleased to see any designs or suggestions submitted. Photograph or pen and ink design preferred so cut can be made.



## Kansas City Philatelic Society

M. O. Canfield, President.  
O. H. Phinney, Vice-President  
W. P. Kelley, Secretary  
O. G. Maurer, Treasurer  
F. R. Hurst, Sales Supt.  
F. J. Bescher, Purchasing Agent  
Trustees, T. O. Cunningham, H. W. Broadbent  
and Myron Loewen  
Official Organ, The WEST

**6**TH regular meeting held Friday evening April 24, in 412 Bank of Commerce Building. President Canfield in the chair, and following members present, Bescher, Wickham, Brown, Phinney, Mauer, Loewer, Stevens, Dr. Seidel and Kelley. Two new applications for membership were received. H. W. Wickham and W. A. Allen were elected to membership.

Moved and seconded to have an auction sale at next meeting, May 8, 1903. Meeting adjourned 10 o'clock, p. m.

W. P. KELLEY, Secy.  
3354 Peery Ave.

**7**th regular meeting held Friday evening, May 8, 1903, in Mr. Broderhursts office in Armourdale, Ks. President Canfield in the chair and the following members present: Hurst, Bescher, Loewer, Broadbent, Phinney, Mauer and Kelley. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Treasurer made good report. After the meeting an auction was held. Thirty lots were sold by Mr. F. R. Hurst, also showed much ability as a stamp auctioneer. Good prices were realized. Respect'.

W. P. KELLEY, Sec.  
3324 Peery Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

## Avoid This Mistake.

Alexander Holland.

"The average collector makes the great mistake when starting his collection, in buying the more common varieties. It is impossible to reason with him. He cannot see that it is far better to spend his money on one or two stamps that are constantly becoming more rare and are advancing in value every day than to buy a number of more common varieties, which he may buy at any time.

## American Souvenir Card Exchange Club

Miss M. Keller, Pres.  
R. W. Geauque, 96 Wall St., New York,  
Secy.-Treas.  
Dues: Domestic 50c. Foieign 75 cents  
per year in advance.

### NEW MEMBERS

13. Carl E. W. Welcome, 29 Minden Ave., Westfield, Mass.
14. Geo H Bush, 75 Manhattan St, Rochester, N Y, U S A
15. A D Blair, Jr, 600 W Church St., Elmira, N Y
16. J Park Graybell, 51 West Cedar Street, Denver, Colo
17. J Louis Arlitt, 2708 Guadaloupe, Austin, Texas
18. L A Brosseau, 1950 Barry Ave, Chicago, Ill
19. Louis C Wheeler, 230 Scio St, Rochester, N Y
20. James Oppenheimer, Postal Clerk Ponce, Porto Rico.

### NOTICE TO MEMBERS

To members who will distribute application blanks, we will give three unused souvenir postal cards for every new membership obtained through thier efforts. Send for some application blanks at once and induce your friends to join the society.

We are growing in numbers, please help us swell the list.

### SPECIAL

Persons who have already subscribed to the WEST can join the society for 25c. This kind of a membership includes five unused souvenir postal cards, membership cards and name in exchange list.

To those who are not already subscribers the dues are 50c domestic or 75c foreign and include 1 years subscription to the WEST, five unused souvenir postal cards and membership card. Join now. R. W. GEAUQUE, Secy.

## **A. S. of C. C. Round Table**

J. A. P. Harris, (No. 158) of Berrysburg, Pa., is a photographer by profession, and though an enthusiastic collector of curios his cabinet is secondary to his art.

E. S. Johnston, (No. 301) of Lafayette, Ore., is one of the Pacific coast members who takes great interest in the growth and advancement of the A. S. of C. C.

H. F. Duprey (No. 327), of Santa Rosa, Calif., says that a number of native quicksilver (cinnabar) mines are operated near where he lives and he can furnish nice specimens of such to any of the members who desire. Write him at 2229 Fourth st. San Jose.

A. B. Coover, (No. 374) of Roxabell, Ohio, was honored with the appointment of Superintendent of the Relic Department of the Ohio Centennial which is to be held May 20-21. This was was putting the department in excellent hands.

Geo. A. Strauss, (No. 104) of West Alexander, Penn., has been having serious trouble with his eyes. For a time it was thought that his sight would completely fail him, but we are glad to report that at last accounts Brother Strauss was improving. Here's wishing him a speedy recovery!

C. H. Benton; (No. 125) of Kansas City, Mo., while a collector of both fossils and minerals, is especially interested in pyrites, and would like to hear from fellow members similarly inclined.

Chas. N. Daly (No. 487) of Guleph, Ontario, is the United States Consul in that city, having been appointed from the state of New Jersey. Brother

Daly is particularly interested in old firearms. WEST will give an illustration of a corner of the room of his firearms.

Mrs. Jane Shelby (No. 193) of Howard, Kansas, besides being greatly interested in geology is now turning her attention to gathering a collection of pressed wild flowers. The prairies of Kansas offer a broad and fertile field for this pursuit.

Clarence Young (No. 123) having lately graduated from the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., has tacked the magical letters, M. D. after his home and opened an office in Hot Springs, Ark.

Isaac N. Nale, (No. 462) of Pasadena, Calif., is the author of several important books on geology, and a public lecturer on these subjects. Prof. Vail is a member of whom we are all proud.

John P. Kelley (No. 407) of Concord, N. H., is particularly interested in civil war envelopes, (the illustrated kind, and would like to hear from fellow collectors who have any of these to sell or trade.

Ben G. Green, (No. 378) of Chicago, Ills., has been conducting auction sales of coins the past winter, which have been popularly patronized by A. S. of C. C. members and others.

Geo. W. Morse, (No. 329) of Ashley Indiana, is the proprietor of a job-printing house, and have the honor of turning out the best data-blank books for collectors that there is on the market.

N. Wells Longshore, (No. 351) of New Orleans, La., is connected with the firm of Longshore & Co., Cotton Brokers, and is is a collector for recreation rather than by occupation.

Howes Norris jr., (No. 146) of Cottage City, Mass., is the possessor of a small but interesting collection of original MSS., (verse and prose), of American writers. This is a rather unusual field for a collector to work in. But none the less entertaining.

A. D. Dorge, (No. 83) of Navasta, Texas, who is farmer by profession, informs us that the cotton and other crops of his section promise greater harvests this season than in many years. Brother Dorge has been having a "tough streak of luck" and here's hoping that this year's crop may make an "octopus" of him.

A. W. Connor, (No. 371) of Chicago, Ills., is the proprietor of what is said to be the handsomest curio store in that city. Mr. Connor is one of the valued members of the valued members of the society, and one who takes a keen interest in its welfare.

George J. Remsburg, (No. 161) of Oak Mills, Kans., recently had an article in the Sunday Journal of Kansas City, Mo., on "The Collectors of Kansas." The article, besides being interesting reading, did much to acquaint the general reader with the aims, desires, and labors of the "hobby rider." Brother Remsburg is to be congratulated on his work.

### **Regimental Postcards**

An interesting custom has been introduced into the Italian army. Every regiment has had printed special picture postcards bearing coat-of-arms of the regiment and the list of battles in which it has taken part, or an account of an episode in one of the battles. The cards are sold at a low price to the officers and men, who use them for their ordinary correspondence, thus popularising the regiment. It is said that the idea has been so successful that it will shortly find favor in other European armies.

### **Some Interesting Relics.**

In the Confederate museum at Richmond, Virginia, are many priceless and interesting relics which any curio collector fortunate enough to stop off in Richmond will do well to glimpse. In the apartment appropriated to the state of Mississippi is preserved the largest collection of Jefferson Davis memorials. On a central case is a screen, made by his wife, which the ex-president protected his eyes from the torturing light kept burning in his cell at Fortress Monroe; a muffler used while there; a dressing gown sent him by sympathizers in St. Louis; and the suit in which he was captured. Here too, are his family bible, his cane and his umbrella. A calico dress in another case, which belonged to Mrs. Davis, and which cost \$1000.00, illustrates the inflated prices of the period. The Virginia room in the museum contains among other things the table upon which the ordinance of secession was signed, John Brown's pike, the military coat worn by general Lee at Appomattox, Lee's camp-chest, a saddle cloth embroidered for him by southern ladies, and an autograph letter to Gen. Longstreet, and a lock of his hair. In another case set aside for Stonewall Jackson relics is the Confederate flag which was wrapped about Jackson's casket, a handkerchief saturated with his blood, a copy of Napoleon's Maxim's of War, found in Jackson's pockets when killed, his last dispatch and a pair of gold spurs presented to him by the Ladies of Baltimore. Among the "Jeb" Stuart relics are an ostrich feather worn by him at Gettysburg; his battle flag, army saddle and camp equipments. In the Kentucky room are many notable relics of Generals Breckenridge and Morgan.



## Archeological Fines of the Saginaw Valley. ❧ ❧

By Oswald A. Bauer, A. S. of C. C. 325

Among the parts of our country which have been carefully surveyed in the interest of American Archaeology is that of the Saginaw Valley in the eastern portion of Michigan. The research in this region is due to Mr. H. I. Smith and covered a number of years. As a result Mr. Smith secured a magnificent collection of the stone implements of the American aborigines, which he has presented to the American Museum of Natural History and where it is now on exhibition.

The Saginaw Valley is a well irrigated level stretch of country and was, in former times, covered with the characteristic Michigan forest. In places the wild rice plant grows in abundance and this fact undoubtedly had much to do with the early settlement of the Indians in the region. Chert seems to have occurred in quantities and was extensively quarried for use in making stone implements. This species of flint predominates in all the findings in the region.

The Indians in possession when the white man arrived were the Ojibwas or Chippewas but it is a question whether or not the Sac and Fox Indians were not the original settlers and were later driven out by the encroaching tribe. The tribes subsisted on the natural products of the immediate country and located their camps and villages near convenient streams. The conditions among them on the arrival of settlers were probably the same as in prehistoric times, as is proved by the evidences of the various village sites. Fourteen caches or deposits have been found in the valley. These seem to show that expeditions were made to nearby quarries and large numbers of partly finished implements

chipped and stored away near the permanent camps. A short description of a few of these caches may prove interesting.

The deposit known as the Bay Port cache was found about a quarter of a mile east of Bay Port, the specimens lying in a single long row and overlapping each other. Some of them were peculiar blade like forms having a straight beveled edge on one side. Another cache was found at the junction of the Tittabawasse and Shiwassee rivers. It contained fifty-nine bladed specimens and was about a foot below the surface. The implements are leaf shaped and are about an inch and a quarter in length. One of the specimens had been notched at the base, distinguishing it from the others. This is known as Golson Cache No. 2. A third known as the Wille cache, consisting of two celts and 175 chipped blades of triangular shape, were found on the Cass river three miles from Saginaw. Another found a mile further up and on the opposite bank of the river, contained 12 pieces of raw material and 22 blades. Chips and flakes were also abundant and it is possible that this was a workshop. A cache found about five miles above Saginaw contained 300 specimens and was located a foot below the surface. Here were found large black leaf shaped implements about eight inches long, made of black chert and having a very delicate stem. Here were also found small forms made of yellow chert. These were quite rare in the region and evidently came from a distance. A few feet from these was found a second deposit consisting of one large leaf implement similar to the preceding and surrounded by thirteen rubbed stones.

This is only a short description of a few of the more important of these interesting finds. One other find how-

ever was made which deserves mention. While a pioneer was plowing near Bridgeport one of the feet of his ox suddenly sank into a hole. On investigation it was found that the ox had broken through the bottom of an urn which had been turned mouth downward over the head of a skeleton. This urn is three feet nine inches in circumference and must have stood two feet high. It is reported that a few other such finds have been made near Detroit and other places but these have all been lost or destroyed.

How richly supplied is this region with the remains of the race who once inhabited this part of Michigan may thus be seen. Still less is known of the Archaeology of other parts of the state and there still remains vast areas to be explored and other historic traces of the Aboriginal Americans brought to light. In view of the awakening interest lately manifested in these Indian remains it is probable that some interesting finds will be made in the near future, as but a comparatively small portion of our country has been explored carefully along these lines. The valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence are known to be especially good hunting grounds for this work and we may look for particularly interesting finds there. Nothing can be more interesting than a systematic search for these remains and any individuals having the good luck to abide near the site of some former tribe should not lose the valuable opportunity of increasing his collection and learning something further of the people who inhabited the land before the white man came.

The paper used for the bank notes issued by the Bank of England is said to be so strong that a single sheet of it will lift a weight of 200 pounds.

## Archaeological Department

A. S. of C. C.

ARTHUR B. COOVER, SUPT, ROXABELL, O.

One-third of the members are directly interested in Archaeology. To make this department interesting I would suggest that the members interested send me reports and newspaper clippings of everything pertaining to Archaeology in their locality, this when brought together and published in the WEST will make interesting reading.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society have recently moved the Museum and Library at the State University, Columbus, from Orton to elegant quarters in the new Law Building called Page Hall.

An interesting paper is being published in "The American Inventor," by Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, under the title of "The Field Diary of an Archaeological Collector." This paper is to be run as a serial throughout the year 1903, and is written in Prof. Moorehead's usual happy style which makes reading on a scientific subject a pleasure.

The Ohio Centennial to be held at Chillicothe May 20 and 21st from present indications will be well attended. A Museum is being established for the occasion showing a wonderful array of historic and pre-historic specimens. This alone will repay the curio lover for attending, and in addition to the Museum, excursions will be run to many of the pre-historic points of interest near by. As there are nearly one thousand mounds and earthworks in Ross County alone and as Chillicothe is near the center of this field Archaeologists may expect to have a good time.

## The American Society Of Curio Collectors.

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kansas  
Vice Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa;  
Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.  
Sec'y and Treas.—Wm. Warner Jr., 1731 Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.  
Official Organ—The WEST.  
Department of Mineralogy—Forrest Gaines, Glendive, Mont.  
Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I.  
Dept. of Conchology [Marine Pacific Division] Chas. Russell Orcutt, Supt. San Diego, Calif.  
[Terrestrial Division] Charles Russell Orcutt, 365 12th St. San Diego, Calif.  
Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Supt., Marietta, Ga.  
Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis, 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.  
Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.  
Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Supt. San Diego, Calif.  
Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Supt., Roxabell, Ohio.  
Department of Birds and Mammals—  
Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Iowa  
Cost of Membership.—Initiation fee, 10 cents; annual dues, 25 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.  
All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.  
Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.  
Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.; F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Ass'n Ont. Canada; A. W. Conner, 640 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.; Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Calif.; Archibald Crozier, 810 W. 5th St. Wilmington, Del.

### President's Report.

One of our members advises me that after he had been "taken in" by Geo. W. Le Mar of Reed City, Mich., whom we have had occasion to warn our members against heretofore, he corresponded with the Postmaster at Reed City relative to his claim and learned that this Le Mar is but a boy, 16 years old. Nothing could be learned about his parents. Since Le Mar, or, as he sometimes spells it, Le Maire, left Reed City all trace of him has been lost. Though a hint had been dropped to us that he'd probably show up again about Saginaw. Late advices confirm the opinion that the boy is now in Chicago, and it may be that he will commence soon again to solicit curios on approval or arrange exchanges in which he'll fail to "deliver the goods." Watch out for him!

One of our members, Brother John A. Beck, of Alleghany City, Penn., writes me that he has quite a bunch of stuff sent him by the Robinettes, that notorious family of fake-relic manu-

facturers, for which he has never paid. Prof. W. O. Emery of Crawfordsville, Ind., another A. S. of C. C. member warned Brother Peck against dealing with them just in time and after some correspondence with them in which Beck told them his intentions of reporting the matter to the postal authorities the Robinettes donated the relics(?) to Brother Beck. The trials and tribulations which collectors have had with various members of this family would fill a book.

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

### TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE A. S. OF C. C.

It is with sincere regret that I feel it obligatory upon me to tender my resignation from the office of Supt. of the Dept. of Mineralogy of the American Society of Curio Collectors but I am convinced that the conservation of the best interests of the Society call for such an action on my part.

My profession keeps me constantly moving from one place to another and



my mail is not only often seriously delayed but is quite frequently entirely lost.

This cannot be tolerated in the holder of the position which I have had the honor to occupy for so long and constitutes in itself a sufficient reason for vacating the same. In addition, I have not the time to give the work the attention which I feel that it should receive.

If any members of the Society have failed to receive answers to any communications to me, it is altogether probable that I never received the same and, if any of these chanced to be of an important nature, I shall be pleased to hear again from the writers.

I should like to suggest that Mr. Forest Gaines of Glendive, Mont., would in all probability make a good head for my old department.

Although I feel that it is best for me to retire from a position, the occupation of which has been only a pleasure and which has enabled me to form many pleasant and profitable acquaintances, I shall still retain my interest in the Society of which I am one of the earliest members and will do all in my power to further its interests.

If I can be of service (either professionally or fraternally) to any brother collectors, I shall consider it a favor if they will communicate with me.

Yours fraternally:

G. MONTAGUE BUTLER,  
U. S. Dep. Mineral Surveyor.  
Mining Engineer.

Georgetown, Colo.,  
Apr. 13, 1903.

#### Report of A. S. C. C. for May.

##### FELLOW MEMBERS:

I submit to you the following report for May.

##### NEW MEMBERS.

481—W M Williams, Cairo, Ill. Minerals, clays, silica, relics, books,

woods, etc.

482—P O Frykland, Minneapolis, Ind. Fossils and Indian relics.

483—Jas C Ross, Howard, Bx 97. Fossils, minerals, arrows, etc.

484—Arthur H Clark, Cleveland O. 1023 Garfield Bld. Old and rare books.

485—C E Johnson, St Elmo, Colo. General collection.

486—Winfield R Smith, Woonsocket, R I. Minerals.

487—Chas N Daly, Guelph, Ont., Can. Firearms.

488—Ben F Smith, Millersburg, Pa. Stamps, Indian relics, coins, etc.

489—A H Macy, Somerville, Mass. Curios, old china, stamps, antiques

490—Edwin H Holmes, Milwaukee Wis General collection.

491—J M Mason, Selwood Ore Indian relics, curios, coins, stamps, postmark.

##### APPLICATIONS.

492—C J Waters 423 Camerson St. Alexandria, Va.

493—Albert Everett, Escondido, Calif

494—J R Morgan, Etna, N C.

495—Chas E Cowell, 63 Gould Ave. Newark, N J.

496—D E Host, Bowerston, Ohio.

497—W H Over, 2307-4th Ave Minneapolis, Minn.

498—Mrs. D Miller, 6026 Washington, Ave Chicago, Ill.

##### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

326—Frank D Dodge from Abottstown, Pa. to Hanover, Pa.

##### Delinquents Since Jan. 1, 1903.

|                          |                               |             |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 2, 4, 5,                 | 8, 10, 11, 12,                | 16, 19,     |
| 27, 28,                  | 32, 34, 35,                   | 37, 38, 40, |
| 45, 46, 49,              | 51, 52, 55,                   | 59, 60,     |
|                          | 69,                           | 73,         |
| 85, 87, 88,              | 91, 93, 94,                   | 97,         |
| 100,                     | 105, 106,                     | 108,        |
| 116,                     | 124,                          | 149,        |
|                          | 167,                          | 225,        |
| 226,                     | 280, 281, 284, 285,           |             |
| 288,                     | 292, 295, 296, 297, 298,      |             |
| 299, 300, 302, 303,      | 305, 306, 307,                |             |
| 308, 309,                | 313, 314, 316, 318, 319,      |             |
| 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, | 328,                          |             |
| 330, 331,                | 333, 334, 335,                | 337,        |
|                          | 340, 341,                     | 344,        |
| 353,                     | 355, 356, 357, 359, 361,      |             |
| 364,                     | 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, |             |
| 373,                     | 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, |             |
|                          | 386, 387, 388, 399, 390,      | 392,        |
| 394.                     |                               |             |

WM. WARNER, JR., Sec'y-Treas.

## *Trip Around the World*

(Continued)

twelfth century, which from King Edward's (VI.) time to nearly Queen Victoria's time was used as chamber of the House of Commons. The St. Paul's is the latest of all these edifices—that is the "New St. Paul's." It is said to resemble St. Peter's in Rome, only St. Paul's is very plain in the interior, its designs having never been carried out. Aside from these is seen on other cards—"Old London Tavern," "Inns of Court", Royal Exchange, British Museum, St. James Palace. London is well fortified and in truth a fortified city. On one beautiful colored card sent by Miss Woodside, is seen St. Thomas' Hospital at Albert Embankment. The card shows six edifices all built in same style, being 5 stories high; at each corner in front is seen a small tower. The buildings are beautifully situated near the water, no space left for the use of vehicles, but only a walk for pedestrians. On each side of same are seen beautiful green trees, giving it all a natural, fresh appearance, very well suited for a hospital. Each building is used for this purpose. Another card shows the immense building of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London. It is a beautiful structure, resembling Westminster Abbey to some extent, being very long, having a tower on the front and smaller ones at the rear. St. James Palace is before me on one card in rich colors, showing the Palace in a rich dark brown color, built entirely of solid stone in Gothic style, same as most all the old buildings of London. It resembles a prison to some extent, its large square windows set away in from the outside wall, screened

with heavy iron bars. It is three stories high, having low towers scattered here and there on its flat roof. Two coronation cards may also be included in our visit through London. These were received some three or four months before the Coronation took place. The postponement might have caused a little havoc with the various commemoration cards for the occasion had no coronation taken place, as might have sadly been the case. It is said that the London illustrated journal had spent \$35,000 upon a special coronation issue, and were not able to sell a single copy, also other journals that had been prepared for the occasion were all badly hit. Card manufacturers same as these prepared a great number anticipatory issues, but were more fortunate to some extent, having been able to sell such long before the event came to pass, which shows how popular the fad has grown in England. One coronation card is stamped and mailed from St. Helens, England. The King and Queen are depicted, each separately framed in circle the size of a ladies' watch, joined by the King's crown. The card is printed in bright colors, showing them enthroned in their rich robes of velvet ermine and gold, and fine jewels. Above in one corner are seen the words by Shakespeare, "The King, the Queen, all are coming." On the left end of the card is seen the Royal's splendid coach drawn by six horses and coachmen and footmen in gorgeous liveries of red and blue, white and gold. Below are written the words: On the way to Westminster Abbey. Another card sent from England, June 5, 1902, shows a real photo of the king on one corner of the card, and the Queen on the right upper cor-

(To be Continued)

## MINEROLOGY

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This department will be devoted exclusively to minerology, mines, etc., and the allied branches. All communications addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont. will be answered as far as possible in this department. We invite questions on this subject and will also be pleased to hear of any rarities or new finds in the mineral line.—Forest Gaines, Ed.]

All readers are invited to send in notes and samples of new finds to the editor, for description in this department, which is conducted for those interested in this branch of collecting. Such notes will be appreciated as a personal favor.

FOREST GAINES,  
Glendive, Mont.

Some specimens of copper lately received from Butte, Mont., show beautiful crystallizations of the metal on crystallized milky quartz. These specimens are unique in their way and as good ones are very pretty and showy, with their bright metallic luster they are much sought for, and carried away from Butte every year by tourists.

An European mineral curiosity is amber containing insects, dredged up from the Baltic Sea. In the clear specimens the insects can be very plainly seen; just as they were when they were entombed in the viscid material, far in the dim past. These specimens are very rare and are getting scarcer each year, as it is only on rare occasions of course that the masses with insects are found. The writer has one of the specimens in his collection.

One of the most sought for of the minerals from Arizona is vanadinite. It has a very beautiful deep red color and is usually found in distinct crystals of varying size on a gray matrix of calcareous rock. The best specimens come from Yuma County. The mineral is essentially a phosphate of lead of

varying composition. It is closely related to pyromorphite and mimetite, both of which have nearly the same composition as vanadinite.

In certain parts of Vermont is found a rare variety of asbestos known as mountain cork, from its light pacific gravity and its resemblance to the cork of commerce. This resemblance comes from the great number of small pores throughout the material, and also its light yellow color. Some of it is so light that it will almost float on water. Mountain leather is allied very closely to mountain cork, only it is usually found in elongated tabular sheets. There are six varieties of asbestos, viz: common hard asbestos, fibrous, mountain wood, mountain paper, mountain cork and mountain leather. Only the fibrous variety is especially useful in the arts. Its chief use, as is well known, is in the making of fireproof material.

All through western North Dakota, Montana and northern Wyoming are beds of the low grade coal known as lignite. This coal is worked mostly by the side hill plan as nearly all of it is found near the surface. The seams vary from a few inches to many feet in thickness. As the coal is very soft and splits readily parallel to the bedding, it is not necessary to use any blasting tools at all and one man can get out a very large amount in a day. As heretofore it has been impossible to make use of these vast lignite deposits on the railways, but last year a German invented a method for manufacturing the coal into a sort of briquette shape, and tests made, showed that these briquettes made steam very readily, so it is entirely possible that in the near future these vast deposits of lignite, can be utilized to better advantage. Lignite is intermediate in the scale of hardness between peat and bituminous coal, so it will be seen that it certainly has a very large percentage of carbon. Many companies are putting up modern mine machinery at the best of the the mines and now the lignite is being shipped to and used in sections, where before, it was practically unknown.



## The Spanish-American Philatelic Society.

Founded January 1, 1900

An International Association for collectors in North, Central and South America

## La Sociedad Filatelica Hispano-Americana

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711, Wichita, Kans, U S A

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Brazil, Antonio Gomez, M., Rio Janeiro  
Guatamala, Dario T Lacunza, Port San Jose  
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Ecuador, Simon Intriago, Boite 343, Guayaquil  
Surinam, R. E. Comvalius, Bx 64, Parimaribo  
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Paraguay, Teodoro Labrano, Aregua  
Canada, Maj. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, Que  
Yucatan, T Mediz Bolio, Calle, 65, 517, Merida  
Nicaragua, Arturo Ortega, Managua  
Chile, Federico, H Liendo, Casilla, 153, Iquique  
Honduras, S. Fules Romero, San Pedro, Tula  
British Guiana, L. G. Rodriguez, Georgetown  
U S A, Robert C Edgar, Wichita, Kans  
Arg. Rep., Alejandro Malaguzzi, Bolivar 169  
Costa Rica, Amando Cespedes M., San Jose  
Colombia, Antonio E Rincon, Bogota, Bx 339  
Puerto Rico, Jose M. Cerecedo, San Juan  
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Directive Board, Comision Directiva, J Francisco Steegers, Chas Willard Myers, A D  
Blair, Jr. Amando Cespedes M, Frederico H Liendo, Rudolp Krause, Carlos Tirado.  
Union Lealtad Y Igualdad.

### NEW MEMBERS.

- 84 Robt. Carnabadal, Cartago, Costa  
Rica, S A
- 85 B Garraway, c-o Jone & Culpeper,  
Demerara, Brit. Guinia, S A
- 86 Robt J Madan, Box 10 Havana, Cuba

### APPLICATION.

W W King, Box 767, San Juan, P R.  
Ref. J C Margenehan & Co. Stan

Zajicek.

Jose Cerecedo, San Juan, P R  
Ref. A D Blair, Jr.

Jesus N Espinosa, Santi Spiritus, Cuba  
Ref. C W Myers. A D Blair Jr.  
Members please send dues.

Members please send any items,  
notes on Discoveries, New Issues, etc.  
We want photographs of collectors,  
rare or scare stamps with a short  
history.

## Forty-two Kinds of Fruit Blossoms in This Bouquet

San Jose, Calif.—Mrs. George M. Bowman of 480 North First Street, has been presented with what is perhaps the most remarkable bouquet ever received by any lady in the United States. The bouquet is composed of forty-two varieties of fruit blossoms, all gathered from one orchard in Santa Clara Valley. Frank Hamilton, owner of the Valley View farm in Union dis-

trict, was the donor of this remarkable floral tribute. Hamilton has one of the finest orchards to be found anywhere in Santa Clara valley, and just now his possession is one vast sheet of feathery bloom. It is a sight of billowy white and pink, which may be seen nowhere on earth except here in this realm. Mrs. Bowman is justly proud of her bouquet, and indeed it is a monument of the floral beauty and fruitful productiveness of the great State of California.

# The Coins and Tokens of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

By Wayte Raymond, A N M

The object of this article is not to confuse collectors with any tradesmen's tokens of these provinces, but to give a correct list and description of the provincial and regal coins, therefore all such tokens will be excluded from this list.

## NEW BRUNSWICK. Provincial Tokens.

1. 1843 Penny. Obverse, coroneted head of Victoria to left, Victoria Dei Gratia Regina 1843. Reverse, a three masted ship, New Brunswick one penny token.
2. 1843 Halfpenny. Similar.
3. 1854 Penny. Obverse, plain head of Victoria to left, Victoria Dei Gratia Regina 1854. Reverse, a three masted ship with New Brunswick One Penny Currency.
4. 1854 Halfpenny. Similar.
5. No date. Halfpenny. Obverse, three masted ship, For Public Accommodation. Reverse, Half Penny Token surrounded by St. John New Brunswick.

## REGAL COINAGE.

### Silver.

6. 1862-64. 20 cents. Obverse, laureated head of Victoria to left, Victoria D: G: Reg: New Brunswick. Reverse, a wreath of maple under the royal crown, value and date in wreath.
7. 1862-64 10 cents. Similar.
8. 1862-64 5 cents. "

### Bronze.

9. 1861-64. Cent. Abverse, laureated bust of Victoria to left, Victoria D: G: Britt: Reg: F: D: Reverse, the royal crown and date in a circle within a wreath

of flowers, One Cent New Brunswick.

10. 1861-64. Halfcent. Similar. This coin is quite scarce.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

### Provincial Tokens.

11. 1824-32. Penny. Obverse, laureated bust of George IV to left Province of Nova Scotia. Reverse, a thistle with two leaves One Penny Token and date.
12. 1823-24-32. Halfpenny. Similar.
13. 1840-43. Penny. Obverse, plain head of Victoria to left, Province of Nova Scotia. Reverse same as that of 11.
14. 1840-43. Halfpenny. Similar. The preceeding coins from 11 to 14 inclusive are copper, the following are bronze.
15. 1856 Penny. Obverse, head of Victoria is left crowned with a diadem, L. C. W. (L. C. Wyon) under neck, Victoria D: G: Britanniar: Reg: F: D: 1856. Reverse, a branch of May flowers, Province of Nova Scotia One Penny Token.

15. 1856. Halfpenny. Similar. Regal Coinage.

17. 1861-64. Cent. Same as that of New Brunswick with exception of name of province.

18. 1861-64. Halfcent. Similar.

Nearly all of the above tokens are easily obtainable and any dealer can furnish them.

(For cuts see next page).

The secret service division of the Treasury Department has received a new counterfeit \$2 silver certificate, series of 1899, check letier "C," Lyons, resister; Roberts, treasurer. The counterfeit seems to have been printed from photo-etched plates on two pieces of stiff paper, with silk threads between. On the back of the note the word certificate is spelled "certificcate," public is spelled "purlic," when "wden" and may "mai." The thickness of the paper should immediately attract attention.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## A Four Mile Ramble

By OWEN T. BREWER, A. S. C. C. 443

The following is a description of a tramp afoot, including four miles of "rough and tumble" walking through palmettoes and bamboo briars, that I may secure a few more curious specimens from along Peace River's bank.

There is a new railroad being surveyed nearby, and one of its workmen was telling me about something he had seen on his trip in regard to curios. Upon questioning him a little in regard to his "find," I concluded to go and see for myself, that I may learn more of its nature and location.

The next morning the sun was shining warm, but the wind was blowing softly, which moved the snowy moss back and forth, together with the sweet tune of the mocking-bird, the wild cry of the blue-jay, and the sooty crow cawing aloud from the tallest pines, made me think of those by-gone days when the Seminole Indian was roaming over this beautiful peninsula, with his rude weapons, the bow and arrow. I was to go alone and so I decided on taking a weapon, thinking I might come in contact with a wild cat, panther or even a bear, and might need one in self-defense.

I chose a thirty-two, and was soon ready for my trip of exploration.

Before I knew anything, I knew I was going into a palmetto wilderness, though I had the surveyors "blazes" to go direct to the necessary spot.

Somehow or another, I didn't seem to care whether I followed the "blazes" or not, as I wanted to stay out of the highest and roughest palmettoes, in order that I could see where I was going.

I soon came in sight of an open spot, about one hundred yards to my right.

I determined to go and see what it was, and what its contents were, but was satisfied it was an "old" pond.

Scrambling through the palmettoes, I was soon facing the pond, around the edge of which were snipe and plovers. In the water were several kinds of water-birds, white and blue being the

principal colors. They were of beautiful plumage, as most all the water-birds of Florida are!

As I ventured nearer, the birds' flew and left me alone by a mud hole, which was full of frogs and minnows, on which the birds had been feasting as a breakfast diet.

I ventured on, as there was nothing in that quagmire that I cared for, leaving by means of a coon trail in which the coons and otters come to the pond at night to fish.

Tramping on some hundred yards I came to the river bank, and on going down to the water's edge, I noticed a white object below me about two rods. On securing it I quickly discovered, it was of salt-water origin as it contained impressions of sea shells.

Before leaving I found another one. I climbed up the bank, and left my treasures beside an old dead live oak which was white, that I might easily recover them on my return. Wandering I finally came to a small bluff, (the one I was in search of) and on looking below I could see a stream rippling along towards the river.

On going to the water, I could see pieces of petrified bone, together with rocks which, I discovered, caused the rippling.

The banks on each side were white, and of a medium hardness.

It was of the same composition as the one found below on the river, and you could well see the sea shells, which proved it was a beach at one time, but the shells were rotted years ago, and hence one can only see impressions.

I examined the bank, and it extended to the river.

I secured a few pieces and left for home, tramping on, and after securing the specimens by the tree I early grew tired and sat down under a large oak.

I soon began to notice small snails on the ground, and began to pick them up. After getting them all, I climbed the oak to get some tree-snails. The limbs were low and I succeeded in getting several specimens. I rambled on, going the nearest way I could, and soon came to my destination well fatigued, but somehow thinking I was well rewarded for my trouble.

On having the shells examined and named, I found that the former was *Polygyra septemvolva*, the latter *Orthalicus undatus*.



## Some Late Finds

By F. Gaines A S of C C Glendive, Mont

One of these discoveries was made near the town of Cinnabar, Mont., on the northern border of the National Park.

Two prospectors started out from the town a short time ago and when out some few miles among the foothills, noticed a peculiar shaped mound near them, which did not have any relation to the surroundings.

Going to the mound they began throwing out spades of dirt just for experiment. One can imagine they were surprised when one of them suddenly threw out a human bone. Digging hastily, they soon had an entire skeleton uncovered, together with a number of implements.

But the most valuable find was yet to come. The skeleton was laid aside, when one of the men picked up a dirt encrusted article, which he took to be an irregular shaped stone. But after the dirt had been scraped away, a fine elk tooth was brought to view. Its true value was however not known then until after it had been cleaned.

A whole row of the teeth were finally found, the cord which formerly bound them together, having rotted away. When the teeth were taken back to town and finally cleaned, it was found that all of them were the rare pink and red colored teeth. Each tooth had a hole drilled in its root, by which it had been fastened on the string.

The teeth were further beautified by diligent polishing and many pairs of them have already been sold for sums running from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per pair. The common white teeth are worth only from one to five dollars each, so one can readily see what the discovery means financially to the prospectors.

I have lately received some valuable pre-Columbian relics from the vicinity of Mukwonago, Wisconsin. They include arrows in vari colored flints, pestles, discoidals, hoes, axes, spears, hammer stones and some rare ceremonial stones.

Ceremonial stones are just now claiming more attention than any other branch of archaeology. The last ones I received includes a pendant, a triangular stone

with a small hole in center, gorgets, hematite celts, tablets and maces.

The tablets are merely flattened cylindrical stones with a smooth surface. The average length is three to four inches. The gorgets are almost of similar shape except that each one has two notches on the sides near one end and also a small hole bored through one end. The last was no doubt for the purpose of stringing it in some manner.

The celts are of various shapes but a flattened irregular shape seems to be the prevailing one.

The discoidals are of two varieties. They are rounded stones having biconcave and convex surfaces. The biconcave are usually made of a harder material, generally a quartzite. Several uses have been assigned to these last named articles.



"Coins and Tokens" of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. See article on previous page.

## American Coins

The United States of America have no long series of ancient coins to boast of; the moneys of the new world can only be traced to the sixteenth century, when Columbus made his famous voyage of discovery. Spanish, Portuguese and English colonies were founded in different parts of the Continent, and in each of these the moneys of those several countries were introduced, and in time were freely circulated in them. In some of the settlements, coins bearing an intimate relation to the Mother Country were struck in America. English silver coins became current in North American settlements, although Spanish dollars were the chief medium of exchange until the colonies were finally severed from the control of this country.

Although many of the coins struck for separate use in North America were tokens, there were several important series of regal coins issued. The earliest of these worthy of note is a tin piece struck in the reign of James II. (1685-1689), and intended for use in the "Plantations". The obverse of this piece reads: JACOBVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET HIB. REX.; on the reverse are the shields of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, crowned and united by chains.

When George I. came to the throne of Great Britain, it was found there was great need of a copper coinage that would be acceptable to the people of the North American Colonies. Enquiry led to the mintage of what is now known as the Rosa Americana series, which consisted of brass coins of the value of two-pence, a penny, and a half-penny respectively. On the obverse of these coins the head of George I. is represented laureated (see Fig. 1) surrounded by the legend, GEORGIVS. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET AB. REX. The type of the reverse was a Tudor rose (hence the

name), the legend reading ROSA AMERICANA. There are several varieties of these coins extant. They were minted by Mr. Wm. Wood, of Wolverhampton, under royal patent, but no very large issue appears to have taken place. The same series was continued under George II., but only the twopenny piece appears to have been issued for general circulation.

George III. caused a copper half-penny to be struck in 1773, for use in Virginia, rather smaller than the English half-penny of the period, (See Fig. 2). On the obverse of this piece the profile bust of George III. is shown surrounded by the legend GEORGIVS III. REX. Nearly the whole of the reverse is occupied by the shield of arms on which the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, as well as Hanover are quartered, the name VIRGINIA appearing, divided by the date and shield.

Some copper tokens issued by one Granby appear to have been used in Connecticut. They are curious, crude and yet extremely interesting. The legend on the reverse runs—I. AM. GOOD. COPPER VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE.

In New Jersey some tokens known as St. Patrick's pennies passed current. The type of the obverse of these pieces was a Royal harpist (said to be intended for the Hebrew King David) seated playing.

In New England there was an early coinage of silver money of the values of threepence, sixpence and one shilling. These were simple discs of silver, bearing the letters NE on the obverse, and the Roman numerals denoting the value on the reverse.

The Declaration of Independence in 1776 abolished all irregular coinage, and the new Government of the Federated States threw off all control, constituting themselves a free and independent country. They quickly formulated a scheme of finance and issued an efficient coinage

of silver and gold based on the standard dollar.

Collectors of coins do not necessarily take any notice of the fiscal or monetary schemes of the countries they specialize upon, yet a knowledge of the country issuing the coins they collect is not only desirable but enhances the interest taken in its coinage.

The United States of America occupy an important position in the commercial as well as the political world. The policy of their government has scarcely passed through any change since the foundation of their constitution, and with the exception of the war between the Northern and Southern States, and the recent war with Spain, a peaceful Government has helped on the steady development and spread of manufacture. The currency of the United States has been continued side by side with paper money, which although extensive does not come within the scope of this article.

In the main, the type adopted for coins in 1792 has been retained, both for silver and gold currency. The dollar, authorized April 2nd, 1792, is still the chief feature of coinage. The head of Liberty occupies the obverse and thirteen stars (representing the number of states) surrounded it. On the reverse is the eagle and the legend, "United States of America". The half dollar and quarter dollar of that date were similar in design. The small pieces—the dime and half dime—are also similar. The coinage of 1801 was altered, the reverse having an eagle bearing a shield of arms, over which the stars were depicted, clouds rolling above. There were several minor alterations in the dies of the silver coinage about 1834. The figure of Liberty was reversed, a band round her forehead bearing the legend LIBERTY; on the reverse of these pieces a flying eagle was engraved.

In 1875, a twenty cent piece was introduced but it was discontinued in 1878. A small nickel coin of the value of three cents issued in 1851, changed in 1853, and finally discontinued in 1873.

In 1840, the bust of Liberty on the silver coins was exchanged for a seated figure holding the cap of Liberty, and with a shield on which her right hand rests. At that period the number of states represented by the circlet of stars was thirteen.

In the issue of 1870, the motto "In God we Trust" was placed upon a ribbon over the eagle.

The bust of Liberty was used on the coins of 1878, the motto, E. PLURIBUS UNUM, flanked by thirteen stars, occupying the obverse; in that issue the motto "In God we Trust," was rendered in Old English.

In 1870, a new coin, called a "trade dollar", was issued. The seated figure of Liberty was supported by bales of merchandise and sheaves of wheat. There was no shield, and the figure held out the olive branch to the nations beyond the ocean; on the reverse under the eagle, is the inscription, "420 grains, 900 fine."

The coinage of gold includes the double eagle authorized in 1849. Gold eagles were first struck in 1792, and half and quarter eagles, of similar dates; three dollar pieces were struck in 1853 and a gold dollar in 1849.

The copper coinage consists of cents, of which there are many varieties. The early issues—previous to 1800—are rather scarce, but most of the varieties subsequent to that date are common and easily procurable in fine preservation.

Concurrent with most of the issues of cents, half cents were struck and, as in the coinage of other countries, there are many fine bronze proofs and pattern pieces procurable, all of which are prized by collectors.—Hobbies of England.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



## *Southern Philatelic Association*

### NEW OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

President Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Vice Pres., F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.  
Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Int. Secy., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
Librarian, E. L. Maxon, Winter Park, Fla.  
Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin, Texas  
Official Organ, The WEST.

### **President's Letter.**

Dear Fellow-Members:—I have noted with much gratification the progress of our society since its rehabilitation a few months ago. The manner in which former delinquents have come forward and paid up arrears and the number of new members acquired is quite encouraging, indeed. The old saying, however, "There is never a rose without a thorn," is true in this instance. Brother Bradley feels injured and cites me to Art. 9 of Constitution to show we had no legal authority for our action in making change of organship. Our arbitrary action, however, was based upon the belief that the emergency required the change at once which could not be done through the ordinary course. In this I believe we did only our duty as officers and what was best for all concerned, Bro. Bradley included. With only a handful of paid-up members he could scarcely hope to collect dues enough to defray expenses of organship. There is one thing in which I confess to an error by omission, and which I regret very much. That is our failure to have our action approved by the mail convention. I beg Bro. Bradley's pardon for any want of respect which this omission may have seemed to indicate and assure him that it was only asparent,—that I felt for him then as now, the greatest respect and esteem.

I would like to hear members' views

with regard to meeting in Chicago the week of August 19-21, when several other societies meet.

With the hope that our society will continue to move forward on the wave of prosperity I remain, dear fellow-members,

Yours faithfully,

JOEL H. DUBOSE,  
Pres. S. P. A.

### **Secretary's Report.**

278 Jesse A. Buel, Arkon, Ohio  
279 Jno B Wyland, Waukersha, Wis  
280 H. Landenberger, Denver, Colo.  
281 Norton Port, Cincinnati, Ohio  
282 Thomas Scallan " "  
283 Frank R. Goodhue " "

Have just had some new application blanks printed. Send for one and join a society that you can use to advantage. We have a fine Sales Dep't. Dues are only 25 cents per year and benefits are many.

Respectfully,

W. P. KELLY,  
Sec'y-Treas.

3324 Perry Ave, Kansas City, Mo.

### **Remarkable Money.**

Probably the most remarkable money in the world is that used in the island of Yap, in the Caroline group. The coins which are circular slabs of limestone perforate in the middle, are often as much as twelve feet in diameter, the value varying according to the size. A man who had extensive business debts to meet would need a whole fleet of canoes, or, perhaps, ten yoke of oxen and a wagon to transport this specie. Generally speaking, however, this most unwieldly medium of exchange is not moved about to any extent, the great discs or wheels being kept outside the houses of the rich men.

# STAMP OL LECTOR'S Protective Assoc'n OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.  
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Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn  
Int. Secy.—H. Goday, Washington, D. C.  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hopson, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.

SALES SUPERINTENDANT'S REPORT  
On hand Jan'y 10, 14 books, value \$80.38  
Received since 27 " " 105.55  
(2 not yet priced)  
Total priced 41 value 185.63  
Retired since 12 " 61.85  
Leaving on hand 29 " 124.08  
2 not priced yet

Sales from retired books \$7.80 Blank books furnished free on application.

JOEL H. DUBOSE,  
Sales Supt, S. C. P. A.

## NEW MEMBERS

A Nell, Denver, Colo, 2558 N 32 Ave  
Miss A Whalley, Bx 4, Sioux City, Ia.  
S Lee, Astabula, Ohio, 175 Bridge St.  
J Hobson, Hannibal, Mo., Masonic Temple  
H Elliot, Salina, Kans.  
Resigned H Chapman, Rocky Hill, Ct  
Complaints still come in on R C Elkhorn of North Henderson, Ill and it seems that Blanc and Emerson of Washington, D C are both the same party.

W Mc Intosh, of N C complains of F McCann, Lake City, Minn.

R Hetherington of Ill and W Scofield of Iowa complains that L Ciderico of Brazil got them. They sent him stamps for exchanges and can get no answer.

F Brewster of Flatbush, N Y complains of C Steen, Findlay, Ohio.

A E Cole, N J asks if P M Weiss, Queen City Stamp Co, Cincinnati, Ohio are still alive for he says he can get no reply.

Richmond Stamp Co of Va, complains of W Batterton and Cham Batterton, Maple Ave, Quebec, Can thinks both are the same party under different names. They also got caught by Slade of Detroit and F McCann, Lake City, Minn who has been given before.

There is also a complaint by R Diehl of Iowa on Scott Williams Co of Seattle, which was reported close to a year ago and still owes the publishers.

This society expects to hold meetings in Chicago next August and we trust all members can be present then for several other societies will meet at that time and can take in more than one the same week. It will pay collectors to be present on August 19 to 21st and hope to see some of the best meetings yet held and to devise many ways in which to try and get the frauds and protect members.

## A CARD

To my friends in Cuba Senores Jose G Garcia, R F Febles, of Camajuani, Cuba Please make returns due since August, 1902. And furthea I wish to impress to all correspondents from Cuba my desire as follows:

Muy amigos mios Cubanos: Please write to me in plain U. S. as I can not read your espanol very well and if poorly written I can not make head or tail of it. Con mucho gusto. Yours very truly

E R STEINBRUECK,  
Mandan, North Dakota, U S A

## As Has Been Said Before

Trenton Sunday Advertiser

The benefit of philately as an educational force cannot be fully estimated. It is a great teacher of history, for on the stamps of nations are depicted their illustrious men, important events, and forms of government, making the collection of a true philatelist reveal as much history to him as the profound student of history obtains from his books. It is well-known fact that history is so interwoven with the study of geography that to study one means to know the other. Therefore, if in the study of stamps, historical truths are made known, geographical facts must also be necessarily expounded.



# Camera News



Editor, F. J. CLUTE, San Francisco.

## "ATMOSPHERE" IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(By F. E. Halbert, Dover, N. H.)

I made mention in a previous article, in **West**, of that which we may call "atmosphere" in photography. Atmosphere; what is it? Did you ever see a picture of any kind that the longer you looked at it the more you seemed to see? Atmosphere is something that is hard to define. It is that something which suggests, even compels, the thought of something more, something deeper than that which is shown upon the surface. As an example: You wish to portray a favorite dog. Try to catch him as he is about to do some particular thing. Snap him while he is attracted by the sound, as of a rat or mouse near at hand. If results are good you will have something more than a mere picture of a dog. You will have an atmosphere of interest, alertness, expectation.

When we can photograph people's thoughts and emotions we will have reached the highest point of success in photography. Perhaps you smile at this statement and imagine that it is impossible. It is, of course, impossible in a posed subject. On the other hand, take a good snap-exposure of your sister while she is reading a welcome love letter and see if you do not get a something in your picture that raises it above a mere portrait. Try to catch somebody's hired man endeavoring to split a particularly

tough stick of wood. In this case you will in all probability secure an atmosphere of choice and energetic cuss words mingled with one of determination and strength.

Again, atmosphere may be represented by that which may mean a great variety of things and suggest as many different thoughts. In such cases we may call them simply "studies." One bit of scenery may suggest quiet beauty while another might suggest the life and joyousness of song birds, although none be visible in the picture. Atmosphere as it is often rendered in a photograph of some ancient ruin is more easily discernable. It speaks to us of the labor and skill, the wealth and glory, its heritage of an all but forgotten past. It teaches us that the result of man's labor is not eternally enduring except as it influences those that live after.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF PYRO.

In a nutshell, the adherents of pyro claim that it is superior to all others because it allows greater control over the negative. It is nearly always used in two solutions, different proportions of which make up solutions which are adapted to correcting the deficiencies of all sorts of negatives. Another strong point about pyro developer is that it will give soft gray negatives, when diluted heavily with water, and strong, contrasty negatives when used with less water. This is really the main reason for the wide control possible with pyro developer.



Beacon Lights of History; Gems of Art; Disseminators of Universal Knowledge,  
Monuments of Heroes, Records of Industrial Achievements;  
Mute Witnesses of the Rise and Fall of Empires; All these and More are Stamps

# The Philatelic West.



Established 1895

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The Curio Monthly and Photo-Exchange Bulletin

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY, SUPERIOR, NEBR., U. S. A.

**Official Journal of the Following Societies, Aggregating Over 15000 Members**

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## TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE N. Y. PHILATELIST.



It is with much regret that I make the announcement to you that the N. Y. P., and five other papers combined in it, is a thing of the past. Since coming to Watertown my duties have been so arduous that I could not keep up my correspondence and rather than let the paper run down from the high standard to which it has always been maintained, I decided that if it was to be discontinued that the WEST is the best combination that could be effected. All subscribers will be well taken care of and will receive a 50c magazine instead of a 25c one for the full time for which paid. The advertisers will also receive double their money's worth for they reach the entire circulation of both magazines. I thank the many friends who have helped me and encouraged me with their kind wishes and hope they will give their support as earnestly to the WEST.

Very faithfully, CLARK W. BROWN.

**W**E are willing to help Mr. Boers along with his badge scheme by having cuts made of any designs sent us which appear to carry out the idea of a universal identification button. These cuts will be published in the WEST and will give the matter shape.



The old P. S. A. buttons were of attractive design and every effort was made to induce members to buy and wear them, but with only moderate success. If society members lack sufficient interest to wear a neat lapel button emblematical of the society and suggestive of philately also, how can the idea of Mr. Boers be made operative extensively enough to be worth while.



Any dealer who contemplates issuing new price lists will find it advantageous to communicate with us. We can show him how to save money, time and trouble.



Ten years ago, in Chicago, The Philatelic Sons of America was founded. This year, then, is its tenth anniversary. It is noteworthy that its 1903 convention will be held in the city of its birth. The president has announced that the convention will occur on August 19th to 21st. The interest already evinced indicates that the attendance will be so large as to effectually demonstrate that the old society is not as attenuated as some would have us believe.



"Stamp Collecting as a Pastime" is the title of a neat 68 page book written by the well known English philatelic literateur Edward J Nankivell and published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

There is no stamp collector but who will find this little pamphlet of value in many ways. Widely circulated, it will do much to carry on valuable educational propaganda. If every beginner could but read this book there would be few cases of "back-sliding". And the collector of experience finds therein information of surprising value.



The published price of "Stamp Collecting as a Pastime" is 36 cents postpaid. For 65 cents we will send a copy prepaid and the WEST for one year. Our supply is not unlimited—do not procrastinate.



The chapter in "Stamp Collecting as a Pastime" entitled "Stamp Collecting as an Investment" explains in an unusually explicit manner how a collection may be made profitable and how to avoid the pit-falls of unwise purchasing. From this chapter we quote the following:

"When a stamp collector is charged with being extravagant, with spending money lavishly and foolishly on a mere hobby, he may very justifiably reply that even his most extravagant spendings may be regarded as an investment.

The ordinary investor in, say, industrial securities is fairly content if he can, with a little risk, secure a steady six or seven per cent. If he launches out into more speculative shares yielding higher rates of interest, he must be content to face

a much greater risk of the capital invested. Now, the severest test of an investment is the yield of interest over a series of years covering periods of depression as well as periods of prosperity. The stamp collector who has used ordinary discretion in his purchases may confidently submit his investment to this test.

If investment were the Alpha and Omega of stamp collecting, every collector of standing would bemoan lost opportunities. Many a great rarity of today could have been had for a few shillings a few years ago. The Cape errors were sold by Stanley Gibbons at 2s 6d each. The "Transvaal" error was sold by the same generous firm at 4s, and others in similar proportion in the day of opportunity.

Today it is the fashion to look back with regret on those lost opportunities, and to nurse the belief that such opportunities are never likely to return. But experience shows that in every decade of stamp collecting the common stamp of today may be the rarity of tomorrow. In many a series of stamps some one of the lot from some cause or another gets scarce, and the price appreciates from year to year till the original price paid for the stamp in pence is represented by pounds."



A recent philatelic puzzle competition indulged in by the readers of the Stamp Collector's Fortnightly through the goodness of the generous publishers of that attractive publication is so unique and unusually interesting that we cannot refrain from reproducing it.

- 1 A textile coarse.      2 A textile fine.
- 3 A well reputed kind of wine.
- 4 A bird that lays us golden eggs.
- 5 A larger fowl attention begs.
- 6 A nut ('tis here a nut Sphinxitic).
- 7 Bookbinding rich, to suit the critic.
- 8 A liquor with subtle flavor.
- 9 'Twill add your pickle bottle's savor.
- 10 A lacquer bright.      11 A coin here seen.
- 12 A well beloved and noble Queen.

Some ingenious solvers answered in rhyme, and we will gratify our reader's curiosity and save them the bother of solving the puzzle themselves by also giving the answer in this rhyme:

On *Holland* the first choice most naturally falls,  
 While *Cashmere's* the country for beautiful shawls.  
 Than real old *Maderia* no wine can be finer,  
 And excellent fowls are the large *Cockin China*.  
 In *Turkey* we think of the old Eastern Question,  
 And nuts from *Brazil* give us bad indigestion.  
*Morocco* bound stamp albums cost a good deal,  
 While *Curacao's* comforting after a meal.  
 In *Chili* the ladies all carry a fan,  
 And forged stamps in thousands are made in *Japan*.  
 On watchchains a *Guinea* is frequently seen,  
 And *Victoria*, of course, was the name of our Queen.

Collectors are warned not to buy USED "O. W. OFFICIAL" stamps on the basis of present catalogue prices of \$1.00 for the ½ penny (vermillion) and 75c for the 1 penny. Large quantities have come on the market, and the stamps are selling in England at a few pence each. This does not apply to the ½ penny green Queen's head, which is a scarce stamp. It is said that only 25 sheets of this variety were issued.—Mekeel's Stamp Collector.





### CHECK LIST OF NEW ISSUES.

For the Month Ending June 15th.  
Compiled by W. O. Wylie.

#### CEYLON—Adhesives, King.

- 3 c., green.
- 4 c., dark yellow and blue.
- 12 c., olive-green and carmine.
- 15 c., blue.
- 25 c., buff.
- 30c., dark lilac and green.
- R1.50, grey and dark grey.
- R2.25, brown and green.

#### FRANCE—Adhesives, "Sower" Type.

- 10 c., rose carmine.
- 15 c., slate.
- 25 c., ultra.

#### GIBRALTAR—Adhesives, King.

- ½d., dull green; value in emerald-green.
- 1d., purple on red.
- 2d., dull green; value in carmine.
- 2½d., purple on blue.
- 6d., lilac; value in mauve.
- 1s., black; value in carmine.
- 2s., dull green; value in ultramarine.
- 4s., lilac; value in green.
- 8s., purple on blue; value in black.
- £1., purple on red; value in black.

#### LAGOS—Adhesives, King.

- ½d., green and dark green.
- 1d., violet and black on red.
- 2d., violet and blue.
- 2½d., violet and blue on pale blue.
- 3d., violet and brown.
- 6d., violet and lilac.
- 1s., green and black.
- 2s. 6d., green and carmine.
- 5s., green and blue.
- 10s., green and brown.

#### ORANGE, RIVER COL.—Adhesives, King.

- ½d., green.
- 2d., brown.
- 2½d., blue.
- 3d., lilac.
- 6d., lilac and red.
- 1s., brown-yellow and red.
- 5s., blue and brown.

#### ROUMANIA—Adhesives.

##### Type I.—Mail Coach, Horizontal.

- 1 ban, olive-brown.
- 3 bani, brown-lilac.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " rose.
- 15 " black.
- 25 " blue.
- 40 " dark green.
- 50 " yellow.

##### Type II.—King, Post Office, Mail Coach

##### Vertical.

- 15 bani, black.
- 25 " blue.
- 40 " grey-green.
- 50 " orange.
- 1 leu, brown.
- 2 lei, red.
- 5 " violet.

#### SAN MARINO—Adhesives.

##### Type I.—Large Numeral 2 centesimi

mauve.

##### Type II.—Arms.

- 5 green.
- 10 claret.
- 20 orange.

- 25 blue.
- 30 lake.
- 40 red.
- 45 yellow.
- 65 brown.

1 lira, olive-green.

2 lire, violet.

5 " dull blue.

#### SOUTHERN NIGERIA—Registratim

Env., King.

2p blue.

### Start a Collection of Stamps.

If you have not a collection of Stamps start and get one, there are few more hobbies that give more pleasure than stamp collecting. It is the premier of pastimes. The effort will contribute much to your knowledge of geography, history and current events, because if you once get interested you will not be content to own the stamps of any country without wanting to know all about it. Try making a collection, it will give you more knowledge of the world than in any other way.

#### HOW TO BEGIN.

Get a good album—The latest editions give illustrations of the various stamps. This is a great help to the collector as it aids him to sort and arrange his specimens. The size of the album depends on how much the collector is prepared to invest in his collection.

Start your collection with a few cheap packets, and these, with any stamps you can persuade your friends to give you will provide you with the few hundred varieties, and then deal with some well known firm who will supply you with approval sheets to select rarer stamps from. Never cut the perforations off a stamp. Do not gum your stamps to the album but always use stamps mounts which you can obtain from any dealer, as when the stamps are on hinges they can easily be removed without injury to the stamp.

January 10th was the sixty-third anniversary of the introduction of the Penny Postage.

## "Received" Postmarks.

By J L Wheeler.

FOR several years the postal laws have required that very piece of first class and registered matter shall be stamped on the back with the day and hour when it was received at the office.



Figure 1.

There are a good number of varieties of these received postmarks. The most common variety is the one which comes from the small offices. In Fig. 1 the postmark is from Boston, and this design is used in the larger offices occasionally, but it is used always in the small offices unless they use their regular despatching postmark.



Figure 2.

In some of the second class offices a mark like Fig. 2 is used, stamped by machinery. This is not very common, however, although it has been in use two years.



Figures 3 and 4.

The large offices have the most interesting marks. Except in special cases, like registered and misdirected matter, they are stamped by cancelling machines. The received postmarks of New York City will be completely described and illustrated in a latter issue. The marks of Boston show pretty clearly the progress of Received marks in general. Beginning with the single circle already described, they took to using their despatch marks on the backs of envelopes, a custom which

is very common all over the country, and later on they adopted a mark like Fig. 3, consisting of two parts. At first the year was at the bottom of the circle, but in 1897 the state was put at the bottom, Fig. 4. This change also went into effect in despatch marks all over the country. Most of the large cities use this design at present.



Figure 5.



Figure 7.

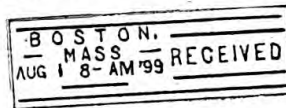
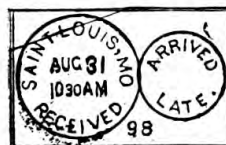


Figure 6.

Another pair of marks which hung together were the ones shown in Figures 5 and 6. These were quite widely used in 1st class offices in 1899. Figure 7 shows a received mark from Philadelphia. Instead of having an elaborate arrangement for "Received," etc., it simply has a small figure to show the number of the machine through which the envelope passed. These figures, I believe, run from 1-13. Of course Philadelphia uses other varieties of marks. At the present time, in the large offices, the regular received mark is a single circle, stamped by machinery, like the circle of Figure 7



Figures 8 and 9.

The next two illustrations give an idea of the numerous marks put onto special kinds of mail. Fig. 8 explains itself, but Fig. 9 is so rare that it is pretty hard to find out just what it is used for. It is probably used on foreign or oversized matter which has come into the city, and the number at the bottom refers to the district to which the letter is going or the number of the canceller.

## **Education by Stamps**

**By R W Perry**

**W**E have all heard no doubt of Education by Mail and its great results, but probably never fully realized that Education by Stamps is as fully as valuable as considerable lot of schooling that went in one ear and out the other. Philately embraces nearly every known study, from Zoology to History. An observing student may obtain a fair insight into French, Spanish, and other languages by careful study of the inscriptions. While the picture stamps of the various countries refresh your mind on the different animals and their respective countries. For all stamps that bear a picture of an animal is sure to picture one of its own. Other countries picture their rulers and famous personages, therefore a person can readily trace the rise and downfall of a famous family and their ancestors. The U. S. pictures her famous men, South America her generals, England her kings and queens, and in the same manner the other nations and stamp issuing colonies. The close observation of the combinations of color effects, furnishes a study for an artist. The various papers on which stamps are printed give a person an opportunity to post him or herself on various kinds of paper, and the various shapes and sizes suggest a very vivid imagination. In some cases the surcharges war and lack of proper material for the correct denominations. The Auguildno stamps show the rise of an ambitious people.

History may be traced by the pictures on stamps. Take for instance the Columbian issue which shows the adventures of Columbus. What more proof can you want? Much more could be said and even in this short story the studies of Zoology, Geology,

the Languages, Mathematics, History and many more are touched upon. It can be reasonably said that a collection of stamps offers as full a study as the common school education.

## **The Precancelled Stamps of Binghamton**

**By F L Smith**

**T**HESE stamps, to my mind among the prettiest we have, are used exclusively by a large Patent Medicine firm in that city and are cancelled in this office in sheets of 50 stamps, 10 horizontal and 5 vertical rows. The firm use in their business four colors of ink and whenever a batch of stamps is to be cancelled any press not in use is taken for the purpose without regard to the color of ink there may be upon the table. In this way the stamps have been printed in dark and light blue, red and black. The 2-02 was first cancelled in dark blue, then in black and later in light blue. No record is kept however of the matter, and it is not known how many dates were printed in more than one color. An average of 50000 1c and 25000 5c are used each month and the printing must be carefully done, as I know of but too important errors the 3-03 1 and 5c which were inverted by a new man who undertook to do the printing. There are some minor varieties, notably in the 11-02 issue where the projections at the bottom or top of the 1s appear to be broken off, and in one the first figure of 11 is entirely missing making it read 1-02. Of the inverted stamp only fifty of each were printed, and if the 3-04 4c values 1000, which were used for a special purpose and probably will not be used again.

Most of these stamps go west and if collectors will keep an eye out for them more varieties may be turned up than we now know of.





(FOREIGN PAPERS.)

**D**R. BARRERAS is still dealing with the postmarks of Cuba in the May number of the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana*. He depicts some curious daubers or "killers" of the American Occupation, many evidently ingeniously carved from some convenient cork. Many of the registration and postage-due hand stamps are also of great interest as illustrated in the article, their odd mixture of Spanish and English illustrating the state of transition under the American Intervention. I am glad to see, by the way that a valued contributor of the *WEST* is preparing to deal with American postmarks in an even more exhaustive manner; our readers will no doubt be much interested in his forthcoming series of articles. Our Cuban contemporary rejoices that the letter boxes of the American Occupation with their English inscriptions are being superseded by others with Spanish inscriptions and regrets that so many of the old handstamps in English are still in use by the postoffices. Nothing definite has yet been done about the proposed Cuban commemorative set.

No. 18 of *La Cote Reelee* begins its leading article in the following fashion rather flattering to our Uncle Samuel:

"Three of the principal states of the globe have in the last months given us new types of postage stamps. A comparison between these various issues becomes imperative. Let us acknowledge, moreover, that it is not to the advantage of our country (i. e. France) and let us declare without hesitation that the stamps of the United States carry of the palm—

" which, of course, does not mean that that they are perfection themselves. And further on it continues:

" The United States have given us a series of portraits engraved with incomparable skill. But the heads are too small and the frames in general too crowded; they crowd the heads and deprive them of air. Still they are the best that has been done these latter times."

Let us render thanks to our foreign friends for their good opinions.

An interesting instance of French red tape is unearthed in an old document of the Post Office Department dated Aug. 22, 1860, relating to the 1, 2 and 4c stamps of 1860-1863. The tariff which made them necessary was enacted June 25, 1856, but it took the postal bureaucrats until Nov. 1, 1860, to evolve the 1c, until the end of 1862 to get out the 2c and until Sept., 13, 1863, to produce the 4c!!! Compared with this pace our own much abused department moves with lightninglike rapidity.

To any philatelist who, like myself, is interested in the genesis of any particular postage-stamp an article by M. Maury in No. 272 of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* should prove of great interest. In 1869 Emperor Napoleon III of France was seriously ill and did not expect to survive. He was anxious to secure the succession of his son, the little Prince Imperial, and had already appointed the Council of Regency during the prince's minority. So that no time might be lost in the case of the Emperor's death, a die bearing the profile of the Prince Imperial was secretly prepared in London by M. Joubert, an engraver in the employ of De la Rue & Co. (Other stamps engraved by this artist are e. g. the portrait of the stamps of Hong Kong, the 1d of Jamaica, the British 4d, the India ½ anna Receipt, Bill or Draft

stamp, the small 5c of the Confederate States, and others.) M. Maurey illustrates the plaster medaillon by A. Bory from which the portrait was taken, the large steel hub bearing only the portrait, beautifully engraved, in a rectangle, and some of the then current Imperial stamps on which the Emperor's portrait has been cut out and replaced by that of the prince, producing a charming effect. Impressions from the steel block and from the galvanos taken from it can be of great interest in any collection. The events of the following year destroyed the Empire and the young prince was later killed (in 1879) in British service against the Zulus.

M. Maury quotes from a letter received from a Polynesia correspondent to the effect that Penrhyn Island has only 300 inhabitants, of whom at least a third are divers from Tahiti. This information makes one wonder whether there was really such a howling necessity for a special issue for these 300 people.

Our readers no doubt know Mr. Morley's magnificent work on the revenue stamps of Spain. Now comes our esteemed colleague, El Filatelico Espanol, and begins the publication of a large illustrated catalogue of the same stamps. It comes in the way of supplements and bids fair to be a very valuable work, being well illustrated.

In No. 66 of *Le Timbrophile Belge* I find a notice of the destruction of the entire remainder of the stamps, cards, envelopes and letter cards of Diego Sraez, Nossi Be, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Benin, Soudan and Congo (French), all of the 1892 type. The total face value was 2, 294, 872 francs. But you needn't worry; there are enough of them in the market to go around.

The Argentine Revista still keeps up

Dr. del Pont's comprehensive catalogue of the district surcharges on the stamps of Mexico. Nine pages in No. 2 are taken up with the beginning of the list of sub-district surcharges! Not many of us will be able to specialize on these lines. Argentine collectors are indefatigable in looking up all the details of the numerous issues of their country. In this number Sr. Zeballos publishes a large number of documents relative to the 1864-1867 issue. No 3 | 4 (a double number) continues the list of Mexican surcharges up to 1878. The feature of interest in this number is the reproduction of the vignette and portraits on the new commemorative postal cards of Argentina. On May 1st the Argentine Constitution was in force 50 years and on this auspicious occasion the Post Office Department issued a commemorative card bearing a very large stamp of graceful design: Liberty depositing a wreath on the open Constitution, and on a rock in the background the inscription: Congreso Constituyente

#### Santa Fe

1853 - 1903.

On the reverse each card bears the medaillon portrait of one of the 26 members of the Constitutional Convention—a good looking lot of gentlemen.

Another commemorative card is forthcoming shortly on the occasion of the visit of a Chilian delegation to Buenos Aires. This visit, it must be understood, is especially significant because the relations between the two countries only a short time ago were strained almost to the point of war and this visit is now intended to emphasize the beginning of a new era of peace and amity. The card is to be in circulation only during the visit of the Chilian delegation. An illustration is promised for the next number.

## *C H I P S* *By E. R. STEINBRUCK*

**T**HE 13 cents, 8 cents and 2 cents of the new series 1902, came to hand in used condition Feb. 6, 1903. They are marvels of beauty. There is nothing to kick, if there be a chronic ailing. They show what a skillful engraver can place on a very small space and depict it plainly. They are of high artistic merit and put other countries, renowned for their products in the line of fine arts, deeply in the shade.

It is said that suggestion was made to have Geo. Washington's portrait on the upper postal card, and Martha Washington's on the second, the return postal card for the answer. The reason given was, that the women always have the last word to say.

Special delivery mail addressed to bona fide patrons of rural routes will be delivered by rural carriers at patron's dwellings, without regard to their distance from the routes. If it cannot be delivered on the first trial, it will then be placed in his box with other mail. The carrier gets a fee of eight cents for such delivery or attempt to deliver.

The Amir of Afghanistan, having determined that the postage stamps manufactured during the reign of his father should be used up, no new ones have as yet been issued. The entire stock has now been exhausted, and pending the acceptance of a new design, sealing wax, impressed with the official stamp, is being used.

## *A Cuban Note* *By Otto F. Harrington*

Some time ago I wrote you that Cuba had issued Revenue stamps.

There has been quite a number of them struck in Havana, but the druggists of Cuba have refused to buy them of the government. The druggists of Havana held a meeting and decided not to use the stamps. They had closed their stores previous to this meeting, but they opened up afterward and refused to use the stamps and defied the law. The matter has been carried to the supreme court, so there is no telling where it may be settled. This is the first law that the new republic has made, and it has been opposed by the people, by the very ones who should have upheld it for the good of the country.

## *Hinge Talk*

Metropolitan Philatelist.

Satin shoes are very nice for a ball room, but are scarcely suitable for street wear in muddy weather. It is pretty much the same with stamp hinges. There are two classes and hundreds of varieties. If you have a valuable collection use the peelable hinge; if an ordinary album, use ordinary hinges. If you are sending stamps to a dealer to be examined, use peelable hinges. The good old fashioned, fast sticking hinge is the only one to use on exchange sheets or for album pages that are to be turned by many people.

## *Slender*

London Express.

Several complaints have reached the "Express" from correspondents who are constantly receiving foreign letters from which the stamps have been steamed, presumably by collectors.

One reader, residing at East Putney, complains that on six occasions he has received letters from his son in Niagragua, and in every case the stamp has been steamed off.



# Precancelled Stamps

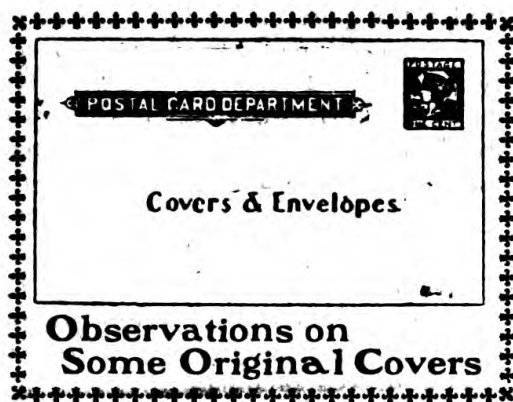
By CLARENCE DALTON

Key to abbreviations: "Inverted" is indicated by \*; "reading up" by "R. U."; "reading down" by "R. D."; "diagonally down" by "D. D."; "in oval" by "I. O."; "horizontal inscription" by "H. I."; "between ruled lines" by "B. L."; "double impression" by "D. I."; "pre-cancelled by rubber stamp" by "R. S."; "possible doubt as to whether this variety exists" by "(?)". All varieties are of the present issue and pre-cancelled in black ink unless otherwise stated.

- 1c Adrian, Mich, H I, B L
- 1c Ashland, Ohio, 1st issue, R U, D I
- 1c Attica, Indiana \* 1902 series
- 1c " " " " D I
- 2c " " " " " "
- 1c Binghampton, 3-'03 New York, D I
- 4c " " " " 1902 series
- 5c " " " " " "
- 5c " " " " " \*
- 1c Boston, Mass, 1902 series
- 2c " " " " " "
- 1c Buffalo, N Y, (2 horizontal bars)
- 1c Bay City, Mich \* B L, H I, in caps
- 2c " " " " " " " "
- 2c " " " " \* " " " " "
- 3c Cleveland, Ohio
- 1c Columbus, Ohio, R U, 1902 series
- 1c Danbury, Conn, 1902 series
- 1c Decatur, Illinois, H I, in two lines
- 1c Evansville, Indiana, 1902 series
- 1c Indianapolis, Ind, blue ink
- 3c " " " " " "
- 1c " " " " B L, H I
- 1c Jackson, Mich, 1902 series
- 2c " " " " " "
- 3c LaCrosse, Wis, R U
- 3c Lincoln, Nebr, B L, H I, in Roman caps

- 2c Lonsdale, R I, B L, R D
- 1c Milwaukee, Wis, R D, grey ink
- 2c Minneapolis, Minn, D D 1st issue
- 3c " " " " " "
- 5c " " " " 1902 series
- 1c Philadelphia, Pa, (space between lines  $14\frac{3}{4}$  mm instead of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm)
- 4c Philadelphia, Pa, (space between lines  $14\frac{3}{4}$  mm instead of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm)
- 5c Philadelphia, Pa, (space between lines  $14\frac{3}{4}$  mm instead of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm)
- 1c Prov R I \* blue ink
- 2c " " \* " " D I, 1902 series
- 8c Scranton, Pa, H I 1902 series
- 1c Three Rivers, Mich, (in two lines, large black letters, covering two stamps) R D
- 2c Three Rivers, Mich, (in two lines, large black letters covering two stamps) R D
- 6c Warren, Pa, B L, small type
- 4c West Grove, Pa
- 4c " " " D I
- 4c " " " T I
- 4c " " " 1902 series
- 4c " " " " D I
- 4c " " " " T I
- 1c Yonkers, N Y \*
- 50c Chicago, Ills, Type II, black ink
- 1c " " " " II grey " "
- 2c " " " " II " "
- 3c " " " " II " "
- 4c " " " " II " "
- 5c " " " " II " "
- 6c " " " " II " "
- 8c " " " " II " "
- 10c " " " " II " "
- 15c " " " " II " "
- 50c " " " " II " "
- 2c " " " " 1902 series
- 3c " " " " " "
- 4c " " " " " "
- 4c " " " " " D I

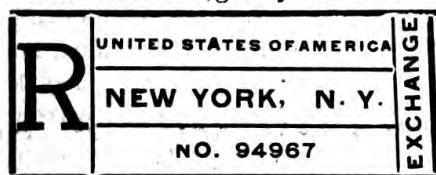
Any information as to new varieties, corrections, etc. will be gladly received if addressed to Clarence Dalton, Lock Box 462, Stillwater, Okla.



By R. R. THIELE.

(Continued)

THERE is another cover before me which has a story to relate, being completely covered with postmarks and labels. It is a 5c brown on amber U. S. envelope, bearing in addition on its back six red 2c and one 1c blue stamps of the 1894 issue. It was addressed by a collector down in Texas (Clifton, Bosque County) to a collector at Nice, France, in the beautiful Riviera; the Clifton postmark is dated Jan. 19, 1897. The registry number is  $\frac{20}{19}$ . Next comes the well known datestamp of the New York Registry Division; it is struck on the back and dated Jan. 22. The same office put on the back the wellknown registry label



the whole in red, except the number which is printed in blue by a numbering machine. Here also the word

"Request"

was written on the face of the envelope in red ink; this indicates that the sender wanted a return receipt for the letter, which is usually sent only on special request. The letter then went forward and duly arrived at Nice, as shown by the arrival stamp of that office on the back; unfortunately the date is illegible. Here the letter re-

ceived a check; the addressee had left Nice for Germany and ordered his mail forward. The office at Nice then sent it forward, as shown by the direction

"Poste restante,

Nürnberg,

Allemagne"

written across the face of the letter and repeated on its back. "Poste restante" is the designation usually given on the Continent of Europe for letters that are to be called for. The letter arrived at Nuernberg (Bavaria) in due course, as shown by the arrival stamp stuck on its back:

NUERNBERG

6

FEB

8-9 Nm

97

all in a single-lined circle. Nm stands for "Nachmittag"—P. M.—But the addressee did not call for his mail here or had again left for elsewhere, so after a while the officials pasted on the letter one of the international labels showing the reason for its non delivery and sent it back. The label in this case reads:

Nicht abgeholt.  
non reclame

The text is in black; the border in blue. Both lines of the inscription mean the same thing: "not called for." The destination of the letter is indicated by the word

"Zurück"

written in German with red ink; it means "return." The date is also added in red ink: March 6. So the letter went back across the ocean and arrived at New York March 19th, as shown by the date stamp of the New York Registry Division, struck on the back of the letter. Here it received the number **44054** struck in green by a numbering machine; then it went

## Some Stamps that Are Not Stamps

By KARL M. SHERMAN

**B**ACK in 1869, when I, a five-year-old, began my collection of stamps, philately was an unknown science and the collecting of these precious bits of paper was only an innocent amusement for children. Its introduction as a fad for the mature not having yet arrived. That being the case, it was not at all strange that incongruous specimens of the printers' art, allied to stamps only by the fact that they had once been pasted on something, found their way into the collections of those days. At that time the sale of specimens was unknown in our little village and the only methods for securing new varieties were by begging and by exchange. This continued for some years and was partly the cause for my specializing on revenues.

When the change from collecting everything to the confining of the collection of stamps proper came it broke forth with a vengeance. As near as I remember, those iconoclasts discarded everything except adhesive postage stamps. My own idea was that revenues were legitimate material for a collection and, as I could get all sorts of exchanges of them for my postage, I began doing so.

Now there are revenues that are generally recognized and others that are not and the first class is sub-divided into collectible and, theoretically, non-collectible. However, in those days all was grist that came to my mill and the old 'hobby', as I suppose it should be called, still holds with me.

My class division of revenues may not be clear to readers at first glance but I shall try to make it so as I proceed. The non-collectible are, of course, those against the collecting of

which the government has a law—tax-paid stamps, that is, cigar, tobacco, liquor, etc. These form a beautiful collection in themselves and the law is easily satisfied by punching out a small piece of each stamp. In this division are some of my 'stamps that are not stamps.'

First of these is an excellent specimen of the famous counterfeit 50 cigar stamp, the discovery of which led to the arrest of a number of officials and other prominent Pennsylvania people in 1899. It is of the issue of 1883 and has the usual red surcharge, "Series of 1898". My copy is complete and bears just below the series surcharge, the government stamp "counterfeit" in purple capitals 5 mm high, but for this it would be difficult to distinguish from the genuine stamp. About the only difference discernable to an untrained student is that in the counterfeit the lights are too clear, too contrasty to the shadows.

Allied to the tax paid stamps by the nature of its use at distilleries is the lock seal stamp. This is entitled to recognition on just about the same scale as the "officially sealed" postage. The latter are placed by postal authorities on letters opened accidentally or by mistake while in transit, and do not represent a payment of any kind. Each night when a bonded warehouse or distillery, or any part of either is locked, a lock seal is put upon the lock by the government storekeeper. It is literally a seal and nothing more, and all that gives it philatelic interest is the fact that the government issues them, series numbered, and keeps a record of their use. They are very pretty labels, however, and add to the novel features of an all-round revenue collection.



A near neighbor to the lock seal is the Custom House stamp. I am not acquainted with the use of these, but judge from the wording on them that they represent a payment, which the lock seals do not. Strangely enough the lock seals bear the familiar "U. S. Inter. Rev." which is missing on the Custom House stamp; of course, and while the latter have not "U. S." on them anywhere, the imprint "Bureau Engraving & Printing" shows at the bottom of them.

Another of these is the Meat Inspectors' stamp, both adhesive and tag form, of the Bureau of Animal Industries. These, I believe do not stand for the payment of any tax and so are not, strictly speaking, stamps, but they give variety to a collection and it certainly does no harm to keep them.

A different line—and here I do not dare hope my readers will agree with me, for I consider these legitimately collectible—is the license, not liquor or tax paid, but private license stamps issued by various corporations to users of patents controlled by them. These I claim bear the same relation to revenue stamps that locals do to postage stamps. At the time when the express companies were letter carriers they and the government issued stamps to be used to show that a certain tax for carrying a letter had been paid. There seems to be no question that a Boyd, Blood, Swarts or Hussey stamp is entitled to a place in a postage stamp album. Now to compare. The government at certain times has affixed taxes on the manufacture of matches, medicines, playing cards, etc., and issued stamps that, affixed on the manufactured article, showed the tax had been paid. These are our revenue stamps. Certain concerns in like manner have set a tax on the use of their patents in certain manufacture and issued license stamps to be affixed

on the goods as proof that the private tax has been paid. Thus we have the McCoy, Shaw, Ballou and other shoe license stamps, the Standard Paper Collar Co., and the Union Collar Co. license stamps, the Consolidated Steel and Wire Co. license stamps and many others. To me the analogy seems quite complete.

A description of two or more of these labels will make this article fill about as much space as the WEST will care to devote to "Stamps That are not Stamps."

Back in the seventies there lived in my native town a lawyer of wonderfully economic mind. I have in my collection a check made out by him which went through two banks and was honored, probably was never particularly noticed until I went through the papers of his estate. It was stamped with two marginal stubs from a sheet of 3rd issue, 2 cent revenues, neatly joined.

The worst freak of the lot, yet the one that caused me to study the most before I solved its mystery, is seemingly a two cent match stamp, at least that was my idea, suggested by the picture of a burning torch which forms its central design and the band "2 Cents" which appears below it. It was in a collection that I bought some 20 odd years ago. At the top are the words "Inter Revenue" and about the torch are the letters "E. N. B. C." I have not yet translated all of the letters, but B. C. stand for business college, and the stamp was for postage in a business college postoffice.

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Don't be afraid of a little too much advertising. If you want five customers lay your plans for twenty-five. The greater demand you can create the better price you can charge.—More Business.

## The Stamps of Roumania

Authorized Translation from the  
French of Count d' Assche in  
"Le Philatliste Francais"

BY R. R. THIELE.

(continued)

Issue of October 15, 1872.

### Paris Impression.

Scott  
Type  
A II

Profile portrait of Charles I. to left on plain background surrounded by a circle of 65 pearls and by a rectangle. In the four corners of the frame, colored squares containing in the center a dot and four small lines, the whole resembling a cross. The sides of the frame contain a Greek border; on plain labels the words Romania at the top, and at the bottom Posta between figures indicating the value and followed by a B; the space between the the circle and the frame is occupied by vertical lines.

These stamps were printed at Paris by the Mint and greatly resemble in design, execution, paper, colors and perforation to the French stamps of 1853-67 which had just been suppressed. They were engraved by Barre, the author of the French stamps, and were printed in sheets of 150 in 15 rows of 10 stamps. Each sheet bears on the margin the words:

Controle T. P.

enclosed in a small oval in blue ink, also like the French stamps.

The paper was the same as that of the French stamps, wove, medium thick, slightly tinted and sized; gum white, perforated with the same machine as the French stamps, 14x13½.

1½ bana bronzegreen.

- 3 " yellowish green, light to dark
- 5 " bistre
- 10 " blue
- 15 " red brown
- 25 " orange, dark orange
- yellowish orange

50 rose, Type I

50 " " " II

These two types vary in the length of the horizontal stroke of the 5 in the figure of the value; type I has a normal stroke identical with the stroke of the second 5; in type I the first 5 has a much shorter stroke. Type II is the common type.

### Variety

50 bani: the circle is defective at the lower right.

### Error of Color

5 bani: in the shade of the 3 bani (yellowish-green).

The 3 bani cut in two diagonally served to prepay newspapers; the 10 bani was also used cut in two.

Quite recently a number of specimens of this issue, imperforate and ungummed have been found in Paris. These are probably parts of defective sheets, which, having been found imperfect, were not gummed nor perforated.

Issue of October 1876.

### Bucarest Local Impression

Scott  
Type  
A II

Same design as for the previous issue. The stamps were printed from the same plates, at the establishment of the Government at Bucarest, the impression is very poor. The paper is generally lightly tinted, but it is sometimes white. Arrangement and size of the sheet are the same as in the last issue; the gum is white. The sheets were perforated by a single line machine, at first 13½ later 11.

A. Perforated 13½.

- 1½ bana olive green, light to dark.
- 5 bani listre, olive, olive-brown.
- 15 bani red brown, light to dark.

This last stamp is sometimes found printed so poorly that the figure of value disappears almost completely and one would thus take it for a dark red-brown 5 bani stamp. It has even been tried to sell this stamp as an error of color of the 5 bani.

### Varieties.

- 5 bani imperforate vertically.
- 15 bani with the left lower corner broken.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON NOTES.  
(C. M.)

THOSE collectors who have a large stock of unused United States with Philippine overprint should note the order of the Postmaster General that on and after October 1, 1903 United States postage stamps overprinted Philippines shall not be accepted for postage on matter mailed within the United States and United States stamps without the Philippine overprint shall not be accepted for postage in the Philippine Islands. Incidentally the above order settles the status of Philippine covers bearing U. S. stamps without overprint, they were not errors, as the use of the unprinted stamp was permissible. After October 1, however, they will be errors.

Quite a number of those people who regard the outward show rather than the inward feeling have asked that a supply of the two cent postage stamps be printed in black for use with mourning stationery. The department, cynically enough, is considering the wisdom of supplying the alleged need of a stamp of this character by printing the 3 cent stamp in black, a tax of one cent on fashionably expressed grief.

Southern Nigeria from October 1, and British Somaliland from June 1, have joined the Universal Postal Union.

Professor Fewkes, of the Bureau of Ethnology, returned from a six months, sojourn in the Antilles. The collection secured for the museum is large and diverse and will take some months to arrange for the exhibition. The most interesting part consists of objects carved from the manatee ivory, which so closely resembles that of the elephant as to have caused much surmise as to its source, as the manatee is practical-

ly extinct near the islands. Of course there is a large assortment of the curious stone "collars," with many other interesting specimens of pre-historic man.

The Smithsonian display of reptiles and fishes for the Louisiana Fair will be a unique one. A new method of modeling will be used: instead of papermache or plaster reproductions, it is the intention to use the following method. The plaster cast will be made as usual, and will be given a coat of graphite, and immersed in a chemical bath and with the aid of the electric current, given a coat of copper. The core of plaster, after the coating is sufficiently strong can be broken out, and the copper skin painted to resemble the reptile. The advantages are that paint will hold far better on copper, the increased lightness, and increase in strength.

The new issue of adhesives and envelopes is now on sale at this office, with the exception of the 15 cent.

As a result of the investigation in the department the Division of Free Delivery, one of the largest and most effective in the postal service, is transferred from the supervision of the First Assistant to that of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

The Spanish government is seriously concerned over the sale at auction of the Spanish copper coin remaining in the Philippines. As it will undoubtedly be sold for less than face it is feared that it will be taken to Spain and debase the currency. As however, this sale is part of the Philippine currency scheme it is hardly likely that it will be abandoned. The Spanish government can secure against such debase-ment by bidding at face value on the lot: if the coin is not worth face to them it will hardly be to anyone else.





# Revenue Dep't.

Conducted by  
Charles A. Nast.

Believing it to be of great interest to all collectors, I have determined at the request of several correspondents, to give a check list of the precancellations on proprietary stamps of 1898 series. I shall give first those firms who had private die stamps, and will begin with the Antikamnia Co. this month. If any of my readers can add to the list I wish they would communicate with me. Address P O Box 14, Denver, Colorado.

## PROVISIONAL LABELS

U. S. Internal Revenue Tax  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent  
 $\frac{1}{8}$ c "Stamps not being obtainable" etc, printed in black on yellow paper, surcharged "July 1st, 1898 Antikamnia Co." wreath of leaves and AK Lozenge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c Same as above except value  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c and printed on white paper surcharged "July 1st 1898 Antikamnia Co." wreath of leave and AK Lozenge.

## RUBBER HAND STAMP

$\frac{5}{8}$ c The regular proprietary stamp surcharged with the wreath, lozenge and date above.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c Same as above precisely on regular  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.

## TYPE PRINTED SURCHARGE

The following dates are all typeprinted with the well known monogram AK in center and the firm name Antikamnia Chemical Co. in arch above; all in black ink.

$\frac{5}{8}$  cent "Oct. 1898."  
"4-3-1900"

" inverted surcharge

Only one specimen known of the inverted printing. In a New York collection

$1\frac{1}{4}$ c "4- 3-1900"  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c "7- 1-1900"  
"5-12-1900" "7-13-1900"  
"5-18-1900" "7-24-1900"  
"5-26-1900" "8-10-1900"  
"6- 9-1900" "8-21-1900"  
"6-19-1900" "9- 6-1900"  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ c "3-1-1901"

Thirteen dates in all. These are some minor varieties of the type used but not sufficiently glaring to deserve special mention.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c A. K. and words "Antikamnia Chemical Co." arched above monogram, the following dates:

|                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ c "Aug. 1898" | $2\frac{1}{2}$ c 6-23-1899 |
| "Sept. 1898"                 | 7-20-1899                  |
| "Oct. 1898"                  | 8-10-1899                  |
| "Nov. 1898"                  | 8-15-1899                  |
| "Dec. 1898"                  | 8-21-1899                  |
| 1-3-1899                     | 9-16-1899                  |
| 1-5-1899                     | 9-26-1899                  |
| 1-11-1899                    | 10- 4-1899                 |
| 1-18-1899                    | 10-10-1899                 |
| 1-31-1899                    | 10-23-1899                 |
| 2- 7-1899                    | 11- 3-1899                 |
| 2-20-1899                    | 11-17-1899                 |
| 3- 6-1899                    | 11-27-1899                 |
| 3-17-1899                    | 12-12-1899                 |
| 4- 3-1899                    | 12-23-1899                 |
| 4-14-1899                    | 1- 2-1900                  |
| 5- 1-1899                    | 1-15-1900                  |
| 5-22-1899                    | 2- 6-1900                  |
|                              | $2\frac{1}{2}$ c 2-23-1900 |

Without the monogram AK type-printed:

$2\frac{1}{2}$  cent 5-1-1899 Antikamnia Co.

" May 1, 1899 Antikamnia Co.

AK monogram and "Antikamnia Chemical Co." in arch

|                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $3\frac{3}{4}$ c 9- 6-1900 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ c 12-18-1900 |
| 9-14-1900                  | 1- 4-1901                   |
| 9-27-1900                  | 1-15-1901                   |
| 10-11-1900                 | 1-26-1901                   |
| 10-22-1900                 | 3-1 -1901                   |
| 10-29-1900                 | 3-15-1901                   |
| 11-12-1900                 | 4- 1-1901                   |
| 11-20-1900                 | 4- 8-1901                   |
| 12- 3-1900                 | 5- 6-1601                   |
|                            | $3\frac{3}{4}$ c 5-16-1901  |

$3\frac{3}{4}$  Rubber hand stamp four small AKs one in each corner and in center the date 6-15-01.

There are minor varieties of position, types and hyphens; sometimes a numeral being larger and at times smaller, but I give the actual issues only.

A friend of mine recently obtained the privilege of going through the records of two of our mining counties up in the mountains. These had never been touched. The search resulted in one rich find. A deed was uncovered containing 22 stamps of the \$20.00 orange and black, 3rd issue, catalogued at \$15.- each. This was the only real good thing in the lot, although he found a hat full of commoner varieties. When I saw him he had disposed of an even dozen to an eastern dealer. I prevailed on him to leave a half dozen in Denver "for the good of the order". In this connection it is interesting to note that this stamp has held its own in catalog value as well as any stamp in the revenue list. The year 1897 was the 'boom' year for prices, and a comparison of values then and today is not unprofitable. I append a few showing how prices have decreased.

|                      | cat 1897 | cat 1803 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 2c certificate. blne | 1.00     | .60      |
| 10c proprietary      | 1 50     | .25      |
| 15c Foreign Exchange | 1.00     | .60      |
| 50c Probate of Will  | 1.75     | .75      |
| \$10.00 Conveyance   | 3.50     | 2.00     |
| 1.30 Orange          | 1.25     | .75      |
| 1c Blue and black    | 1.25     | .75      |
| \$1.60 " " "         | 17.50    | 14.50    |

Except in the case of rare high priced revenues the tendency has been downward. However I will now note a few showing how values have increased. All the scarce inverts of the 2nd and 3rd issues show a tremendous rise in price. So, too, all match and medicine stamps on pink paper. Space will not permit me to enumerate more now but in passing I wish to remark that the pink papers are good things to get hold of.

The \$5.00 Proprietary stamp is said to be slated for a slump. According to all the stories some one has found a certain number variously estimated at from 20 to 50 and the warning note has been

sounded by a large concern in St. Louis to the effect that collectors should not be in a hurry to buy this \$350 "Lallapalooza". Well they will have to find more than the above number before they can make a very noticeable impression on the market. That number would be quickly absorbed by the collectors of Boston and New York alone and nobody would be the wiser. And yet a friend of mine tells me that it would be easy to shake the market, according to his formula, which is this:

Each issue of a single stamp is worth in round numbers \$20,000. Now for instance if it is known that only one thousand stamps of a certain denomination are issued, the number divided into the twenty thousand dollars above, would make each stamp worth \$20.

If only five hundred were printed they would be worth \$40.00 apiece. Now according to this plan there must be of the \$5.00 Proprietary cataloged at \$350 each, about sixty stamps in existence consequently should sixty more be found the catalog price should be reduced to \$175 each. So if there are only thirteen known copies of the Post Office Mauritius in the whole world, they are worth, according to this scheme \$1500 each. To be sure there are variations and divergents from this rule. But try it yourself on some stamp.

The following letter is so concise and so pithy that I publish it just as received  
Columbus, Ohio,  
June 5, 1903

Mr. Nast:

"Seeing the controversy over the existence of the process or renovated butter stamp in the WEST, I may be able to give you a little information on the subject.

The Process or Renovated Butter Stamp is used on boxes containing this renovated butter, (or country butter re-churned by machinery). It is printed in black on white paper, it bears a small cut of an eagle, series of 1902; ¼ct per lb; and the large numeral 20 or 50 in orange across the center.

There is also an Oleomargarine stamp of the same design and series, and reads "Oleomargarine Stamp" in place of "Renovated Butter Stamp". The large numerals are printed in green. The tax is the same as on the other.

Yours, ROBERT H. ANDERSON

## DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

112.—WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO ARRANGE A COLLECTION IN A BLANK ALBUM? Devote a full page to each issue. Begin in the middle of the page, then go to the left and right, above and below, that an issue of 5 stamps like this:

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      3
    2 1 4
      5
  
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If the issue is larger, proceed on the same plan, so that the stamps on a page will always form a figure which may be augmented by new additions without being spoiled. Seven stamps might be placed thus:

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      4 5
    2 1 3
      6 7
  
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Nine stamps:

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      8
    4 5
    2 1 3
      6 7
      9
  
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Imagination and taste will teach other plans. The object is to preserve symmetry and to give each page a neat and finished appearance. Of course, the issues of one country must be kept together on consecutive pages and the countries must follow in one another in some logical way, geographically or alphabetically. Mounts may be used, but are not necessary for a fine effect. A good draughtsman may draw borders and other embellish-

ments; they should not be too prominent though, the simpler the better, as a rule. If large hinges be used, notes can be made on these under the stamps. The name of the country and the date of issue may be printed at the top of each page. Keep your book scrupulously clean.

113. WHAT STAMPS SHOULD A BEGINNER TRY TO GET FIRST?—Get those, and as many of them as you can, which you may obtain without expense. Before you spend any money on stamps try to learn something about those in your possession. Then pay your first money for the oldest stamps or for the largest variety packet that you can get. By selecting the oldest you take those that are most apt to become scarcer, and by taking a large package of varieties you buy at wholesale. Prefer perfect and clean stamps to any that are soiled or torn. After you have learned a little of stamps, you will naturally, without farther advise try to get those stamps most which are hardest to get. These are the best stamps to have, but you can not well learn which they are except by experience.

114.—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, No. 641, has the following: "Adenaw's Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of the U. S., and Sterlings's Catalogue of U. S. Revenues, published in 1888, give lists of State Revenues, with prices, as a rule, and Sterling's work catalogues stamped revenue paper of the revolutionary and civil war periods."

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT, IF ALL THE MANY LITTLE PHILATELIC PAPERS WERE CONSOLIDATED INTO ONE LARGE PUBLICATION?—This we can guess at only. It might be one grand and beautiful magazine, if the right men got hold of it. Most likely the many little editors and publishers would start anew, though, with a fresh crop of little "best" publications, and things would soon go on again as now. Co-operation is good, but monopoly is odious to all except the monopolists.



## Where to Look for Civil War Revenues.

By O. G.

I WONDER if all philatelists know that a good place to look for Civil War revenues is in that old album of your mother's or grandmother's. I have found quite a number of varieties in my "stamp-hunting campaigns." The 2c blue playing card and the 3c telegraph are of very frequent occurrence. Quite often I find a 1c proprietary or 2c Internal Revenue.

I have never found anything above the three cent denomination, although there maybe others of higher denominations. I have found the 2c bank check (both colors) and also the 3c telegraph, and presume there are other denominations to be found, at least we hope so.

The photograph need not, necessarily, be spoiled or even damaged in the process of removing the stamp from them. Simply steam them a little, on the wrong side, and, beginning at one corner, keep working little by little until the stamp is removed. You may tear one or two stamps in the first attempt, but you will soon "get the hang of it."

In the process of steaming the photograph may curl somewhat. In this case put it under something heavy or if you have a letter press put it in a book and press it in that way. In a short time the picture will be as flat as it ever was. Look in that old album tonight!

As a pastime or hobby stamp collecting is without an equal. The hours consumed in the study and collection of stamps are not only profitably spent, but afford any amount of healthful recreation to the professional as well as the business man.



## BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

U. S. official stamps were first issued under an act of Congress of March, 1873 when the franking privilege, which had been grossly abused, was curtailed: to the departments on May 24, for use after July 1 of that year.

By an act of July 5, 1884 they were, after 11 years use, declared obsolete and the stock in hand destroyed (so the official reports say).

A block of 119 1-penny black English unused brought \$544.32 at an auction sale recently in London.

Japan has the cheapest postal service in the world. Letters are carried to all parts of the empire for 2 sen, or about seven-tenths of a cent.

Chicago is one of a few cities where stamps, postal cards or stamped envelopes can be purchased and letters claimed at any hour of the day or night, any day in the year.

Although some claim that the stamp collector made his debut as early as in the latter part of the fifties, it was well into the seventies before he came into existence to any extent.

The new U. S. penalty envelopes to be used by the various government departments are to have the seal of the department impressed in the upper right hand corner. The one for the interior department looks very much like an oval stamp embossed on an envelope.

## Nerve vs Cash

### By F. C. LIST

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In acquiring a good and valuable collection of stamps, money is of course required as a first necessity but in some cases nerve can be made to take the place of money and indeed in some instances it will force it to take a back seat.

The idea I am endeavoring to convey to you in this article is that if you wish to become a successful collector you must not be afraid to ask for stamps. If you have any reasons to think that anybody you meet in your everyday life may have old correspondence or papers ask him to let you look over them. In a few cases you may be refused but that will not hurt you. Faint heart never won fair lady and this order of things applies to stamp collecting also.

As an illustration I will tell you a story that, unlike most others, has the quality of truthfulness.

Several years ago, in the city of C— there was situated a prosperous bank, the president of which was said to be very wealthy. He was also a philatelist and had a fine general collection.

Connected with the same bank there was a young man, also a philatelist, who acted in the capacity of clerk and who was dependent on his weekly salary for the necessities of life.

Although the stations in life of these two men were far distant, the hobby or science, that they held in common had drawn them together in a way and made them the best of friends so that they were frequently found together discoursing over their various treasures.

It was on one of these occasions that the point arose as to which had the best collection of United States. As neither had given much attention to these stamps their collections were far below the average. The outcome of the dispute was that they agreed to take up U.

S. in all departments and at the end of six months whichever one had the best collection, he was to receive a small prize at the loser's expense. This lent additional interest and as time wore on each was adding to his album at a rapid rate.

The banker having a plentiful supply of this world's goods, bought extensively while the clerk could but put in a little spare money now and then. But what he lacked in cash he had in tact and knowledge. Visiting drug stores and asking to look over their stock he would often come out with stamps value at over a 100 per cent of what he had given for them while his frequent trips to old established business houses and small out of town post offices would often pan out big.

To make a long story short the six months rolled around and the evening appointed for the "show up" found the young clerk on the spot full of confidence that he had the best collection, and he had as the banker himself admitted after the inspection. In his ramblings he had ferreted out stamps that could not be purchased for any amount of cold cash and thus nerve and tact triumphed over filthy lucre.

Of course it is necessary to buy stamps but if you will cultivate nerve you will be able to place many a specimen in your album that you could not perhaps afford to purchase and at the same time derive greater pleasure.

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### Pre-Cancelled?

New York Times

A trial has been made recently, in Washington, of a letter box, designed particularly for special delivery letters. If you inserted a letter bearing a two-cent stamp and dropped a dime in a slot, a special delivery stamp would become affixed to the letter. Messenger boys collect the letters every half hour. It has not been decided whether or not these boxes will work successfully.

# ENTRENOUS FOR DEALERS ONLY



DEALER recently asked the writer to explain why it is that so many dealers advertise in the WEST. There are several reasons. The most obvious is this: It Pays.

•••••

When a colony of bees discover a field of clover in bloom, what is the result?

•••••

Advertising in the WEST pays. And you do not have to take our word for it. Ask any dealer who has tried it. We will abide by his decision.

•••••

For instance, Wm. J. Scofield, Fort Dodge, Iowa, writes: "The WEST certainly is a puller. Have had lots of answers [and] still they come."

•••••

Mr. Scofield's experience is duplicated by every advertiser in the WEST.

•••••

For instance, "Replies on two mails in 6 days after WEST was issued contained double amount ad cost": (Mr. W. Haynes, Marion, Ky.)

•••••

"The man who prints the WEST is an artist in his line" writes an admirer. That is a point to remember. The printer can make or unmake an ad. Our printer makes them.

•••••

For instance, Mr. W. H. Hush, the hustling dealer of Baltimore, writes: "The composition of my ad in last number in style was the best yet".

•••••

If you are in the stamp business for profit or pleasure, advertise in the WEST.

Philately has a strong footing today. The number of collectors goes up into the millions, in all ranks and social positions of life. It includes in its personnel monarchs, noblemen, presidents, prominent officials, professors colleges, eminent divines, physicians, barristers judges and merchants. The most notable instances are those of the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Crawford, K. T., Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and Czar Nicholas of Russia. The latter is an enthusiastic philatelist, being the owner of two of the rarest stamps known.



## ***Counterfeits and Their Detection.***

***B Y R. R. T H I E L E***

**UNITED STATES.** I have before me a considerable number of forgeries of United States Newspaper and Periodical stamps of the 1875 issue. The full set exists, but I have only part of it at hand. These are not the ordinary cheap lithographed forgeries, but real works of art, executed in steel engraving, not much inferior to that of the originals, which are conceded to be one of the most magnificent sets of stamps ever issued.

The counterfeits before me are of those issued some years ago by a world renowned firm of stamp dealers under the guise of fac-similes. All of them bear the word "Falsch" (counterfeit) in tiny letters in some inconspicuous part of the design and in addition most of them are surcharged with the word "Facsimile" in small letters. But experience shows that these words are easily removed by an imitation of the punch cancellation so often seen on genuine used originals or by a heavy black dab, which was also often used on the originals. It is then quite difficult for the beginner to tell these forgeries as he seldom has originals for comparison within reach. I shall therefore describe several of these imitations.

First comes the 24c carmine. The numerals are pretty well imitated, in fact, almost too well. On the genuine stamp the diagonal lines of the background in the right hand shield containing the figure 24 are not very evenly drawn, some being not quite straight others unevenly spaced and some broken, especially just under the 2. On the forgery these lines are very even and straight. The little hook at the foot of the downward stroke of the

2 in this same shield is shaped like a ball on the original, while on the forgery it is a small crescent. Between the 2 and the 4 of the forgery in the same shield there is a blotch of color, caused by some of the short lines of the background here being too heavy: there is no such blotch on the original. The little crescents at the beginning (top) of both figures 2 are too thin on the forgery; they are quite large on the original. Both the numeral shields on the original are heavily shaded at the right; on the forgery the shading is quite light and not very conspicuous. Between the shields are the words, "U S Postage," which offers an infallible test. The abbreviation U S on the forgery is correctly punctuated with a dot after each letter, on the original whether by oversight or intention, I can't say, there is a dot after the U, but not after the S, so U. S is the way it stands.

As the values from 12 to 96c are all from the same original die, this error is found on all of the values. On the forgery the S of U. S is rather clumsily formed; the upper and lower strokes are too heavy and the little hook on serif at its left lower end extends downward also, so that F almost touches the T beneath, instead of there being a clear space here. The two E's in the word NEWSPAPERS also show differences. On the genuine the middle stroke is rather like a triangle, so large that it nearly touches the upper and lower strokes of the letter. On the forgery the middle stroke is longer and thinner, so that there is a noticeable gap between it and the other two strokes. All the letters of the two words NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS on the forgery look somewhat indistinct and do not stand out as sharply as on the original, because they are shaded too lightly. The same is true

of the eagle on the helmet of Justice. On the original it stands out very clearly against the background, while on the forgery it does not loom up anything near as clearly. So also the bust of Justice, on the original the breasts are much more distinctly shaded than on the forgery. There are numerous small differences in the expression of the face of justice, in the scales of her armor, in the folds of her garments, but all are such, as can hardly be described in words. The top of the shield with the coat of arms of the United States, which Justice holds in her left hand, on the original is not horizontal, but inclines somewhat to the right of the beholder, but on the forgery it is quite horizontal. Above the head of the eagle on this shield there are some lines of shading to form a background; the forgery shows only horizontal lines crosshatched by fine diagonal lines. The scales held by Justice in her right hand also show divergences. On the original the cords from which the right hand scoop of the scales is hung are quite conspicuous against the background, especially the two outer ones; on the forgery they are so thin as to be almost indistinguishable against the background.

These are the chief points of distinction in the upper part of the stamp. The lower third of my counterfeit is unfortunately so heavily daubed by the "cancellation" that nothing can be made out distinctly.

(To be continued).

### ***To Our Readers***

We exercise a careful censorship over the advertising columns of this magazine, and believe all our advertisers to be thoroughly reliable. It will pay you to patronize them. In case any advertiser fails to do as he agrees (which is exceedingly unlikely) drop us a line to that effect, and we will write to the advertiser and ask him why your order did not receive proper attention. Be sure and mention WEST when writing any advertisers.

## ***Australian Stamp Notes*** **BY J. A. S. WELSH**

**WEST AUSTRALIA.** Two new values, 8d green and 10d vermillion, types of current ½d and 2½d respectively, printed in Melbourne, Victoria on watermarked V & Cr.

**TASMANIA.** 9d blue, Queen's head printed on V. and Cr. paper.

**NIVE AND PENRHYN ISLANDS.** Current N. Z. stamps, 3d brown, 6d rose and 1 | red, surcharged "Nine" and "Penrhyn" respectively and values in the native equivalents. In the "Nine" set, the 1 | value, TAHA E SILENI, was set up in two words instead of three, an offense to native dignity which might have precipitated war, less than 100 copies in circulation before withdrawal by the authorities. Holders content with 45 | each for them.

**VICTORIA.** Fresh printing of the current 1 | orange-yellow in distinctly different shades and with frame showing clearly.

### ***Had You Heard About it?***

At the December meeting of the Philatelic society of India, it was announced that a souvenir would be issued with the Delhir Durbar postal guide. The souvenir was to consist of a complete collection of all of the adhesives (both Victorian and Edwardian) now on sale at the post-offices throughout India. The stamps of all values, from pies to 5 rupees, would bear an official overprint, indicating the special circumstances of their issue. The book would only be procurable at Delhi at noon on the 1st of January, 1904, and its issue would aid very considerably in reducing the stock of remainders of the stamps of the last reign.

## *The Compiling of A Catalogue*

Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

**H**OW many people who take up a catalogue and carelessly turn over the leaves—perhaps to satisfy themselves on some trivial point—reflect upon the evolutions which it has gone through before reaching its present stage of perfection? The catalogue in its present form is the essence of all that has been written on stamps since stamp collecting first became a hobby, and yet the compiler of today has almost as much difficulty as confronted Moens, Mount Brown, the late E. L. Pemberton or Dr. Gray in the early 60's. In those days stamps were very rare, few people saved them, correspondence with distant countries was difficult, collectors were few and seldom met one another, and there were no clubs where philatelic matters could be talked over. Under such conditions the makers of the first catalogues, whose names we have mentioned, found it a difficult matter to get reliable data, and many things we find in the earliest catalogues of Moens and Mount Brown have been altered or deleted little by little in the successive catalogues that have since appeared; for not only have new issues been added, but stamps of very early date, whose existence had not then been discovered, have since come to light to swell the list.

The difficulties of present day catalogues are somewhat different; their labours are made heavy by the importance attached to varieties of perforation, type, shade, etc. If we compare a catalogue of ten years ago to those of today, the extension of the lists of such countries as Holland, Roumania, South Australia, New Zealand and others, whose varieties depend so largely on perforations, will astonish

us even more than the advance in prices.

In those early days the perforations of the countries named were regarded on all hands as so numerous and complicated that it would be useless to attempt to classify them, but specialists have taken the matter in hand and separated the perforations into classes and sets which make it a comparatively easy matter to arrange the stamps.

These changes in the catalogues have been gradual improvements in successive editions being almost unnoticed; but the sum of these alterations in the last two or three years is enormous. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have made a more than ordinarily large advance in the last edition of their catalogue by adding just 99 stamps to the lists of South Australian ordinary stamps, exclusive of the new issues, and 78 to the "OS" issues. All these additions are varieties of shade and perforation which were not already catalogued! The list of this colony now appears to be elaborate enough to satisfy the most advanced specialist,—that it will more than satisfy the general collector is equally certain. It is a vivid example of the expansion of the catalogue, and is only one of many.

### Mexican Reprints from St. Louis.

Stamp Collectors Fortnightly.

Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, writes us as follows:—"Access has evidently been had to the plate from which the 1878 issue of Mexico was made, as I have had submitted to me for opinion some very dangerous reprints of the 6c., 50c., 100c. black on brown, and 100c brown on brown, both imperf. and saw tooth perf. also the error, 12c. black on brown. All I have seen had forged name, number, and date, and so cunningly have these surcharges been applied that the correct numbers corresponding to the town name used.

"These reprints emanate from St. Louis, U. S. A., are equally mixed with genuine 12c. and 35c. stamps. The reprint from the altered die of the 3c Eagle, 1864, usually accompanies the above."



## ***That Philatelic Button***

**By H. W. B O E R S**

**I** SEE by the last issue of the WEST at least one philatelist of the thousands of readers of the WEST endorsed my Identification Button idea.

I have received several nice letters from collectors, writing me that my idea was good, and ought to be carried out, but there seems to me a lack of push, no one appears to want to bother. Even the readers the WEST has, there ought to have been at least fifty opinions passed. There for instance is "Mekeels" one or two letters were sent commenting upon the idea.

About the best suggestion of design came from Los Angeles, in which the three U. P. U. colors should be embodied in the design, viz. red—unit of domestic letters and U. P. U. postals; blue—unit of U. P. U. letters and commercial papers; green—unit of domestic and U. P. U. printed papers, and domestic (i e) 5 centime postals. Would it not be appropriate to introduce into the design the memorable date of 1840?

This I do think would come up to about what it ought to be, and would make a handsome thing, but let us hear from others, there is plenty of good philatelic timber that could suggest something.

We should wear a button! That would identify us amongst fellow collectors. As I said before, lodges, societies, school classes, all have emblems, and wear them. Lodge members are proud to wear one, why shouldn't you? Or are you ashamed to let the world know you are a collector? Have you ever stopped to think what it would mean. It would make new acquaintances, and the chances of exchanging with collectors, heretofore unknown, would come easier to you. I recently came across the fol-

lowing article, and I believe its about as near true as truths can go, and from a lady at that.

"I have in my possession a little trinket. It is not a jewel; it has no special form or comeliness that I desire it. It is just a bronze button which proclaims—to those whose curiosity impels them to look closely—my membership in the Neb Press Association. Need I say that I prize this little button? And lest, perchance, it might appear to any that I have been inclined to criticise the rural editors who help so largely to make up this association, allow me to say that the best man in the world—to me—is one of them, and I am glad of it; that what little knowledge I may have of the country newspaper work has been gained under his tutelage. Indeed, any attempt on my part to pick flaws in the work of men in the newspaper field would be inconsistent, as I have ever contended that the average newspaper woman does her best work only when subject to the counsel and guidance of a cool-headed, right-minded member of the sterner sex. But, as Mr. Kipling puts it 'that is another story.' "

And should you not prize a button that represents such a noble hobby as philately.

The publisher of the WEST is willing to take up the matter, why not cooperate and get the ball 'a rolling?

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## ***An Invitation***

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We most cordially invite contributions from everybody on matters coming within the province of this publication. It is not necessary that contributions should be erudite and acceptable; we want the meat of the nut rather than its burnished shell and will attend to its garnishment in this office. It is both our business and pleasure to make minor corrections.

## Notes for U. S. Collectors

By E. R. ALDRICH

An eastern dealer is advertising sets of fac simile newspaper stamps as \$1.00 per set and stating they are good space fillers. I suppose these are the German fac similes which have for years been on the market and which have "falsch" in small type on the face. If they are rightfully handled it may be all right for parties to purchase them for what they are but with the danger that all who might get hold of them would not so use them. It is to be regretted that they have again found their way across the water. The law is undoubtedly such that parties handling them lay themselves liable to prosecution even if the use of periodical stamps has been continued. The older collectors know just what these are but the younger ones may not so I have thought a word of advice to them not amiss. Let them alone.

I had the limit in wretchedness had been reached when I first saw the new two cent envelope but this is a dream of beauty placed along side of the one cent of the same issue. It may be later printings may look better, they certainly can't appear worse. Fortunately the "bust is labeled (and the name libeled by the caricature). If it were not it would not be recognized. It is probably reproduced from some "work of art" the designer bought from some itinerant vender of plaster of Paris casts. If so it is to be hoped the peddler broke his entire stock before a duplicate could be made. What kind of ink was used in printing passeth ordinary understanding but if a little, very little, Paris Green were mixed with some of that blue clay which I recollect used to cling to my feet in my babyhood days when I lived in Cincinnati, I believe it would very near approximate it.

A curiosity in the precancelled line was recently shown me, in a specimen of a one cent Boston used and post-marked at Detroit, Mich.

An interesting error can be found in the current Chicago set, the second I in Illinois missing. I have seen two values the one and ten in this variety.

Something new from Binghamton, N. Y. The four cent can be found 3-02 and the one and five this date inverted. 4-02 and 5-02 I have also on the one cent.

In a recent numbers of the Minneapolis weekly, The Philatelic World, Mr. H. D. Watson thus discourses:

To my mind the most interesting branch of Philately can be found in making a collection of match and medicine stamps of the United States. There are many reasons for my belief and chief among these is that in amassing these stamps you must be imbued with the true spirit of collecting or be unable to obtain your object. The workers in this line are few, but scarcer even is the material.

In the course of a criticism of the new issue, a writer in a recent issue of the St. Paul Daily Globe called attention to the fact that every time a stamp was used it meant the cancellation of the portrait, and he regarded this as a most unbecoming thing. He suggested that a picture of a railroad wreck, a steamboat disaster or something similarly destructive would be more appropriate for a stamp which was to be cancelled.

The April number of The Nordisk Philatelisten Tidskrift has a wood cut of the new two cent stamp and when reproduced in black, even in a newspaper cut it presents a fine appearance and it is evident that it is the results of the red ink instead of the engraving, which lays the design open to so much adverse criticism.



## CURIO DEPARTMENT

By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A. S. of C. C.

**B**IRD-NESTING has been very late this year, particularly in the season of warmth seemed long in coming. For this reason, and since the ornithologist, oologist and bird lover in general is deeply busy this golden month of June I am tempted to give over the greater part of my department this month to birds and their nests. If you are a collector along other lines, and these notes of mine this issue seem lacking in interest to you kindly be patient for next month I'll try and have something that will especially appeal to you.

The other day I came across a little sketch from the pen of the late-lamented Maurice Thompson, prominent as a novelist and poet, though less known as a great bird-lover, which he was. In this little sketch Thompson gave a brief glimpse at one of our feathered friends which I cannot resist calling your attention to. He said: "Our American belted Alcyon, or common king fisher, is an expert hole-borer. There is scarcely a clayey bank along the streams of our middle and southern states but has its face cut by the door of one of these gloomy looking houses.

The hole is usually quite around and goes directly into the bank, with a slight upward slant to a distance of from two to four feet, where it turns nearly to right angles to one side or the other, ending in a large jug shaped pocket, where the eggs are laid. The kingfisher is my most cheerful

companion when I am out for a day's or a week's angling. It is an ever fresh delight to watch him swooping down into the clear brook water with a melodious plunge and coming forth sparkling like a flake from a blue sea wave or a fragment of turquoise. He rarely fails to catch the minnow he strikes at, but his appetite is unremitting and unsatiable. He eats from morning till night!"

The height to which different birds attain in their flight has often been the subject of dispute. From observations lately made in Germany it would appear that the highest flier, as has always been supposed, is the eagle. This bird was seen at a height of 3000 yards. Crows also fly very high, though not to be compared with the king of birds, the greatest heights at which aeronauts have encountered them being 1400 yards. The lark which is usually supposed to reach great heights, in reality only soars to about 1000 yards above the ground, while pigeons which were allowed to escape at altitudes between 900 and 3000 yards quickly descended to lower regions of the air.

Every naturalist has heard and read of how the ungrateful young cuckoo, and in this country the cow-bird, makes room in his foster mother's nest by evicting the rightful occupants, hatched and unhatched. As, however, few have ever had the good fortune to



see this done it has been rather difficult to understand exactly how the ingrate managed to turn out eggs and squabs. A patient English naturalist, John Craig, has solved the mystery, and in his lately published book "The feathered world," there are two photos, taken under his auspices, of a young cuckoo in the very act of murdering a step-brother. When the outline of the young cuckoo in the two pictures is once grasped, one can see how well suited for its fell purpose is the position it assumes. Head well down, legs wide apart gripping either side of the next, wings outstretched to prevent any slipping back sideways, the unfortunate victim well poised on its broad back, the curious depression in which serves to steady it—the attitude is perfect for accomplishing the final act in the curious tragedy of nature by which a cuckoo is reared at the expense of the family of its foster parents.

Birds have not always had the graceful fan-like bunch of feathers which is the typical form of tail of most living species. Their ancestors, the lizardlike birds, trailed long appendages composed of many little bones or vertebrae, with a pair of perfectly developed feathers growing from each separate piece of the backbone. If we look at the skeleton of a sparrow or dove, we will see, at the tail end of the spinal column, a curious wedge-shaped bone, which is known as the ploughshare bone. This is all that is left of the lizard tail, but the rest of the appendage, in the course of its evolution through the ages, has not dropped off, nor, like the tail of a pollywog, been absorbed. It has been telescoped or crowded together, the bones nearer the body bulging out slightly on either side. So at the present day, tail-feathers grow, not like the webs on the shaft of a feather,

but fan-like from a composite mass of bone.

The tail is one of the bird's most useful members. It is often used as a rudder, especially when it is long and powerful, enabling such species as magpies and various tropical birds to make quick turns in the air.

Sometimes tails form the functions of a brake, for instance when a pelican settles gradually toward the water, the tail, widespread and lowered, is of great importance in regulating the shock of alighting. Birds which have very short tails are unable to turn quickly, and their flight is very direct, or even when there is a long tail, if it is principally for an ornament, and not well muscled, it is of little use in helping its owner to change the direction of flight. Tails are sometimes used as props, too. Woodpeckers and creepers really sit on their tails, the feathers of which are stiffened, and with just enough resistance at the tips to admit of their bending into and making use of every crevice in the bark. Tails are also in some species a means of protection. The meadow-lark and vesper sparrow have tails the central feathers in which are protectively colored, and when the bird is at rest these help to conceal it from observation. The minute these birds take wing, the pure white outer feathers flash out conspicuously. It is said that these are like the "cotton-tail" of the rabbit—a signal to its young, or to other members of the flock, to follow and escape the older and more experienced birds being stronger and therefore usually in the lead. So the young naturalist may see that there are sermons in tails, as well as "sermons in rocks."

In regard to the little friendly dispute between a reader of the *WEST* in Victoria, Australia, and myself, anent the stinging tree" of Australia, the *Curio* Editor has been favored with a letter from Miss Amy Swift of Whitman, Mass., who says: "Although not 'born and raised in Australia' like your critic, I have spent considerable time there, and know well that such an unsociable tree really exists. It is more of a shrub than a tree, but still many call it a tree as it occasionally grows quite tall. It is a native of

Queensland, found mainly 'out in the bush', and while I never heard its scientific name, its every day one is 'singing tree'. Perhaps you can trace the latter from the former if the trouble seems worth while. As additional proof of its actual existence I forward a clipping taken ten years ago from a Boston paper, one paragraph of which mentions that very shrub." The clipping sent by Miss Swift is from the Youth's Companion" and says: "The singing tree of Queensland, Australia, is a shrub growing from two inches to fifteen feet in height. Although pleasant to the eye, it emits a disagreeable smell, and causes excruciating pain even for months to anyone who has the misfortune to get stung by it. There is no mark left on the part affected, but it is tender in rainy weather or when wetted. Dogs and horses have sometimes to be shot after being stung by it.' This is a very welcome addition to our little store of knowledge on this point, and we thank Miss Swift sincerely for her clipping. It is up to our Victorian correspondent, now, to get in the last word.

Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, whom we mentioned in last month's notes as having been on an archaeological trip through Kentucky and Arkansas, we are informed spent ten days in Christian County, Ky., and in that time opened between 100 and 150 graves, finding in them many relics of note. Most of these graves were near Hopkinsville and were all built alike, thin, flat slabs of limestone having been used to make the bottom, sides, ends and tops of the graves. These stones were never more than three inches thick, but were from a foot to three feet in length and correspondingly wide. They showed no signs of having been quarried, and where they came from is a mystery as there was no place in the vicinity where they could have been gathered. There seemed no regular order in the ar-

rangement of the graves, one possibly facing any point of the compass, while the next one would possibly face in an opposite direction or at an angle. None of the graves were over fifteen inches below the surface. Several graves were opened which contained two skeletons each, and one grave contained three. The bones were very fragile from decay, in nearly every instance, and great care had to be exercised in handling them. The skulls were all very thick, the cheeks high and strong, and the bones of the body very large, showing that the possessors were very strong when alive. Nearly every skeleton was over six feet in height, the largest one being six feet eight inches. In nearly every grave was found a clay bowl ranging in size from the capacity of a pint to a gallon. These bowls were nearly all provided with handles, and in every instance contained from three to six mussel shells. These shells were polished and showed that they had been used as spoons. Discs cut from cannel coal and with a hole drilled through the center, wooden beads and other ornaments were found in profusion. Many flint weapons were secured and a few pipes. The latter were all skillfully carved from stone, and always showed the figure of a man in some position. Prof. Moorehead also located the spot where these ancients quarried flint for the making of their weapons. Near Bennettstown in a deep gully, emptying into a creek nearby, a cliff of shelving limestone was noted, and imbedded in this limestone round balls of flint varying in size from a walnut to a water bucket were found in plenty. When these balls were broken open the flint on the inside could be chipped into any desired shape by merely striking it with a pocket knife. Chips of this flint, as well as weapons in various stages of completion were found at some places several feet in depth, showing that a great deal of work had been done here. The work done in Christian county was only in the nature of a preliminary search, and the work will be carried on in the near future throughout Kentucky. It required ten large boxes to convey the finds to Massachusetts. A recent letter from Prof. Moorehead to the Curio Editor regrets his inability to get as far as Kansas, on this trip, to visit with him as contemplated.

# GOLD

## FORESGAINES

A. S. of C. C.

GLENDIVE, MONT.

**N**ATIVE gold is found, when in situ, with few exceptions, in the quartz veins that intersect metamorphic rocks and to some extent in the wall rock of these veins. The metamorphic rocks thus intersected are mostly chloritic, talcose, and a schist of dull green, dark gray and other colors; also much less commonly mica and homblendic schist, gneiss, diorite, porphyry, and still more rarely granite. A laminated quartzite called itacolumite is common in many gold regions, as those of Brazil and North Carolina, and sometimes specular schists or slaty rocks containing much foliated hematite or magnetite in grains. A quartzose conglomerate is sometimes richly auriferous as in Transvaal. Less frequently calcite is the vein material.

Distinct crystals are very rare, while skeleton crystals are common. Gold is found in massive thin laminae and flattened grains or scales and has no cleavage and fracture hackly. It is also very malleable and ductile. Its color and streak is gold yellow, sometimes fading to silver-white and rarely to orange red. Gold is usually alloyed with silver in varying amounts and sometimes contains also traces of copper and iron.

Gold usually occurs in quartz, irregularly distributed in strings, scales, plates and in masses which are sometimes an agglomeration of crystals, and these scales are often invisible to the naked eye. The associated minerals are pyrite, which far exceeds in quantity all other and is generally auriferous; next chalcopiorite, galena, arsenic, stibnite, cinnibar, magnetite hematite and many others. The quartz at the surface is cellular and rusted

from the disappearance of the pyrite and any other sulphides by decomposition but below it is solid.

The gold of the world was early gathered from the gravel of rivers or valleys in auriferous regions, or at the slopes of mountains or hills whose rocks contain in some part, and generally not far distant, auriferous veins.

The gold was secured by hydraulic means. In very many localities today even the same means are employed, as in placer washings. What is generally known as the hydraulic process today, is where a powerful stream of water is thrown against a gravel bank, carrying away the lighter rock, and leaving the heavy gold particles behind. The finest particles left are called "gold-dust."

In mining from quartz veins however, a very different process has to be followed. The quartz is first powered by heavy stamps in what are known as "stamp mills." The powder is then washed over plates containing quicksilver when the gold adheres to the quicksilver in the form of "amalgam." The quicksilver is then evaporated by another process and the gold is left.

Gold is used for money by all civilized people, hence the reason it is so highly prized. Also for ornaments, and other articles. Gold for coin and jewelry is usually alloyed with copper and other metals. The metal has a specific gravity of a little over 19.

The chief gold countries at the present time are the U. S. especially in California, where gold was discovered in 1848, Australia, Russia and South Africa, where recent discoveries have proved to be very rich.

One of the largest gold nuggets ever discovered was found in Australia. It weighs 2166 ounces and is valued at about \$40,000.



## **New England Archaeology**

**By Oswald A. Bauer, A S of C C, No 325**

When we consider the extensive researches in some parts of the West and South into that most interesting subject, American Archaeology, it would seem that the Eastern portion embracing New England and adjacent territory from whence the Indian was first driven, had been neglected. However it may thus appear, it is not entirely so as many explorations have been made by competent individuals, disclosing some interesting facts. A short summary of the commoner archaeological implements found in the region may not here come amiss. While the archaeology of New England possesses substantially the characteristics of that of other parts of the adjoining country, it still differs in many material respects. Many implements found suggest a much earlier origin than the time when the first white man set foot upon these shores and it is a disputed question whether or not many were the work of a race long preceding the red man. Undoubtedly most of the specimens found are of Algonkin origin and while not perhaps of as much elegance as those from other parts of the country, still form just as interesting a subject of study.

First of all the mound is unknown in New England and for that matter the village sites are few and far between, pointing to the roving nature of the tribes who inhabited the region. A few burial sites have been opened and explored with more or less satisfactory results, but it is to the surface and shell heaps that we are indebted for most of the finds. Shell heaps are plentiful and often of large extent, yielding upon an abundance of bone implements such as awls, spear points and polishers. It is very probable that the tribes traded to some considerable extent with others as

the large number of copper implements and shell beads point to a traffic with their southern and western neighbors from whence only they could be obtained. The copper implements present a variety of forms, the commonest being the spear and knife. A remarkable specimen of the celt was found near Vergennes, Vermont measuring eight and one half by two and one half inches. It is undoubtedly the largest ever found in New England.

Pottery in the entire form is rare but fragments are abundant and serve to give an idea of its character. It was globular in form and coated inside and out with a thin paste of clay. The figures are numerous in the decorations and on the whole the most of it is well made although rude specimens are not uncommon. It is very probable that stamps were used in the decorating as the appearance tends to indicate.

The polished stone implements present the same general form of those from other localities. The gouges or chisels are peculiarly characteristic of this region and generally show unusual care. The material used is usually the best and some have been found as long as nineteen or twenty inches. Copper gouges are rare but one exceptional specimen found in Vermont weighed a pound and was seven inches long. No bone or shell gouges have been discovered. Celts and axes are in fairly abundant numbers presenting most of the numerous forms. Pestles occur sparingly the best being from eighteen to thirty inches in length. Mortars are rarely found while hammers occur in great abundance and a diversity of forms.

The pipes of this region deserve especial mention as there is no particular kind which can be cited as characteristic of them. They do not present such elaborate patterns as those of the South and West and are usually of simple forms but show considerable care in

manufacture. Most of the material of which they are made is steatite or soapstone. Some stone pipes have been found whose presence is unexplained as they are undoubtedly of foreign origin. On the whole it is apparent that the Indian put more care and skill upon his pipe than any other implement, owing no doubt to the important functions with which it was associated in his eyes.

The chipped implements such as the spear, arrow, knife, scraper, etc. outnumber of course all other varieties while the form and workmanship generally excels those from other localities. The most abundant form is the simple triangle and a striking point is the absence of serrated edges. Spears and arrows are here in great numbers, varying in length from one half to eight inches. Less plentiful are the scrapers which were usually flat on one side and convex on the other. Drills occur in many forms showing the fine chipping. With this brief summary we see that this region is as fairly well supplied as its neighbors with the last remains of a bygone race and while this was the first domain from which the Indian departed he by no means left without a trace. There are still many spots where the practiced eye of the archæologist has not reached and when these are explored we may look for further disclosures, notably in northern New England.

### *Southern Philatelic Association*

#### NEW OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

President Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Vice Pres., F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.  
Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Int. Secy., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
Librarian, E. L. Maxon, Winter Park, Fla.  
Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin, Texas.  
Official Organ, The WEST.

#### PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Having heard no opposition to the proposition to hold meet in Chicrgo,

Aug. 19-21, such is presumed to be the pleasure of the society. I have therefore directed the Secretary to make announcement of same. Owing to the great distance it will be impracticable for me to attend. I hope, however, all members who do not reside too far off will do their best to make it convenient to be present and that our society will be well represented. The business to be transacted will be: Primarily, the election of officers, official journal, and the place for the meeting for 1904. It has been suggested that some changes be made in the constitution. This matter, together with others of importance will be discussed and recommendations made, and any change which may be deemed urgent may be submitted to a mail election to be called as soon after convention as practicable. Remember nominations are now in order and should be forwarded to the secretary to be published in the next WEST. Trusting we will have a good representation at the meet, I remain, Yours fraternally,

JOEL H. DuBOSE, Pres. S. P. A.

#### REPORT OF SALES SUPERINTENDENT

|                                 |          |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| In circulation last report      | 9 books  |          |
| value                           | - -      | \$212.90 |
| Received to June 4th            | 10 books | 157.38   |
|                                 | 19       | 370.28   |
| Retired 2 books (sales \$11.02) |          |          |
| 2 books, value                  | - -      | 23.63    |
| In circulation June 4, '03,     | 17 books |          |
| books, value                    | - -      | \$346.65 |

With 14 new members reported by our worthy secretary.

I have not stamps enough to go around. Many books are promised me, but they don't come quick enough.

CHAS. WARING, Sales Supt., S. P. A.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Resignations received: — Roy B. Bradley Richmond, Va.

Our Convention will be held in Chicago, Aug. 19-21, 1903. Nominations for 1904 are now in order. Members having any nominations to make will please send them to me so they can be published in the next number of the WEST. Respectfully,

W. P. KELLEY, Sec-Treas., S. P. A.  
3324 Peery Ave, Kansas City, Mo.

## *A Minnesota Search*

*Wm. M. Ericson, A S of C C No 57*

**A** FRIEND and myself in search of ancient Indian Relics and remains left the city of Red Wing, which is located on the Father of Waters, at about eight o'clock in the morning and turned our steps westward from the city into the rural districts. After a tramp of three miles we crossed the railroad track and turned north to a plowed field where we previously knew a mound to be located. As the rain had fallen very heavily for the past few days we were able to find a number of good flint implements. By the action of the rain and the plow the mound had been cut up and thus the diggerent articles had found their way to the top and all we had to do was to pick them from the ground. My friend found one of the best flint knives that has been obtained in this neighborhood and as we were leaving this place I found a large piece of pottery rudely carved.

From this place we walked through trees and brush about six miles and here we located our ground for some future search. We climbed one hill as soon as we came here to ascertain the form and the description of the mound. It was located on the highest point of the bluff and was raised about a foot from the top of the original grade. It was about four by seven feet in width and length respectively. About the base of the mound limestone was placed forming a stony projection or surrounding. Among the stones had grown the bushes of the ground cherry which is very plentiful on our side hills. By the bushes which grow a foot from the ground and also the stones, the mound can be readily seen for a great distance. The grave or hollow of the mound lies six and eight

feet from the surface and in order to reach it one must dig through a depth of limestone. We did no digging on this day as our trip was principally for the purpose of locating our grounds. We sat down on this mound and looked about us and counted the number of these mounds at thirteen, located on the various hill tops.

From this place we went into the valley as the settlers had just plowed up the ground and as few mounds were here we decided to search for relics on the surface. We found a number of fine scrapers and arrow points, also a few awls and small pieces of pottery. They were all made of flint, except the pottery which was made of black mud and had deep marks scratched on its outer surface. The flint is of a grayish color and is not very highly polished. It was used by the Sioux tribe of this district, although the more valuable flint is also found about Red Wing.

After a long hunt around here we went to a spring called Trout Brook and at this place we had our dinner together with fresh water, about three o'clock. We also looked over our gatherings and examined the relics more closely. My trip was rewarded by a find of sixty-five articles and my friend found almost the same amount.

We came back to the city at 5 o'clock and were quite tired.

Besides these places I have been on on the shores of Lake Pippin a few miles below here where I found two perfect spear points and a number of arrow heads made of red flint, also a perfect Indian scalper which is very scarce about here.

Across the Mississippi river on the Wisconsin shore and between Diamond Bluff and this city are a few mounds. One is composed entirely of flint chips which have been chipped from the arrow points. It is nearly one hundred feet long and four feet high. Here was the trading post of the Sioux and the St. Croix Indians and during the truce the Indians would assemble at this heap and make their arrows. Each time I go there it reminds me of Longfellow's:

"There the ancient arrow maker

Made his arrow heads of sandstone,  
Arrow heads of flint and jasper,

Smoothed and sharpened at the  
[edges]  
Hard and polished, keen and costly.



## MINEROLOGY

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This department will be devoted exclusively to mineralogy, mines, etc., and the allied branches. All communications addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont. will be answered as far as possible in this department. We invite questions on this subject and will also be pleased to hear of any rarities or new finds in the mineral line.—Forest Gaines, Ed.]

Some very fine Montana sapphires have recently been taken from the Missouri river sands east of Helena. They have a splendid brilliance when cut and polished and some of the best of them will rival the diamond in the amount of their scintillations. They are worth from five to thirty dollars per carat, according to their excellence. These sapphires are the best ever found in Montana, the state which has the reputation of being the only one in the Union which produces sapphires on a commercial scale. It was in the above described district that sapphires were first found in Montana, but the prospecting was finally given up and it was not until lately that further explorations were made. The principal sapphire mines in Montana are at Yogo in Fergus County. They are procured there by the tunneling and hydraulic process.

A find of much interest was recently made on the bank of the Yellowstone river at Glendive, Mont. A visitor to the place, walking along the river, noticed a milky white spot in a piece of gray flint and took the stone with him. The next day it was shown to a local jeweler who at once pronounced it an opal of fine quality. It has been sent to Tiffany's to be cut and mounted. This is probably the first opal ever found in Montana, so Dawson county has something to be proud of anyhow. The find also promises much for the future, as no doubt opals exist in commercial quantities at some point on the river.

Nearly all of the geysers in the Yellowstone park have a small cone formed around their apertures. This results from evaporation of the water of the geysers mainly, but it also contains a certain amount of foreign material. This mineralized substance goes by the name of geyserite, taking its name from the geysers.

The splendid quartz crystals from Hot Springs, Arkansas are now being put to a strictly commercial use. They are cut by jewelers and used as artificial diamonds, being generally referred to as Hot Springs diamonds. They are very good for a time but after a certain period of course their brilliance gradually wears off, owing to the constant use and abrasion of the stones. There is a very ready sale for them however.

Near Syracuse, N. Y., the soil in many places is much impregnated with dissolved calcium sulphate or gypsum. In some places there is so much of the dissolved material that after a heavy rain, when pools form and evaporate, any small stick or other article in a pool may be found thickly coated and studded with gypsum crystals. When there is some iron or other substance in the soil, the crystals assume various colors and are very beautiful. In fact there are not many mineral specimens more showy than these same groups of crystals. One locality, six miles from Syracuse is especially prolific.

When an advertiser complains that his advertisement does not interest the readers of a paper, he might do better to change his adwriter than to change his paper. The public is anxious always to be interested, and if the advertisement fails to do it, the fault probably lies with the advertisement and not with the public or the paper.

# The Spanish-American Philatelic Society.

Founded January 1, 1900

An International Association for collectors in North, Central and South America

## La Sociedad Filatelica Hispano-Americana

Administration 1903

President, Hon. J Francis Steegers y Verera,  
O'Reilly 9, Havana, Cuba

1st Vice Pres, Hon. Felipe Naveda, Urbina 8,  
Toluca, Mexico

2nd Vice Pres, Major Ernest F. Wurtele, Que-  
bec, Que., Canada

3rd Vice Pres, Ricardo Galvez Galbraith,  
Merced 83, Havana, Cuba

Secy Treas, A D Blair, Jr., 600 W Church St.,  
Elmira, New York, U S A

Attorney, [Abogado], Hon. W H Broadbent,  
Kansas City, Mo, U S A

Librarian, [Bibliotecario], Enrique Menen-  
dez, Bonachea, P. O. Box 22, Camajuani,  
Cuba

Expert Examiner, Rev Rudolph Stollinwerk  
Liebenthal, Kans, U S A

Director of Sales and Exchanges, Hon. C W  
Merriman, Beloit, Wisconsin, U S A

International Secy, Chas Willard Myers, Box  
711, Wichita, Kans, U S A

### NATIONAL SECRETARIES

Brazil, Antonio Gomez, M, Rio Janeiro

Guatemala, Dario T Lacunza, Port San Jose

Bolivia, Jenaro Flores G Casilla, 80 La Paz.

Ecuador, Simon Intriago, Boite 343, Guayaquil

Surinam, R. E. Comvalius, Bx 64, Parimaribo

Mex., Regino Farias, Apartado 615, Mex D F

Peru, Carlos Tirado, Apartado, 993 Lima

Cuba, Miguel Lazaro, Calle Obispo 39, Havana

Paraguay, Teodoro Labrano, Aregua

Canada, Maj. E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, Que

Yucatan, T Mediz Bolio, Calle, 65, 517, Merida

Nicaragua, Arturo Ortega, Managua

Chile, Federico H Liendo, Casilla, 153, Iquique

Honduras, S. Fules Romero, San Pedro, Tula

British Guiana, L. G. Rodriguez, Georgetown

U S A, Robert C Edgar, Wichita, Kans

Arg. Rep., Alejandro Malaguzzi, Bolivar 169

Costa Rica, Amando Cespedes M., San Jose

Colombia, Antonio E Rincon, Bogota, Bx 339

Puerto Rico, Jose M. Cerecedo, San Juan

Salvador, Jose T. Lagos, San Salvador

Directive Board, Comision Directiva, J Francisco Steegers, Chas Willard Myers, A D  
Blair, Jr, Amando Cespedes M, Frederico H Liendo, Rudolph Krause, Carlos Tirado.

Union Lealtad Y Igualdad.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

#### NEW MEMBERS

No 87 W W King, San Juan, P R

No 88 Jose Cerecedo, " "

No 89 J V Espinosa, Santi Spiritus,  
Cuba.

#### APPLICATIONS

Napoleon La Chapelle, Jr, 31 Blossom  
St, Lynn, Mass. Ref C E Cooley, Thos  
W Preston.

Julio F Anduze, Box 714, San Juan,  
Porto Rico. Ref Jose Cerecedo, A D  
Blair, Jr.

### TREASURER'S REPORT

Bal on hand May 4.....\$3.00

Dues and initiation fees..... 2.00

5.00

WEST report..... 1.00

Bal on hand June 4. .... 4.00

A. D. BLAIR, JR ,

Secy-Treas.

Don't try to crowd a 2 inch ad in a 2  
line space. It spoils the effect of the  
space you do use, and doesn't make a  
favorable impression on the reader.

## For a Universal Emblem.

By John A. Lofgren, Maplewood, Mass.

I have read with great interest both  
letters of Mr. H. W. Boers of Detroit  
and Mr. Otto Harrington of Isle de Pi-  
nos, Cuba on a "Plea for an Identifica-  
tion Button" between stamp collectors.

I think such a button would be a great  
idea but I don't favor a postage stamp  
for a design because I think a postage  
stamp button would be too large and  
conspicuous. I suggest for a design a  
small button or badge about the size of  
a cent with the initials I. S. C. meaning  
an International Stamp Collector, and  
let the Stamp Collectors Association be  
the head of the idea and the WEST the  
official journal.

I think I have said enough now let  
somebody else put in their oar.

The effectiveness of an advertisement  
may endure for many years. If goods  
offered are up to promise in every par-  
ticular, a customer buying them upon  
the story of a simple advertisement may  
continue to buy at the same place as  
long as he lives.

## ***Some Pre-Historic Remains of Man's Handiwork in Southwest Missouri.***

**D R. B R O O K S**

**S**INCE I began the study of Archaeology I have restricted my special efforts to the investigation of the relics and remains of my own locality—Southwest Missouri.

Not that it is more interesting or that it is a more fertile field for investigation, but I felt that I could not cover the whole field successfully, and as my own field was sadly neglected, I determined to devote the spare moments that I could give to this study to my native locality—Southwest Missouri. Although I feel my inability to fully perform the task I willingly accepted, and I regret to say that the field is almost as much in the dark as it was before I began.

To begin with there is but little in the way of mounds to be found here, in fact I have no knowledge of the existence of a single mound. The most of the surface remains so far as importance goes, is the remains of the ancient flint quarries, sites where pre-historic man wrested from nature's storehouse by his own individual efforts the materials necessary for the construction of the various implements and weapons for his daily use, either in time of war or peace.

There are several of these quarries found in Dade, Barton, Dallas, Polk and Newton counties. They also extend down into the Indian territory. Some years ago I gave a brief description of them in the American Archaeologist.

These remains are usually found on a hillside and the visible remains consist of piles of dirt and flint and pits. The former being sometimes as high

as eight or ten feet, while the latter may be as much as ten feet deep. The area of ground covered by them varies with the amount of mining done. The uninformed call them the "Old Spanish Mints." The one in Newton county, near Seneca, Mo. covers an area of about ten acres. While one in Barton county, Mo., near Lamar, covers an area of about two acres. Large trees, some as large as eighteen inches in diameter may be found growing on the old quarry sites. The process used in securing the flint what is known to mining today as "drifting" and "stripping."

The ground around and on these sites is covered with fragments of flint of all sizes and is of a good quality for the manufacture of flint implements. If my judgement as a white man is worth considering. Many of these fragments show unmistakable signs of the work of human hands although they might not have the slightest resemblance to a finished implement. These of course were the fragments and rejects. As you wander away from the quarry you will before long find yourself at a large spring. This generally marks the village site and by carefully exploring the immediate locality the student will be well rewarded for his trouble by the many specimens he will be able to secure.

Usually these sites were the working camp, and sometimes the ground is covered with chips and fragments, and specimens will be found in all stages of construction, from the rough blank to the perfect arrow or spear point. Many unfinished specimens and rejects will be found.

Another pre-historic construction of interest is to be found in Dade county, Missouri, seven miles north of Lockwood.



This consists of an embankment thrown up in a circle enclosing about one and one-half acres. The embankment has considerably eroded within within the remembrance of the present generation. The highest portion now being eighteen inches high while some portions have entirely disappeared from erosion. Within the recollection of people now living this embankment was visible in its entire extent and they will point out the entrance to this old site of the ancient fort. Now I am not certain about this embankment as to who constructed it or for what purpose.

The natives say it is an old Spanish fort, (they call everything ancient "Spanish"). Another interesting remnant is found near Nevada, Mo., and consists of a series of pits dug into solid rock on the side of a bluff. If my recollection is correct the largest is about fifteen feet deep and about eight feet across. I have never seen these pits but am indebted to my friend Dr. Otis Trotter, of Camp Point, Ill. for a description and photo of them.

Most of the rest of the monuments of the vanished race consists of graves on their ancient burial sites, in which some of the best relics to be secured may be found.

The quality of the specimens found in this locality will not equal, in variety of form or delicacy of construction, those found in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky or Tennessee, as they are more roughly constructed.

Many hematite specimens are found stone hammers, celts, etc., much rarer in proportion than in many other states or in some other sections of Missouri. Most of the arrows and spears are constructed of white or bluish flint, some have a reddish cast.

Pottery, beads, and articles of a ceremonial nature are exceedingly rare. Perhaps most, if not all, of

them being imported. For example: I have a banner stone of bonded slate, no bonded slate is found in this country. One of my best specimens of native stone is a banner stone of onyx. It is needless to say it is a beauty.

The above, briefly, is a description in a general way, of some of the prehistoric remains to be found in Southwest Missouri.

## Kansas Phil. Soc'y

President, F. N. De LaMeter, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Vice-Pres., T. O. Cunningham, Kansas City, Ks.  
 Secy-Treas., F. A. Lilly, Sabetha, Kansas.  
 Sales Supt., W. P. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Auction Mgr., F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans.  
 Librarian, E. G. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Counterfeit Det., Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Lincolnville, Kansas.  
 Int. Secy, C. W. Meyers, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Trustees, T. C. Stephens, O. H. Phinney, F. J. Bescher, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Official Organ, The WEST.

### SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 2 books in circulation May 12 | \$ 8.21 |
| 5 books received since        | 63.78   |
| <hr/>                         |         |
| 7 in circulation June 17      | \$71.99 |

Members are slow about sending for blank books. Have got some new ones now. Better ask to be placed in circuit during summer months as stamps are cheaper then. Respect.

W. P. KELLY, Sales Supt.  
 3324 Peery Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT, K. P. S.

With the return of summer many of us take a rest from our albums, and this seems to be the condition of things in our society. Every one seems to be taking a rest. I have had but few letters from members of our society, and no applications. I should be glad to hear from many more.

I can report three new members:

- 56. Herbert E. Sargent, Grand Rapids Mich.
- 57. Henry McCoy, Wichita, Kans.

Renewal:

J. F. A. Nitschke, 131 Lawn St, Wichita, Kansas.

Sorry that my report must be so brief this month.

FOSTER A. LILLY, Secretary.

## ***Imbedded in Rock***

By **EMANUEL BECHTOLD**

**A**BOUT eight months ago I was strolling along a street in the southern half of that beautiful city of Atchinson, when as I came near the end of the street, my attention was attracted to a large rock pile which looked from afar like slate.

I went up closer and now noticed that it was not slate but a mixture of soap and lime stone. It was very brittle and therefore very few of the large rocks remained unbroken. After some searching I was fortunate enough to find four large pieces which weighed about 20 pounds each. I took these to a grassy spot nearby and began to examine them closely.

I broke one in two, lengthwise, and as I had expected saw there many traces of ferns, bullrushes, and other plants all in fine state of preservation.

When I had first seen the rock piles my attention was entirely toward them, and I did not notice the well from which they had been taken. I now turned my attention upon this well and found it to be about 45 feet deep, and on looking closer I saw that it was entirely walled by rocks like those which had been excavated.

Finding a ladder near at hand I put it into the well and climbed down. To my great surprise I saw that not only plants, but also the images of animals were imbedded in the rock.

I saw here the image of snakes and numerous small animals which I did not know. As I was looking at these the thought struck me that, as the who was digging the well was not present and had left his pick in the well, I might dig into the sides a little and see what I might find. To my great astonishment the rock here was very hard, I could with difficulty pick it, I soon gave up this idea.

After I had climbed out again I broke the rocks which I had gathered and studied closely the nature of plant and leaves which were there imbedded. I was, however, not the only one to notice the rocks, for Monday morning as I entered the high school assembly hall the instructor of geology asked me to go down to the first floor and bring up a specimen which had been left there.

I picked it up and took it up stairs and as I proceeded up the steps I noticed that it was a much finer specimen than any I had found. It weight was about 40 pounds. It is now in the high school geology museum, and the plants imbedded there were imbedded about three to five thousand years ago.

## ***Postoffice Circular on Redemption of Coin.***

Honolulu Bulletin of April 21st, 1903.

The following notice to postmasters in the Territory has been sent out:

In a communication dated March 6, 1903, from the Treasurer of the United States to the Postmaster-General, relative to the redemption and exchange of Hawaiian coins, the position of the Government in respect to the character of the coin that will be redeemed at face value is stated as follows.

"Coins that are mutilated or defaced will not be redeemed at their face value, but will be received at the mint of the United States in San Francisco at their face value. Coins that have been plugged, or punched, or stamped, or that have lost any portion of metal other than by natural wear are classed as mutilated."

"Natural abrasion is not considered as mutilation. Though a coin may be worn smooth by use, yet if it can be identified as a Hawaiian issue, it is redeemable at its face value."

The circular letter on the above subject, issued from this office under date of February 10, 1903, is hereby cancelled and you will please be guided by the foregoing. L. H. BRICKER,

Post Office Inspector.

## American Souvenir

### Card Exchange Club

Miss M. Keller, President; R. W. Geaque, 96 Wall St., New York, Secy-Treas.  
Dues: Domestic, 50c; Foreign 75c per year in advance.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 21 Miss Pearl Wing, 252 Linevln St, South Portland, Maine
- 22 Herman J Funk, 171-25th Place, Chicago, Ill.
- 23 Le Roy Hetherington, Kankakee, Ill
- 24 Adrienne Battistini, 8 Plaza Principal Ponce, Porto Rico
- 25 Georges Morisset St Georges, Beauce P Q, Canada
- 26 Otto Harrington, Nueva Geroua, Isle de Pinos, Cuba
- 27 Jos L Regensburger, 1306 Ellis St, San Francisco, Cal. For'n ex only.
- 28 F B Billings, Ozark, Mo
- 29 Robert Weber, Galeton, Pa
- 30 Alphonse H C den Berg, Spaarne 6, Haarlem, Holland
- 31 Antonio S Arias, P O Box 409, Ponce, Porto Rico

To members—Remember the premium of three unused souvenir postal cards for every member you get. Please help to get more members. Send for blanks.

Dues—Domestic 50c, foreign 75c per annum. Get WEST and five souvenir cards also membership card.

Special—Those already subscribers to the WEST may join for half above rates.

Send in your application at once. Blanks also from Brodstone.

R. W. GEAUQUE, Secy-Treas.,  
96 Wall St, New York.

## A Natural Refrigerator By F. E. Halberst

In eastern Pennsylvania near the town of West Pittston and Kingston, is one of the most wonderful caves in the world. If it was as large as Howe's Cave of New York, the Mammoth of Kentucky, or some other ones of the United States, more would have been said about it, its fame would have gone to the ends of the earth.

In this small cave, only a few feet from the open air is a vein of solid ice in a seam of the rock. The temperature of this ice is as far from the melting point in July as it is in January. It is also as hard as flint. The scien-

tific question now arises; why does not it melt under pressure like ordinary ice?

One cannot remain within the cave for any great length of time on account of the intense coldness of the air, even on a hot summer afternoon.

Picnic parties often climb up to this cave and freeze ice cream within its small interior. Here is a chance for some scientist to study this phenomenon. Perhaps this little cave only a few feet deep may throw some light on that period of American geology known as the "ice age".

It is the intention of the writer to visit this cave at the first opportunity for the purpose of photographing it and to obtain further data and information.

The writer has not had the opportunity to investigate as yet, although we were within a few miles of the cave. The above parts have been attested to by several reliable people whom the writer met in different sections of the eastern states.

## Kansas City Philatelic Society

M. O. Canfield, President.  
O. H. Phinney, Vice-President  
W. P. Kelley, Secretary  
O. G. Maurer, Treasurer  
F. R. Hurst, Sales Supt.  
F. J. Bescher, Purchasing Agent  
Trustees, T. O. Cunningham, H. W. Broadbent and Myron Loewen  
Official Organ, The WEST

8th regular meeting held Friday evening May 22, 1903 in Dr. Seibel's office. President Canfield in the chair and following members present: Bescher, Lowewen, Seibel, Stephens, Maurer, Broadbent, Cunningham and Kelley. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

One visitor was present. After meeting an auction sale was held and fine prices realized. Owing to the disastrous flood of June 1, no more meetings will be held until things assume their normal conditions again.

As far as I know none of our members suffered any loss.

Respectfully Submitted,

W. P. KELLEY, Secy.,  
3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



## The American Society Of Curio Collectors.

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kansas

Vice Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Iowa;  
Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

Sec'y and Treas.—Wm. Warner Jr., 1701A Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill

Official Organ—The WEST.

Department of Mineralogy—Forrest Gaines, Glendive, Mont.

Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I.

Dept. of Conchology [Marine Pacific Division] Chas. Russell Orcutt, Supt. San Diego, Calif.  
[Terrestrial Division] Charles Russell Orcutt 365 12th St. San Diego, Calif.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Supt., Marietta, Ga.

Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Supt. San Diego, Calif.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Supt., Roxabell, Ohio.

Department of Birds and Mammals—

Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Iowa

Cost of Membership.—Initiation fee, 10 cents; annual dues, 25 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc. for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.; F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Ass'n Ont, Canada; A. W. Conner, 640 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.; Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Calif.; Archibald Crozier, 810 W. 5th St. Wilmington, Del.

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

It is one of the principles of our society to protect all members from fraud and this month I wish to add a few words to what I have already said about young Le Mar and the Robinette family. One of our members lately sent me a letter written him on April 9 from Room 902, N. Y. Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill., and signed Geo. Le Mar. This is evidently from the same party, who, at a small Iowa town, at Reed City and Saginaw, Mich., and various other addresses ordered curios on approval with a promise of purchase or exchange, and who kept the specimens without sending anything in return. Another one of our members writes me from Elkhart, Ind., that Geo. W. Le Mar, or W. Geo. Le Mar, as he sometimes writes it, "lived in Elkhart for about three years. He is over 20 years of age, though appearing much younger. He was known here as a thief and liar. He is quick spoken; uses technical terms in whatever branch he is working, coins, curios, pictures, shells, stamps, etc., and he claims personal acquaintance with many prominent collectors. He gives first class references, clergymen, college professors, collectors and dealers. The postal authorities could catch him easily if they would post the officers within a radius of 200 miles of Chicago. The residence

of his parents would lead to finding his whereabouts. While I am not at all certain the party in Chicago is the guilty rascal, nor the number given above his present location, I am under the impression this is the fellow, as I am quite sure Le Mar is either in Chicago now or some near-by town. Watch out that he doesn't get anything from you!

A collector living in Butte Mont., is the latest victim of the 'Robinettes'. From Mrs. N. J. Robinette, Hodel, Scott Co., Va., he obtained a number of small, bird arrow-points which are clearly spurious, as I have had the pleasure of examining them. Moreover, the lady's (?) hand writing looks suspiciously like the writing of Geo. W. Robinette, from whom I have had letters, in days past, both from Virginia and Tennessee. One of our members living in Kentucky writes me that he has been solicited to buy some Indian relics by one J. W. Robinnett, Mannes, Va., and this party also mentioned a Mr. Geo. Robinette of Hodel, Va. These are new addresses of the same old offenders. Collectors who buy any specimens of the Robinettes, or any other parties living at Hodel, Mannes, Flag Pond and one or two other Virginia postoffices, as well as several in Tennessee, do so at great risk. These parties make spurious weapons

and are well known frauds. Look out for them.

ROY F. GREENE

REPORT OF A. S. OF C. C.

FELLOW MEMBERS:

The Pres. and myself have received a large number of letters from the members of our society, relative to increasing the Initiation Fee and Regular dues, in order that we may be in a better position to issue the YEAR BOOK and later on to publish our own JOURNAL, it has been suggested by the majority who have written us, to increase the INITIATION FEE from 10c to 25c and the REGULAR YEARLY DUES from 25c to 50c, in the U. S., Canada and Mexico; and members of the A. S. C. C. have equal rights and a voice in this matter you will hereby

TAKE NOTICE

That all members are requested to express themselves on this proposed change by a mail vote, To wit:—To change the initiation fee from 10c to 25c and the regular yearly dues for U. S., Canada and Mexico, from 25c to 50c and the dues for all other countries 75c instead of 50c and to have your ballots in the hands of your Sec'y-Treas. not later than August 1st, 1903, on which date the polls will close.

WM. WARNER, JR., Sec'y.

NEW MEMBERS

- 492 C J Waters, 423 Cameron Sr., Alexandria, Va. Shells.
- 493 Albert Everitt, Escondido, Ca la., minerals.
- 494 J R Morgan, Etna N. C., Ind. rels, old furniture, minerals, shells, etc
- 495 Chas E Cowell 63 Gould Ave Newark, N J U S coins, stamps, post cards, curios.
- 496 D E Host, Bowerston, O. General
- 497 W H Over 2307-4th Ave, Minneapolis, Minn. Ind Rels, sea shell.
- 498 Mrs M D Miller 6026 Washington Ave, Chicago, Ill. Old and rare coins, medals. paper money.

APPLICATIONS

- 499 H Percy Wickham 1135-20th St. Des Moines, Ia
- 500 Arthur H Dente, Oregon City, Ore
- 501 W J Kerley, Bem, Mo
- 502 R. M. Lane, 25 Grove st, Great Barrington, Mass
- 503 Robt H McCauley, 116 S Potomac St, Hagerstown, Ind
- 504 Cook Greene, 317 Bank st New Albany, Ind.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 150 Wm Warner, Jr. from 1731 Division

Ave to 1802 A Division ave E. St L. East St Louis, Ill

- 228 C N Dutton from Otego, N Y to Canastota, N Y

- 11 Fred H Andrus from Elkton, Ore, to Kellog, Ore

Delinquents Since Jan. 1, 1903.

|                          |                          |                     |           |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 2, 4, 5,                 | 8, 10,                   | 12,                 | 19.       |
| 27, 28,                  | 32, 34, 35,              | 37, 38, 40,         |           |
| 45, 46, 49,              | 52, 55,                  | 59, 60,             |           |
|                          | 73,                      |                     |           |
| 85, 87, 88,              | 91,                      | 94,                 | 97,       |
|                          | 105, 106,                |                     |           |
| 116,                     |                          |                     | 149,      |
|                          | 167,                     |                     | 225,      |
|                          | 280,                     | 281, 284, 285,      |           |
| 288,                     | 292,                     | 295, 296, 297, 298, |           |
| 299,                     | 302, 303,                | 305, 306, 307,      |           |
| 308, 309,                |                          | 314, 316, 318, 319, |           |
| 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, |                          | 328,                |           |
| 330, 331,                | 333, 334, 335,           | 337,                |           |
| 340, 341,                | 344,                     |                     |           |
| 353,                     | 355, 356, 357, 359, 361, |                     |           |
| 364,                     | 366,                     | 368,                | 371, 372, |
| 373,                     | 375,                     | 377, 378, 379, 381, |           |
| 386, 387, 388, 399, 390, |                          | 392,                |           |
| 394.                     |                          |                     |           |

A copy of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" recently sold at a London dealer's for \$1,225, the largest price ever obtained. The first volume of the classic was published in April, 1719, the second part in August of the same year. A sequel entitled "Serious Reflections During the Life of Robinson Crusoe," written by another author, was published in 1720. Prices for copies of the first edition varied from \$230 to \$395 up to the year 1887. Last July the set referred to above, consisting of the first and second parts and the sequel, the second volume being the second edition brought \$1,225.

We will be glad to have you drop us a few lines, telling us how you like the WEST and which departments please you the most. We are always glad to have suggestions, for our sole object is to please our subscribers and advertisers.

## ***Trip Around the World.***

(Continued)

seen on the Thames.

We will now return to Yorkshire, and visit Scarborough, another famous watering place in England. This is situated on North Sea, thirty-six miles of York. It is known chiefly as Queen of Watering places.

One card shows Hayburn Wyke, a fine water scene, showing beautiful little water fall and another shows a fine resort on South Bay, showing beautiful parks. These places are chiefly frequented for sea bathing and mineral springs, and having a very picturesque situation and environs it may well be the queen of watering places. St. Helens is also included in our trip, and ought to have been visited from Liverpool, being only ten miles from there, but not having any trip arranged so conveniently in my album, I must no doubt find myself going back and forth in this manner, returning to the near vicinity of some places already visited without much hinderances, but which would prove a long and expensive trip in reality. There's where a cartemobile trip is an advantage. St. Helen's is a municipal and parliamentary borough. Victoria Park is one of its beautiful spots, as seen on the card.

Another card is a photogravure, showing of the park's conservatories. Another, also mailed from St. Helens, shows a yacht sailing along beautifully, underneath which the sender wrote "Homeward Bound." A third shows the Netby Hospital and wounded soldiers from South Africa. These poor soldiers are resting out on the lawn in the cool shade, their crutches being beside them, their sure and ready comrades.

We now find ourselves in the capital city, Oxford, of Oxfordshire, England.

One card shows Oxford University, for which Oxford is renowned, it being the seat of Universities Magdalen, Exeter, Merton, and various others noteworthy are to be found in Oxford.

Other cards show University Museum, St. Mary's Church, one of the oldest and finest churches of the 15th and 16th century. Again resuming our trip we get to Windsor, near London.

One card shows Norman Gateway, resembling a pointed arch flanked by cylindrical towers, and another shows St. George's Chapel, built in a perpendicular style. It has been restored by Queen Victoria as a memorial of her husband. This will have to end my brief trip to England, though I wish my cartemobile could still wheel on. I turn the pages and find myself in Scotland. Edinburgh is our first place of visit, the fine ancient and famous city, so beautifully situated on the slope and summit of three hills two miles from the river Forth. Some one has said, To see Edinburgh on a bright day with the sun kissing the blue waters of the Forth, is to acknowledge her pre-eminence in beauty among all British cities. It is the ancient capital of Scotland, often called "the modern or northern Athens, for its topography and seat of learning.

One card shows a view of Edinburgh from Calton Hill, another shows a view of Arthur's seat, the great hill, which like a crouching lion, mounts guard over the city, and perpetuates the memory of the British hero who is said to have routed the Saxon invaders in a great battle near its base. The city bears the name of one of the greatest rulers of the heptarchy, Eadwine, said to be the first Christian King of Northumbria. Another card shows the citadel palace, and castle in

(Continued)



# OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

## Sons of Philatelia

EDITED BY

J. F. Dodge Sec'y.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 1ST, 1891.

### OFFICERS FOR 1902-1903.

President J. C. Miller, Coal Valley, Pa.  
 Vice President Geo. W. Davis, St. James, Mo.  
 Sec'y J. F. Dodge, Hanover, Pa.  
 Treasurer J. F. Dodge, Hanover, Pa.  
 Intern'l Sec'y R. J. Russell, M D., Hanover, Pa.  
 Supt. of Sales A. Platz, 414, 4th Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Librarian F. N. Townley, Sayreville, N. J.  
 Auc. Mgr H. S. Vanderburgh, Lithgow, N. Y.  
 Counterfeit Detector F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
 Attorney Chas. F. Bridge, Albany, N. Y.  
 Purchasing Agent Chas. A. Daly, 326 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.  
 Trustees A. Herbst (Chairman, 106 E 11th St.,) Wm. A. McDonnell, Edward Stern, New York City.  
 1903 Convention Seat Clayton, Thousand Isls, N Y  
 Dues 35c per annum. Admission fee 15c.  
 Applications sent to the secretary, Nov. 18 to April 18th, should be accompanied by admission fee and dues to Jan. 1st following amounting to 50c. April 19th to May 18th 36c. May 19th to June 18th 33c. June 19th to July 18th 30c. July 19th to Aug. 18th 27c. Aug 19th to Nov. 18th 24c. 18c  
 Members in good standing receive this, the official journal, free.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Coal Valley, Pa., June 10th, 1903.  
 To the Members of the S. of P.

Dear Friends and Fellow Members:

In accordance with the power invested in me by the Constitution and By Laws of this Society, I hereby name as the date of the Twelfth Annual convention of the Sons of Philatelia, August 11th, 1903., and the hour of meeting 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at Clayton, N. Y. Place of meeting to be designated by the Committee on arrangements.

Yours respectfully,  
 J. C. MILLER, President.

In accordance with above call as provided by the Constitution and By Laws, I hereby announce that nominations for the various offices will be received up to and including July 11th, 1903 when nominations close and ballots will be mailed on or before July

11th 1903.

J. F. DODGE, Sec'y.

Hanover, Pa., June 13th, 1893.

### NEW MEMBERS.

- 361 Earl M Jackson, Johnson Cy, Tenn
- 362 Rev Justin Mirat, Abbeville, La
- 363 R F Baldwin c-o Edward Frazier, Tyler, Tex.
- 364 C W Kempt, 305 Congress St, East Detroit, Mich
- 366 Roman A Bissell, 177 West Fort St Detroit, Mich
- 367 F M Folsom, c-o American Vapor Stove Co, Detroit, Mich
- 368 Wm A Rierdan, Bx 972, Baltimore, Md
- 369 Willis R Perry, 302 East Genesee st, Syracuse, N Y.

### APPLICATIONS.

- Henry T Mason, 385 Washington st, Cambridgeport, Mass, Chas E Linton, Frank A Dodge
  - W G Adams, Burton, King Co, Wash. 17, Student, J F Dodge, E L Adams
  - I I Hoffman, Bx 113, Evans City, Pa, 31 Barber, J F Dodge Rev G W Welsh
  - John G Cowper, Deadwood, So Dak 45
  - Baggage Master, John Sohn, Leonard B Jones
  - Harry Ludguist, Iron Mountain, Mich
  - Herbert Armstrong, J F Dodge
- The above will be admitted in 30 days after publication of application and will then receive their membership cards.

### SUSPENSION

- 309 John T Hammer

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 296 Rev G W Welch, James Creek, Pa
- 260 Jos H Allibone, 817 James st, Syracuse, N Y
- 340 John W Prevost, 17 Spencer Ave, Springfield, Mass
- L V Cass to New Oxford, Pa
- 93 Oscar Gardelin, 1866 Goodrich Ave St Paul, Minn
- C L Annan Dept Public works, St Paul Minn
- 72 Geo Dimmock, Bx 1597, Springfield Mass
- 13 W H Lehmann, Bellevue, Ohio

### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

- 129 Otto Zoll 155 Wm D Eldredge 297
- Geo F Marlier 191 A M Hanline 277
- Stillman U Walker 321 Oscar T Hartman 258 Fredk L Lewton 19 Alfred L

Becker, 286 H G Otis 151 N G Ehrenstrom.

# REINSTATED

277 Stillman J Walker, Brownsville, Vt

Membership cards ordered some time ago are daily expected and probably all will have been sent by the time this is read. Have had insufficient encouragement thus far to launch the Hand Book but hope to have it soon. Many members and some of the officers have not yet sent in their dues for the current year and unless trustees object all will be entered on suspension list next report if still delinquent.

Respectfully submitted,  
J S DODGE, Sec'y.

## The Coins and Tokens of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

By *Wayte Raymond, A.N.A.*



### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. TOKENS.

- 1 1840 Halfpenny. Obverse, a sheaf of wheat and sickle. Prince Edward's Island Half Penny 1840. Reverse, a plough, Commerce and Trade.
- 2 1855 Cent. Obverse, date 1855 in centre surrounded by, Prince Edward's Island. Reverse, Self Government and Free Trade, in five lines.
- 3 1855, 57 Cent. Obverse, date in centre surrounded by, Prince

Edward Island. Reverse, same as 2

- 4 1855 Cent. Obverse, date 1855 in centre One above, Cent below. Reverse, Fisheries and Agriculture.
- 5 No date. Halfpenny. Obverse, a paddle wheel steamer, Halfpenny Token. Reverse, same as 4.
- 6 No date. Cent. Obverse, a dried codfish, surrounded by, Success to the Fisheries. Reverse, a plough, and around, Speed the Plough.

The preceding are size of cent.

### REGAL COINAGE.

- 7 1871 Cent. Obverse, head of Queen Victoria within a circle of dots surrounded by, Victoria Queen 1871. Reverse, a group of three small maple trees, beneath a large oak tree, Paroa Sub Ingenti below, all within a circle of dots surrounded by, Prince Edward Island. One Cent.

### NEWFOUNDLAND. TOKEN.

- 8 1860 Cent. Obverse, the date within an inner circle surrounded by Fishery Rights for Newfoundland. Reverse, Responsible Government round, And Free Trade, in three lines.

### REGAL COINAGE. GOLD.

- 9 1865 Two dollars. Obverse, laureated head of Victoria to left, surrounded by, Victoria D: G: Reg: Newfoundland. Reverse the value, 2 Dollars and date within a circle; Two Hundred Pence, below.

### SILVER.

- 10 1865 5 cents. Obverse, same as 9. Reverse, 5 Cents within an inner circle of dots, and scroll wreath.
- 11 1865 10 cents. Similar.
- 12 1865 20 cents. Similar.

13 1865 20 cents. Obverse, laureated head of Victoria to left, with legend Victoria Dei Gratia Regina Newfoundland. Reverse, Similar to preceding.

BRONZE.

14 1865 Cent. Obverse, laureated bust of Victoria to left, Victoria D: G: Reg: Reverse, crown and date in a circle within a wreath of oak, laurel and flowers. One Cent above, Newfoundland below.



NEBRASKA  
PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY. 222

Nebraska's  
Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.  
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.  
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.  
Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.  
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.  
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.  
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg;  
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha.  
Hopson & Peterson.

NEW MEMBERS.

C Cobb, York  
M I Mellon, Ponca

APPLICATIONS.

W Morgan, Bennet Ref. L Brodstone  
H V Ketchum, Bx 8, Chester, Ref. C Ketchum.

Be sure and try the Sales Dep't best we have had in many years and sure pay you to try it and see.

REPORT OF SALES DEPARTMENT

|                      |               |           |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 77 books in circ.    | May 10, Value | \$1840.75 |
| 60 " received since  | "             | 1060.00   |
| 137                  |               | \$2900.75 |
| 22 books retired     | "             | 375.65    |
| 115 " incirc June 10 | "             | 2525.00   |

The retired books had a net value of \$125.00 of which \$55.00 were sold. We kindly ask all to try the Dept. at least once; we are inclined to believe that all will be pleased. The dep't will run all summer. If you want to buy or sell or both use the dep't of the N. P. S.

Why not write me?

H WENDT, Sterling, Neb.

## Interstate Philatelic Association.

OF

## Washington and Oregon.

OFFICERS FOR 1903.

President C H Gardner, Port Townsend, Wash.  
Vice Pres H P Strickland, Seattle, Wash.  
Sec'y Treas Frank L Applehate, Yainax, Ore.  
Sales and Auction Supt H C Griesel, Woodstock, Or.  
Librarian H O White, Salem, Or.  
Trustees { C H Precemeder, } Portland, Ore.  
          { L A McArthur, }  
          { Alex C Rae }  
Convention seat 1903 Portland, Or  
Dues 25c per annum, payable in advance  
Entrance fee 10c  
Big report in the next number.

Among the many presents received by the Czar last Easter the offering of a Siberian convict attracted special attention, and the Czar is said to have derived extraordinary pleasure from it. It consisted of a hazel-nut, the hollow of which contained a chess board with all the men carved in bone. The convict had worked on it for many months. As the Czar has expressed his wish to be informed of the convict's circumstances, the latter may well hope to be liberated very soon.

Mr, Hormuji Dinshaw, of Aden, who is the head of the well-known house of Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers, of that place, has presented the South Kensington Museum of Natural History with the most complete collection of shells ever made there. The species represented exceed seven hundred and fifty in number, many being types and unusually fine specimens of rare shells peculiar to the Aden region. The gift is very valuable and should attract the attention of connoisseurs.

The entire collection of Coins and Medals in the British Museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.



**Official Department**  
of  
**TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

The Twin City Philatelic Society meets second Friday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, Pa.

President—E. L. Porter, 413 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vice President—Dr. T. L. Hazzard, 56 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Secretary—Geo. W. Rode, 255 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Financial Secretary—W. S. Coe, 2427 Webster Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treasurer—Geo. F. Marlier, 249 Main street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sales Superintendent—J. M. Crom, East Pittsburg, Pa.

Librarian—Rev. Henry Madtes, 310 13th street, Sharpsburg, Pa.

Counterfeit Detector—H. E. Wilson, Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Regular meeting of the Twin City Philatelic Society. Pittsburg, Pa., April 10, 1903.

The meeting was called to order by President Porter, 10 members and one visitor being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee to solicit contributions to the fund for entertaining the 1904 conventions, reported very satisfactory progress, over \$200 being already subscribed.

Messrs. E. Doeblin, Geo. W. Rode, and Anton Platz were appointed a committee to make plans for securing the conventions.

Messrs. A. Platz, Adam E. Daune and E. Doeblin were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a banquet in celebration of our 15th Anniversary, which occurs in June next.

Mr. E. Doeblin was awarded a Silver Medal for the best collection of 50 stamps, used or unused, from any one Continent. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$100.15. Adjourned.

GEO. W. RODE, Secy.

Regular meeting, May 9, 1903.

The meeting was called order at 8:35 p. m., by president Porter.

Seven members were present at roll call. The minutes of the previous

meeting were read and approved.

The committee to make arrangements to celebrate our 15th Anniversary reported that it had made arrangements for a banquet on Tuesday June 23.

The usual informal auction sale was held. The Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$102.56. Adjourned.

GEO. W. RODE, Secy.

**National Philatelic Association**  
of  
**LETTER CARRIERS**

Official organ—The "WEST."

President—Edw. P. Hennessy, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice Pres—H. E. Chatillion, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—Louis Stonecipher, Centralia, Ills.

Treasurer—Jno. M. Fenton, Northampton, Mass.

Librarian—Edw. E. Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.

Exchange Supt—L. E. Richardson, Putnam, Conn.

Executive Board—T. B. Eldridge, Chairman, Attleboro, Mass.

A. J. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.

A. C. Bass, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Chas. Eshelman, Elgin, Ills.

H. H. Dudley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Committee on Constitution and Laws

Chas. L. Turck, chairman, New York.

V. G. Chessman, Eugene, Oregon.

M. Gess, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wm. C. Keter, Chicago, Ills.

Jas. J. Corcoran, N. Z.

Those desiring to exchange will

communicate with brother Richardson

in regard to rules, etc.

The result of the ballot may be obtained from brothers Fenton of North-

ampton, Mass., and Shaw of New

Bedford, Mass.

Committee on constitution are requested to form same and report to

their chairman. I desire to thank the

members for choosing me as their

leader, and assure you I will do my

utmost to prove my loyalty to you for

the honor. Fraternally yours,

EDW. P. HEUNESSY.

Only letter carriers of the United

States and Colonies are eligible to

membership. Send 50c to National

Secretary, Centralia, Ills., for initia-

tion and years dues.

Carriers in all foreign countries are

requested to communicate with Nation-

al President. Commissions will be

executed, information given, stamps

of U. S. exchanged for the various countries, lists of brother carriers in other countries who collect stamps are desired, all information or commission will be given and executed free of all charges to brother carriers in foreign countries.

Address,

EDW. P. HEUNESSY, President  
National Philatelic Association of  
Letter Carriers, St. Louis, Mo.

## "METROPOLIA"

### Official Department

Of The

### Metropolitan Philatelic Association

#### OFFICERS.

President H D Munger, box 865, Croning, N Y  
Vice Pres

Sec Treas F A Mueller, Peake, Neb

Sales Supt and Auct Mgr L Y Cass, New Oxford,  
Pennsylvania

Exchange Supt H D Munger

Nominees for Executive Committee: A L Talbot,  
Wallingford, Conn; E L Warner, Chicago, Ill;  
Gen G B Bryan, Ticonderoga, N Y; J H Collord,  
Buffalo, N Y; W Webster, Derby, England.

National Secy England W Webster, Derby  
Canada F W Pitt, Reed's Point,  
N. B.

Dues, 25c per annum; Admission, 15c; Benefits.  
Official organ free, protection to members and  
expose of frauds, to further the interests of  
members and advance philately, use of sales and  
auction, and exchange Departments. Hand-  
books and application blanks can be received by  
writing to any officer.

#### PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Brother Members, Greetings:

Above all you will note the list of  
nominees for the executive committee.  
Voting will close on the 15th inst, and  
each member should send his vote to  
the Secretary before that time. Select  
four names from the list and write on  
separate sheet, signing your name  
below. The results will be given in  
next issue.

I have adopted this paper to act as  
our official organ, for a while at least,  
and would like to hear from all mem-  
bers who wish to comment on the  
action.

Mr. Cass requests all members to  
send in stamps for the sales depart-  
ment books, and, when writing to any  
officer, each member is requested to  
state whether he desires to receive

books on approval from this depart-  
ment.

The exchange department is open to  
all members, and all having duplicates  
cataloguing at 3c or over, are re-  
quested to send them in. Mr. Mueller  
will receive stamps from all members  
west of the Mississippi, while I will  
attend to members east of the river.  
When exchanging always name the  
kinds you specialize in, etc. Rules of  
this or the above named departments  
by applying to the superintendents of  
the respective departments.

We are offering many special prizes  
to all members who will secure us new  
philatelists. Note our offers in the  
April issue or ask about them. Join  
the Workers Brigade. Reports will be  
published monthly. Any of the officers  
will furnish you with blanks, hand-  
books, etc. pertaining to the M. P. A.  
also some circular letters. We sin-  
cerely hope lots of enthusiasm will  
develop in this department.

We want someone in each foreign  
country to represent us, such as re-  
ceiving, filing and answering associa-  
tion letters, furnishing persons with  
blanks, hand books and information.  
Not arduous duties and we pay the  
expenses. Free membership to person  
appointed in each country, write me.

Matters have been set back by the  
late issue of our April number, which  
has not yet arrived when I write this  
letter. Hereafter we hope to see our  
notes published quicker and better.

We have extended the time during  
which we give full paid memberships  
at 15c until Aug 1st. I have great  
hopes that our membership will great-  
ly increase, and we grow into a strong  
factor among philatelic societies.

Hoping to hear from all members at  
any time when they wish information,  
etc. which I will gladly furnish, I re-  
main,

Fraternally yours,

H. D. MUNGER, Pres.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT M. P. A.

I regret having little to report this  
month, but can report the following  
new members:

Gen Geo B Bryan, Ticonderoga N Y  
Fred Vogt, 648 10th Ave, New York  
F A Godcharles, Milton. Pa.

J H Callard, 62 Highland, Buffalo, N Y  
Ben Fuller, 1321 R I Ave, Washington,

D C

John Nordstrom, Gothenburg, Nebr.

T O Young, New Haven, N Y.

A C Taylor, Penn Yan, N Y  
T Remoli, Barcelona, Spain.  
O P Nunes, Port Liman, Costa Rica  
L T Brodstone, Superior, Nebr  
A D Blair, Elmira, N Y  
J A D Park, Buffalo, N Y  
H C Halverson, Manitowoc, Wis

I hope to be able to report a better list next month, and would be glad to hear from all members and each with a new member. Let us all get hold of the "handle" and push a little and make the M P A the leading philatelic society, and we can do this if each member gets at least one new member. I would also urge the members to make use of the Sales Department and can greatly recommend Mr Cass, our auction manager, who has had several years experience in this line.

Hoping to see our society make a great gain this year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

F. A. MUELLER,

Sec-Treas, M. P. A.

## *The Manufacture*

**Of Implements and Ornaments in  
Bone and Stone with Primitive  
Tools.**

**By Arthur B. Coover, Roxabell, O.**

**T**HE working of bone and stone as represented in the many specimens of prehistoric implements and ornaments is generally supposed to be a lost art notwithstanding that much has been written on the subject. After a number of years of study and experimenting both in the field and laboratory, I feel safe in saying that the work on any prehistoric specimen can be duplicated without the use of metal tools, or, simply by the use of such tools as those which were available to the primitive man.

Man in the stone age knew nothing of metal, farther than that he could make use of copper by hammering it cold with stone tools. A few rare instances are recorded of the finding of gold, silver and meteoric iron in mounds and village sites, however this is usually found in small nuggets and shows no signs of having been smelted.

In the manufacture of their implements and ornaments four different methods were used, viz: flaking, chipping, pecking and grinding, the flaking, pecking and grinding was done with tools made of stone while the chipping was done with a tool made of bone or horn.

In most every collection one can find specimens which illustrate the manner in which they were made. Stone axes often show the rough marks made in pecking the stone to the desired shape, while the blade of the axe shows that it has been ground to an edge and is perfectly smooth. Slate ornaments were roughly pecked to shape and finished by grinding and polishing.

That the work was a slow and tedious job one cannot deny, but after a few experiments in working one piece of stone with another it is surprising how fast the work proceeds.

The chipping of flint has been described by a number of writers who claim to have witnessed our Western Indians make their arrow points, however various methods are given, some of which after a series of experiments were proven to be "Fairy Stories." I have succeeded in making beautiful arrow and the spear shaped points from flint, obsidian and common glass, the tool used being a hard compact bone about four inches long and dressed to a blunt point. The flint to be chipped is held in the left hand and pressed firmly against the fleshy part of the palm which serves as a cushion, the hand being protected from the chips by a piece of leather. The bone tool is firmly grasped in the right hand and by pressing the point steadily on the edge of the flint chips are readily made to fly off from the under side of the flake. The time required to make an arrow point depends upon the material used and the fineness of the chipping. A crude arrow point may be roughly chipped from a flake



of flint in from five to ten minutes, while a finely chipped specimen may be worked upon for several hours. The speed of the workman, quality of the material and fineness of the chipping on the finished implement are all controlling features in the work.

## STAMP COLLECTOR'S Protective Assoc'n OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

Any stamp collector of good recommendation may become a member by applying to secretary. Benefits: Mutual co-operation for the protection of honest collectors; for the furtherance of philately in general; annihilation of frauds and schemers by exposing them; collecting, investigating and assisting members in any way. Become a member and help us. With every complaint send 4c for purpose of investigation or adjusting your claim if possible to do so. A great many will pay rather that be published.

President—E. Chandler, Roanoke Va.  
Vice-President—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr  
Librarian—H. Ingram, Hempsted, Texas.  
Sales Supt. and Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn  
Int. Secy.—H. Goday, Washington, D. C.  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hops, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Will be a meeting held in Chicago Aug. 19th to 21st. Any ideas and suggestions that members may have to suggest write the secretary at once. Hoping most of the members can be present and take in other collectors convention held at the same time.

E. CHANDLER.

### NEW MEMBERS.

M S Staples, Marceline, Mo.  
W Slusser, Ft Casey, Wash  
W J Cadorette, Fitchburg, Mass  
W H Peck, Norwalk, O  
E Whitmore, Pacucah, Ky  
A Villeglin, Key West, Fla Bx 166  
A Schrumf, Hart, Mich

M Milliken, McPherson, Kans  
Rev Stromer, Marietta, Wis  
P Hanson, Sault St Marie, Mich  
B Jeffers, Rose, N Y  
C Collins, Chatham, N J  
A Chase, East Providence, R I 25  
Burgess st  
H Cohen, Salt Lake City, Utah, Bx 1384  
T Fett, N Y 15 W 81st st  
A McInsley, Westminster, BC Canada  
Bx 271

A Olsen, Chicago, 2912 Quinn st  
Trust most of the members can attend meetings held in Chicago next month.

Several complaints made by members held over to see if can get any reply from parties,

H Morey, Boston, complains of E E Schmitt, White River, Junct, Wis

A Wonderly, Mt Oliver Pa complains of E Obert, Camden, N J now at Rosehill, Irvington, N J and B Harlan, Chicago 912-47 st

Roger Diel of Tama, Iowa says Scott Williams Co Seattle, Wash, got him. Over a year ago the same Company was published in the WEST.

Robert of Norriston, Pa., has left for parts unknown and his father offers reward of \$100 to anyone that gives his address. He departed about 5 months ago.

Emerson or Blanc of Wash., D C reported left also.

Slade or Detroit Stamp Co. of that city—all who have been got by him should send full reports to PO inspector of that city at once.

Four years ago the Belgian Government offered a prize of 50,000 francs for the invention of a paste for matches not containing white sulphur. Recently the judges reported that, after careful experiment and analysis, none of the products submitted fulfilled the required conditions. So the prize still remains unawarded.

# Official Department

OF THE

## Texas Philatelic Association

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 13, 1896

Membership Fee..... \$ 50  
Annual Dues..... 60  
For application blanks and information concerning membership and correspondence in general, address Secretary-Treasurer.

### OFFICERS

President—S V Pfeuffer, New Braunfels; First Vice President—Otto Staerker, Cuero; Second Vice President—Emil Gerlich, Schertz; Secretary-Treasurer—Edward W Heusinger, 133-135 West Commerce St. San Antonio; Librarian—G C Cuenod, P O Box 273, Galveston; Exchange Superintendent—Charles Roemer, 200 Adams St. San Antonio; Board of Trustees—S V Pfeuffer, chairman ex-officio; Associate Trustees—H A Herzog and H G Askew. Care of R R Com., Austin.

Donations to the Library and correspondence relating thereto address the Librarian.

All correspondence relating to the Exchange Department, address the Exchange Superintendent.

### REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

No 98 Rummel, Walter, occupation Bookkeeper, age 28, 117 Nolan St, San Antonio, Tex, refs S V Pfeuffer and Otto Heilig

No 99 Druebert, E J, age 23, P O Box 125, New Braunfels, Tex, refs E W Heusinger and Chas Roemer

No 100 Guenther, Mrs Dora, occupation merchant, age 41, Columbus, Tex, references, E W Huesinger and Chas Roemer

No 101 Henley, T G, occupation, Asst Cashier, City National Bank, age 34, Paris, Tex, references E W Huesinger and Chas Roemer.

102 Strecker, J K Jr, occupation Organizer of Fraternal Brotherhood, age 28, 701 S 6th St., Waco, Tex, references Oscar Jannasch and E W Heusinger

NOTE: Applications No 99, 100 and 101 are for re-admission, said applicants having resigned when they were members before.

### GENERAL CASH FUND

Apl 30, 1902 Cash received from my predecessor.....\$60 66

Jun 30, 1902 Cash received for fees and dues since..... 5 05  
Jun 30, 1902 Cash received for Society pins ..... 3 00 68 71

May 18, 1902 paid Emil Gerlich for postage Apl '02 to Apl '03..... 4 40  
May 18, 1902 Paid Hatch, Willis & Co, for badges, Galveston Convention ..... 1 50  
May 18, 1902 Clark W Brown for official journal 12-'02 to 3-'03..... 1 77  
May 18, 1902 Paid E W Heusinger, for notary fee and expressage ..... 1 30  
May 18, 1902 Lodovic Wood Printing Co, for 600 Letter Heads..... 3 00 11 97

July 1, 1902 Bal. on hand... 56 74  
“ 1, “ INSURANCE FUND amount on hand, received from my predecessor..... 53 09

July 1, 1902 Total cash on hand..... \$109 83

I want all members to help me in securing new members. Send me names of your collecting friends with addresses and I will mail them an application blank accompanied by a circular letter.

Let me hear from everyone.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Since my last report from March 14th I have received 20 filled books, value .....\$684 66  
Previously reported in circulation 16 books value ..... 221 60

Less 11 books returned to owners (from which were sold \$80.11)..... 778 61  
Books now in circulation 25

value ..... \$727 65

Members who have stamps to dispose of should send in some filled books for circulation. Stamps which are reasonably priced are selling fast. Members desiring to receive circuits should let me know what class of stamps is wanted. Blank exchange books holding 96 stamps furnished to members at 5 cents each.

Respectfully Submitted,  
CHARLES ROEMER, Supt.



# Camera Notes



Editor, F. J. CLVIE, San Francisco.

## THE PHOTO-AMATEUR.

(By Wm. Judd Wood, Hays City, Kan.)

Not a few professional photographers are in a constant state of war against the photographic amateur. The reason for this is not plain, since the amateur has opened up many a rich pocket and new leads for those engaged in photography for profit. He has often spent most lavishly of his time and money in the attainment of a standard of proficiency and practicability in some original method of noteworthy importance and pecuniary benefit to the professional, to whom he ungrudgingly leaves the further development and ultimate harvest resultant on his hard earned experience. He is, as a rule, a whole-souled fellow who will do you good. He will keep your old patrons coming and interest many who become your patrons, in your class of work, which he does not himself furnish. Frequently your own time is saved and your friends made happy with the views he so obligingly takes both far and near, winding up very often your unprofitable odds and ends where your reputation as an obliging servant of the people would be at stake were you to neglect the work. When he does attempt portraiture, the results of his efforts are a revelation to the incredulous, showing them the importance of securing professional skill and artistic ability.

Colonel Bradley expresses a belief that the amateur possesses a gift, an instinct as it were, which leads him to fall in at the precise moment to catch what a professional might look for for a month. Granting this, we should not interpret it as a case in which "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but rather construe this admirable faculty as evidence of his ever-readiness and his inexhaustible supply of plates or films.

Someone has designated the amateur as "A spoiler of dry plates." Well! Good for him! He pays for them and they benefit him much more than does the much loud talk indulged in by the one in our own ranks who is so ready to style himself "Photographic Artist" before he knows the true meaning of such a title. We all make mistakes, but we should see that one of them is not the drawing in of the latch-string

from the earnest amateur. Cultivate him; give him the hand of good-fellowship; associate your interests with him; do this and you will find him your best advocate, patron, and friend.

## OVERHEARD AT THE CONVENTION.

An old man came into the studio one day and in a pitiful tone said, "I want to get a picture of my father." "Well, bring him around and I will make it," said I. "But he is dead." "Well, did he ever have any picture made?" "No, he never did," said he. "When did he die?" The old man cogitated. "Well," said he, "I am fifty-four years old, and he died when I was fourteen, and I have always wanted a picture of him." After some questioning I got him to describe his father, and then told him to come back in a week and I would have a picture for him. I found a negative of an old man and made a print of it, and when my customer came back I handed it to him. He studied it a long time, and two tears rolled down his cheek. Then he looked up and said, "Sir, I am ever so much obliged to you. Yes, it looks just like him, but, h—! how he has changed!"

## USING ISO. PLATES.

Hardly an amateur but has used at one time a dozen isochromatic plates, yet how few continue their use or use them understandingly and when they would prove of most value. Give a dozen Cramer med. iso. plates and give them a trial. Those of medium rapidity have more of the isochromatic qualities than the rapid kind and are much less difficult to handle in development, requiring but little less precaution against fog than the ordinary plate. About all that is demanded is that the plate be left in the developer instead of being held up in front of the lamp too often and for too long a time in order to "see how it is coming out." The improved rendition of the greens and yellows in your landscapes, this fall will repay you for the little extra care demanded if you only use these plates.



## The American Historical, and Natural History Photo Society

R. H. WOODFORD, Bristol, Conn., Pres; GEORGE E. MOULTHROPE, Bristol, Conn., Sec-Treas.



An association of those interested in the Exchange and Sale of

**Photo Prints,  
Souvenir Cards,  
or Lantern Slides.**

Yearly membership 50 cents.  
Six months 30c, Four months 15c.

Which includes WEST for same period, one free Ex-

change or Want ad, and many other advantages including Prize Contest, etc., as announced monthly. Foreign yearly membership \$1.00.

Address all communications to Geo. E. Moulthrope, Sec-Treas., Bristol, Conn.

VOL. 2.

JUNE, 1933. CIRCULATION 15,000.

NO 18.

## *The American Historical and Natural History Photo Society.*

Will be pleased to publish sketches, and cuts of its members at any time, also to receive suggestions from all for the improving of the Society.

### **New Members.**

70 Miss M. Irvine, R. F. D. 1, Ashtabuloo.

71 Floyd S. Poe, Iron Mountain, Mich

### **State Capitol**

### **Prize Contest.**

We wish to secure good photos of all State Capitol buildings to reproduce in the WEST with a few lines of information describing same giving style, height, cost of construction, and any other interest points Historic or otherwise. For the first received of each suitable for reproduction, with description we will give a free membership in the society with all its advantages, including a year's subscription to the WEST, free ad etc. If the one sending photo and description is already a member of the society or subscriber of the WEST, we will extend their membership and subscription one year.

We will also exchange a fine photo of our Conn. State Capitol at Hartford for all other capitol photos received.

### **Special Membership Rates.**

4 months 15c. 6 months 30c 12 months 50c Join now!

### **Souvenir Card Notes.**

Publishers of Souvenir Cards and all others interested in same wishing to have their cards mentioned send samples to the Sec'y of the society.

### **We Received Fine Cards from**

No. 1 Pub. L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., Subjects, fine assorted of Omaha Ex.

No. 22 W. E. Howard, Philmont, N. Y. Subjeci, Albany Capitol.

No. 24 Dr. W. H. Sedgwick, Midland, Tenn, Subjects, Homes of Pres. Jackson, and Pres. Polk.

No. 56 Leo F. Fagan, 224 N 3rd St. Springfield, Ill., Subjects, Pres. Lincoln's home, monument, the Ill. State Capitol, court house, etc.

No. 61 Louis C. Wheeler, 230 Scio st., Rochester, N. Y. an extensive collection.

Beacon Lights of History; Gems of Art; Disseminators of Universal Knowledge,  
Monuments of Heroes, Records of Industrial Achievements;  
Mute Witnesses of the Rise and Fall of Empires; All these and More are Stamps

# The Philatelic West.



Established 1895

Combines The N. Y. & Omaha Philatelist.

The Curio Monthly and Photo-Exchange Bulletin

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY. SUPERIOR, NEBR. U. S. A.

**Official Journal of the Following Societies. Aggregating Over 15000 Members**

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors' Protective Assn. of America, Boys' Collecting Society, Michigan Camera Art Association, Pan-American Camera Workers' League, Spanish American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers' Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Open Window Club Philatelic Society, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographers Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, International Stamp Collectors Association, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association, American Souvenir Card Exchange Club, Metropolitan Philatelic Association, National Letters Carriers' Association, Pre-Cancelled Stamp Club, Int State Philatelic Association, Twin City Philatelic Society, Texas Philatelic Association, and Sons of Philatelia, etc.

**Vol. XXIV.**

**AUGUST, 1903**

**No. 1.**

Entered at the postoffice of Superior, Neb., as second class mail matter.

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E. H. WILKINSON, Managing Editor, 2825 Charles St., Omaha, Neb.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

CAMERA NEWS: F. J. CLUTE, 16

Marve Terrace, San Francisco.

FOREIGN REVIEW: R. R. THIELE,

Manchester, Wis.

CURIO: ROY F. GREENE, Arkansas

City, Kas.

DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY: REV. L.

G. DORPAT, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT: C. A. Colo.

NAST, Cor. 16 and Curtis, Denver,

NUMISMATICS: F. E. ELLIS, 115

North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PHILOARTY: MISS M. KELLER,

Manchester, Wis.

Representative New England States—C.

W. Brown, Watertown, Mass.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 50c per year, 3 years \$1, postage free in the U. S., Canada, Mexico. Other countries \$1, 4 shillings, 4 marks, 5 francs or 5 pesetas.

Send money in a safe way. If you send stamps send lowest value, not over 1c face. Money sent in unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

Interesting MSS., items, suggestions and good half-tone, zinc and electro cuts always solicited.

The WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

ADVERTISING RATES 10C A LINE. Lower rates based on length of time and amount of space.

Advertising copy should reach us before the 15th or 5th if proof is required.

The WEST is of unequalled value as an advertising medium. It covers territory that no other paper enters, and has the largest field of any. Official organ of 36 prominent societies. THE OLDEST PUBLISHED BY A NON-DEALER. The largest paid circulation—comparison of results and circulation, the WEST is the cheapest monthly for the advertiser's use. The longer you stay, the better it pays. An experiment solicited.

Soon it will be convention time. What a successful convention we could have were all the various meetings merged into one. Mr. H. S. Dickey, of New-

ton, Kas., has written regarding an International Stamp-Collectors' convention, which it is proposed to hold during the St. Louis exposition. Such

an arrangement appears feasible, as it would be only necessary to fix a date and collectors could arrange their plans accordingly. It has been a uniform experience at meetings held during expositions that the attractions elsewhere are more magnetic than the convention room and the attendance suffers accordingly.

Another correspondent suggests that the various societies co-operate for the establishing of a central headquarters on the exposition grounds where collectors could meet at pleasure. That is a very good idea, too. There is only one objection and that, we fear, is too strong to overcome. The expense would be almost prohibitive.

As a candidate for election to the Board of Directors of the American Philatelic Association, Mr. E. R. Aldrich has the hearty support of the western contingent and sufficient of the east to make his election seem assured. As a charter member, Mr. Aldrich has been identified with the enthusiastic members of the association since its inception and in the office of secretary will prove a capable, hard-working man.

The international emblem, lapel button, badge, what you will, continues to engross the attention of the readers of the West. Of the many designs submitted those of "L. L. V.," of Manitowoc, Wis., are the most practical and artistic. We regret that the necessity of having them lithographed to bring out their beauty militates against our publishing them. The designer has evolved designs that remove the one great objection to the idea—the fact that many persons scorn to wear a button of any nature. As a collector, the love of the artistic is inherent and these designs, properly executed by the engraver and manufacturer, would appeal to this side of the collector's nature so peculiarly that he would wear the pin perforce. Artistic, neat, diminutive yet easily discernible,

expressive, novel, original—these adjectives properly describe the designs of "L. L. V." Perchance if the International Stamp-Collector's Convention projected by Mr. Dickey becomes a reality, the badge can there be exhibited and adopted.

We have purposely refrained from making a furor about our purchase of the New York Philatelist. While such an occurrence is an event of no small degree, it is a departure from our custom to make a great noise about it.

Mr. Dorpat views the matter as follows: "I congratulate you upon the acquisition of the New York Philatelist. That is a step in the right direction. If my wish were to be fulfilled, 50 per cent. of all the papers (philatelic) now published in the United States would be merged with the West and the other 50 per cent. with Mekeel's Weekly, so that we would have two papers left only, one weekly and one monthly."

It is well to note in passing that in absorbing the New York Philatelist the West also succeeds the Eastern Philatelist, the Philatelic Bulletin, the Collector, the Philatelic Chronicle, the Evergreen Philatelist and the International Philatelic Review. Among these papers are numbered the oldest and most influential publications of their day. This merger also adds several societies to the already long list which have chosen the West as official journal, a point advertisers will regard with favor.

Messrs. J. A. Hoffman & Son of Denver, Colo., have kindly sent us particulars, as embodied in a clipping assumed to be from a Denver paper, of a Colorado souvenir stamp. We glean from this clipping that these stamps are works of art, being printed in deep red and "duo toned" black ink, whatever that is. Reproduction of the entire clipping is prohibited, our restricted space not permitting it.



## The Stamps of Roumania

Authorized Translation from the  
French of Count d' Assche in  
"Le Philatliste Francais"

BY R. R. THIELE.

(continued)

### B. Perforated II.

1½ bana, green olive, from light to dark.

5 bani, bistre, brownish olive.

10 bani, blue, from light to dark.

(Sept. 1877.)

10 bani, ultramarine, from light to dark.

(1879)

15 bani, brown-red.

15 bani, brown-red, on chamois paper.

(1879)

30 bani, vermillion, from light to dark.

(December 1878)

### VARIETIES.

1½ bana, imperforate vertically.

5 bani, " "

10 bani, " "

5 bani, printed on both sides.

5 bani, with broken circle, a pearl is missing.

50 bani, perf. 10.

### ERROR OF COLOR.

5 bani blue.

In the plate of the 10 bani, a clinche of the 5 bani slipped in through negligence and as the error was not corrected a 5 bani stamp exists in each sheet of 10 bani. When the officials discovered this, they detached this stamp from each sheet and it may be permissible to suppose that they made use of it for their own profit. This is the reason why used specimens are so rare, and why specimens showing the error still adhering to the normal stamp are still rarer. Close attention should be paid and caution be used in buying this error, as it is quite easy to change the 5 bani green of the following issue to blue. Moreover, some years later some sheets of the 5 bani

were reprinted officially ? in blue, but the perforation of this so-called reprint (which is none, properly speaking) is 11½ instead of 11. The shade is also somewhat different; this reprint is dark blue and one often finds it cancelled. It needs hardly be said that it is impossible to find it adhering to a 10 bani as it should be possible to produce the error.

### ISSUE OF APRIL 1879.

**SCOTT  
TYPE  
A II**

Design same as that of preceeding issue; the stamps are printed at Bucarest as before, but in different colors. The paper varies from medium to very thin; it is wove and slightly tinted, sometimes white; the gum is white. The sheets were perforated with a single line machine. There were at least three different machines; 11, 11½ and 13½, but there are also compound perforations. Although the difference between the 11 and the 11½ perforations may be small, the forms of the holes proves that there were certainly two machines in use for these.

### A PERFORATED II.

1½ bana black, dark black (!) on white and on tinted paper.

3 bani, olive green, from light to dark on tinted paper.

5 bani light green, bright green on tinted paper,

10 bani carmine rose, from light to dark on tinted paper. (June 1880).

15 bani, light red-brown on white.

25 bani, light blue.

25 bani dark blue. (Oct. 1879).

50 bani, yellowish-brown, Type I, on tinted paper.

50 bani, yellowish-brown, Type II, on tinted paper.

These two types are the same as those we have described above under the 60 bani of the Paris impression.

(To be continued).



### Foreign Papers.

You have no doubt already noticed that a new issue is about to appear for Anoban, Elobey and Corisco, three Spanish possessions on the west coast of Africa. It is therefore quite appropriate that *Trimbiphile Belge* in its No. 67 gives us some detailed information on these remnants of the Spanish Colonial Empire. According to our Belgian colleague these little islands all depend from the other island Fernando Poo, well known to collectors. The only postoffice in the whole outfit is at Santa Isabel, the capital of Fernando Poo. The following data will give you an idea of the enormous correspondence which necessitates all these new issues and inevitable provisionals.

Fernando Poo has an area of 2071 Kilometers; the population is almost entirely savage. The capital has 1193 inhabitants, of whom 108 are white; 258 can read and write.

Continental Spanish Guinea, to which the three islands above named belong, has an area of 27,000 square kilometers (about the size of Belgium). In all this territory there are thirty whites and twenty-four blacks able to read and write. The Spanish mail serves them once in two months.

Elobey consists of two islands; the larger measures 200 hectares (about 550 acres together) with a total population of 267, of whom two can read and write.

Corisco contains about 1400 hectares (3500 acres) with a population of 700, of whom 37 can read and write.

Annobon has an area of about 1800 hectares (4500 acres) and a population of about 1500; no government of any

kind exists on this island.

The total yearly revenues of all the above named possessions amount to about \$9000; the officials expect that by judicious issue of stamps these revenues will at the very least be trebled. I trust that you will, on your part, bear all the above facts in mind when you are tempted to embellish your album with these beautiful issues.

Our Belgian friend calls attention to the fact that our Columbian issue contained 16 stamps, the Omaha set 9, the Buffalo set 6, while the St. Louis set is to contain 4, and comments as follows:

"If this proportion keeps on decreasing, it is certain that before ten years the era of jubilee stamps will be over in the United States; but at that time Roumania will issue sets of sixty-four, Portugal will produce five hundred varieties at a time and as for the Spanish Colonies each inhabitant will have his own stamp."

Various papers have given the numbers issued of the new Roumanian set—the one issued on the dedication of the General Post Office at Bucarest. As there were but 2,599,360 of all the low values and 200,240 of all the high ones, a mad speculation has ensued at Bucarest. The *Revue Philatelique Française* in No. 149 quotes a long extract from Roumanian paper from which I in turn quote as follows:

"The supply has gone like hot cakes. I am told of a bank which bought for 6 or 7000 francs, another which received from abroad an order for 25,000 francs worth. A bull movement has of course set in. The complete set costs at the postoffice frs. 10.80; it is now worth at least 15. The speculators ask much more; 25 francs are spoken of, and some even say 35."

The same Roumanian paper calls attention to a curious error in the design of the lower values. It appears that by

all rules of Roumanian horsemanship the rider of a double team of horses is supposed to ride on the left-hand horse, whereas the artist, being more of a painter than a horseman, has placed him on the right-hand horse. I am no rider myself and cannot tell whether the error is greivous enough to cause the withdrawal of the issue.

The International Bureau at Bern gives the following statistics as to the number of postal cards circulated annually in some of the chief countries of the Postal Union:

|               |               |       |
|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Germany       | 1,013,500,000 | cards |
| United States | 670,000,000   | "     |
| Japan         | 435,000,000   | "     |
| Austria       | 250,000,000   | "     |
| France        | 60,000,000    | "     |
| Belgium       | 55,000,000    | "     |
| Switzerland   | 43,000,000    | "     |

The view cards account for it in Germany.

No. 103 of the Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina announces that the Society intends to hold a stamp exhibition in September next. The fact that the committee is headed by no less a philatelist than Dr. del Pont himself assures the success of the show.

Sr. Zeballos brings more documents and data relative to the 1864 issue of Argentina and proves quite conclusively that the only value of this issue printed on unwatermarked paper was the 5c (Scott's also gives the 15c, Senf and Kohl the 10c and 15c) Still there are people who maintain that this, to be sure, was the official intention, but that some sheets of the 10 and 15c also were printed on the same paper.

Mr. Maury always has has something new on French stamps. In No. 273 of Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste he illustrates four changes made by order of the postal authorities on the new French stamps of the Sower type. In

the first, the lines below the horzon, representing the earth, are made much heavier than those above; in the second there is neither horizon nor sun the entire background being lined uniformly, in the third the uppper part is like that on the adoped type, but the lower part is in solid color; in the fourth the entire ground is in solid color, without horizon nor sun. None of these changes proved satisfactory.

Mr. Maury illustrates the new issue for Servia which was almost ready for delivery when the assassination of King Alexander rendered it useless. It bore the King's portrait to the left, mnch larger than in the former issues; the stamps were all bicolored. There were nine values inset, up to 5 dinars; twelve million in all had been printed by the French Government Printing Office. The whole lot together wthh dies and plates was turned over to the new Servian government on its demand. As it is rumored that the new Servian issue to be made by the new Government is to bear the Servian arms. Mr. Maury who is particularly interested in heraldics writes interestingly on the arms of Servia. The princely arms appear on the stamps of 1866 and the earlier postal cards; the four cresents in the quarters of the shield are supposed to represent the Greek letter B. Later the cross in the center of the shield bore a sword and the dates 1383-1815. When Servia became a kingdom it took for its arms the old Byzantine double headed eagle bearing the former arms on its breast. What special relation the old Roman Empire of the East has to Servia is dark to me. The eagle appears on the present postage-due stamps.

An amusing error on the new issue for St. Kitts-Nevis is pointed by our French colleague. On this new design Christopher Columbus is earnestly gazeing at the island through a telescope which he is holding rather awkwardly. It now de-



velops that he can hardly be expected to know much about handling a telescope, since it was invented about a century after his death. To think that such a break could be made by the house of De la Rue!

At the time of the acrimonious debate in our Federal Senate on the relative advantage of the Nicaragua and the Panama canal routes it was stated in the daily press that considerable influence against the Nicaragua route was exercised by the volcanoes of that vicinity, Senator Hanna having produced in the Senate a map of Central America studied with red dots indicating volcanoes. Now No. 19 of *La Cote Reelee* brings an interesting article in which it quotes at length from an article in a French scientific magazine written by M. Bunau-Varilla who under Lesseps was manager on the Panama Canal and who was one of the chief promoters of the Panama interests at Washington. It appears that he is the man who advanced this argument against the Nicaragua project and that his chief text was furnished him by the 1900 issue of Nicaragua stamps which represent the Valcano Momotombo on Lake Nacaragua. On June 16 he sent to each senator a card bearing a 20c stamp of this issue and a brief clipping from a Nicaragua paper stating that the dock and railway shown in the foreground of the stamp were precipitated into the lake by an eruption of the valcano on March 24, 1902. The argument seems to have been effective, for the Panama line was chosen. Thus Nicaragua itself furnished the means for its defeat and this 1900 issue may be said to be one of the most expensive ever made by any country, since it cost Nicaragua the canal. Just think of the influence of a stamp!

In No. 21 of the same paper M. Lemaire describes at length and illustrates

the new designs for the stamps of New Caledonia which, I believe, were furnished by Ben Damman, the engraver of the French Congo horrors. There are three types. The one for the values from 1 to 15 c represents a curious bird peculiar to New Caledonia. It is called the *Kagou* (*Rhynochetus jubstus*) and is about the size of a chicken; as depicted on the stamp it must be a veritable dime Museum curiosity.—The second type, for the stamps from 20 to 75c, represents a native village with a boat in the foreground.—The third type, for the franc values, is much larger and bears a fine view of Numea, the capital.—A fourth type is destined for the postage dues and bears a picture of a native fishman spearing fish, at which sport the natives are adepts.

Scotts Catalogue lists under Guatemala, Nos. 112 and 113, two stamps of the 1887 type (quezal): a 20c bistre and a 25c green. German papers have cast doubt on these two stamps as being chemical changelings and not having been issued in these colors. A German collector living in Guatemala thereupon made inquiry of the postal authorities and received the following reply, quoted in No. 6 of *Der Philatelist*:

Guatemala, April 13, 1903.

" Sr. Ernesto Hoen—

" Replying to your favor of the 6th inst. I beg to inform you:

" The 20c coffeebrown and 25c green are genuine and of official origin. Like the others of this type they were printed in New York; of the former (20c) 9000, of the latter (25) 10,000. They were in circulation during July and August of last year.

" A document shortly to be issued by the Post Office will give more information on these stamps.

Yours Respectfully,  
Victor Sanchez."

Mr. George, the Dutch consul-general at Lisbon, has an article of some interest on the Portuguese provisionals of 1902 which I reproduce in part:

"Some months ago the Portuguese Colonial office presented us with a set of 253 surcharges to des disgust of all serious collectors. These stamps were made to be sold to collectors, for they were not necessary. Still, one can defend them in a way, for the neatly gummed and perforated labels were on hand; why should they not be used? But the 1898 Colonials with surcharge Provisorio are aggravating. The brown 15 reis stamps were to become green, the green 25 reis to become red—that was all right and good, but since does a brown stamp with black surcharge become green? or a green one with black surcharge become red? The idea was, of course, to clear out the old colors and to do it more quickly the collectors had to help, hence the surcharge. Of nearly all the Provisorios there are large numbers on hand. Of the other surcharges the numbers are very different; e. g. of Timor 6 on 10 and 15 on 50 there are only 480 and 500 respectively, of Mozambique 400 on 100 only 728, but of some Congo and Zambezia values up to 200,000! Most of the embossed values went to the Colonies entirely and by the habit of putting them into water to remove the gum many were injured; so for instance there are no Guinea 400 on 5 whose red surcharge has not been damaged by water. Some colonies, e. g. Macao and Timor, always order their stamps ungummed, but the mint sometimes makes a mistake and gums them and then they go into the water. In these surcharges some perforations occur which are unknown without surcharge. For instance we have San Thome 400 and 115 in the Crown Type, Macao 6 avos Crown Type, all perf. 11½; a perforation which was not in existence at the time of circulation of these stamps as the machine perforating 11½ was not bought till 1887."

## PRECANCELLED CHECK LIST.

By Clarence G. Dalton.

The following list of precancelled stamps is supplementary to the lists which have appeared in the "New York Philatelist," and the "Philatelic West." Collectors are urged to send any information that they can give as to corrections and additions to the lists. Key to abbreviations in July "West." All information greatly appreciated if addressed to Clarence G. Dalton, L. Box 462, Stillwater, Okla.

- 1c Ashland, Ohio, 1902, R. D.
- 1c Attica, Indiana, 1902, H. I. (Lines 13½ m.m. apart).
- 1c Attica, Indiana, 1902, H. I. (Lines 12½ m.m. apart).
- 1c Attica, Indiana, \* 1902, H. I. (Lines 12½ m.m. apart).
- 1c Aurora, Ill., 1902, H. I., B. L.
- 1c Battle Creek, Mich., 1902, H. I., B. L.
- 2c Battle Creek, Mich., 1902, H. I., B. L.
- 1c Binghampton, N. Y., 3-'03, H. I.
- 1c Binghampton, N. Y., 4-'03, H. I., 1902.
- 5c Binghampton, N. Y., 5-'03, H. I., 1902.
- 5c Binghampton, N. Y., 5-'03, H. I., 1902.
- 5c Binghampton, N. Y., 4-'03, H. I., 1902.
- 5c Binghampton, N. Y., 6-'03, H. I., 1902.
- 1c Binghampton, N. Y., 3-'03, H. I., 1902, D. I.
- 1c Boston, Mass., \* H. I., 1902.
- 1c Boston, Mass., Sta. A, \* H. I. 1902.
- 2c Boston, Mass., B. L., H. I. 1902.
- 2c Boston, Mass., \* B. L., H. I. 1902.
- 4c Boston, Mass., B. L., H. I. 1902.
- 1c Buffalo, N. Y., H. I. 1902.
- 1c Burlington, Vermont, R. D., D. I.
- 3c Calla, Ohio, D. I.
- 1c Cedar Rapids, 1902, ("R" has short tail).
- 1c Cedar Rapids, Iowa, ("R" has no short tail) (2 lines above 1 line below).
- 1c Chattanooga, St. Elmo Sta., Tenn., blue ink.
- 1c Chattanooga, St. Elmo, Sta., Tenn., 1902, blue ink.
- 2c Chattanooga, St. Elmo Sta., Tenn., blue ink.
- 5c Chattanooga, St. Elmo Sta., Tenn., black ink.
- 4c Chicago, 10-1, Illinois, D. I.
- 1c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, black ink.
- 1c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, grey ink.
- 2c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, grey ink.
- 3c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, grey ink.
- 5c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, grey ink.
- 6c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, grey ink.

- 8c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, grey ink.
- 10c Chicago, Illinois, H. I., B. L., 1902, grey ink.
- 1c Cleveland, Ohio, \* Type II, 1902.
- 2c Cleveland, Ohio, 1902.
- 3c Cleveland, Ohio, H. I.
- 1c Cleveland, Ohio, H. I., B. L., 1902.
- 1c Clintonville, Conn., R. D. 1902, (space  $3\frac{1}{4}$  m.m. between lines).
- 1c Clintonville, Conn., R. U. 1902, (space  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. between lines).
- 1c Cincinnati, Ohio, R. U. 1902.
- 1c Cincinnati, Ohio, R. D. 1902.
- 2c Cincinnati, Ohio, R. U. 1902.
- 2c Cincinnati, Ohio, R. U.
- 4c Cincinnati, Ohio, R. W.
- 4c Cincinnati, Ohio, R. D.
- 8c Cincinnati, Ohio, R. D.
- 1c Covington, Kentucky, B. L. 1902, in caps.
- 1c Covington, Kentucky, \* B. L. 1902 in caps.
- 1c Dayton, Ohio, H. I., B. L., 1902.
- 1c Danbury, Conn., H. I., 1902. (No comma after "Danbury.")
- 1c Danbury, Conn., H. I., 1902. (Period after "Danbury.")
- 2c Danbury, Conn., H. I.
- 5c Decatur, Illinois.
- 1c Edella, Pa., April, 1903. H. I., B. L. 1902.
- 2c Edella, Pa., April, 1903. H. I., B. L. 1902.
- 2c Elgin, Illinois, H. I., 1902.
- 1c Exeter, Neb. H. I., B. L. red ink.
- 1c Fricks, Pa., 1902. (Printed, part on stamp and part on wrapper).
- 1c Hagerstown, Md., H. I., B. L.
- 1c Indianapolis, Ind., R. D., B. L. 1902.
- 3c Jackson, Mich., H. I. 1902.
- 3c Lacrosse, Wis. R. D. Large type.
- 1c Lynn, Mass. 1902. H. I., B. L.
- 3c Minneapolis, Minn. 1902. H. I.
- 2c Milwaukee, Wis. R. D. 1902.
- 5c Milwaukee, Wis. R. D., D. I. Type II.
- 1c New Britain, Conn. 1902.
- 1c New York, N. Y. Station H. 1902.
- 1c Philadelphia, Pa. H. I. 4 lines 1902.
- 2c Philadelphia, Pa. 1902. (Lines  $14\frac{3}{4}$  m. m. apart).
- 4c Philadelphia, Pa. (Lines  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. m. apart).
- 1c Pittsburgh, Pa. H. I. 1902.
- 1c Pittsburgh, Pa. \* H. I. 1902.
- 1c Pittsburgh, Pa. R. D. 1902.
- 1c Pittsburgh, Pa. \* R. U. 1902.
- 2c Pittsburgh, Pa. D. I. 1902.
- 2c Pittsburgh, Pa., \* D. I. 1902.
- 3c Pittsburgh, Pa. 1902. H. I.
- 4c Pittsburgh, Pa. 1902. H. I.
- 5c Pittsburgh, Pa. 1902. H. I.
- 8c Pittsburgh, Pa. 1902. H. I.
- 1c Racine, Wisconsin. Type I. 1902. R. U., B. L.
- 5c Racine, Wisconsin. Type I. 1902. R. U., B. L.
- 8c Racine, Wisconsin. Type I. 1902. R. U., B. L.
- 1c Racine, Wisconsin. Type II. R. D. 1902. (Lines  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. apart).
- 1c Racine, Wisconsin. Type II. R. U. 1902. (Lines  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. apart).
- 8c Racine, Wisconsin. Type II. R. D. 1902. (Lines  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. apart).
- 8c Racine, Wisconsin. Type II. R. D. 1902. (Lines  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m.m. apart).
- 1c Rock Island, Ill. 1902.
- 1c Rochester, N. Y. H. I., B. L. 1902.
- 2c Rochester, N. Y. H. I., B. L. 1902.
- 1c Roxbury Cross Sta., Boston, Mass. Type I. 1902.
- 1c Roxbury Cross Sta., Boston, Mass. \* Type I. 1902.
- 1c River Rouge, Mich. Large caps. 1902.
- 1c Salisbury, Md. B. L., R. D.
- 1c Salem, Mass. R. D. 1902.
- 2c Salem, Mass. D. D. 1902.
- 3c Salem, Mass. D. D. 1902.
- 1c Schenectady, N. Y. (A line under N. Y.)
- 4c Scranton, Pa. B. L., H. I., 1902.
- 6c Scranton, Pa. B. L., H. I., 1902.
- 2c Strasburg, Ohio. R. U. 1902.
- 1c St. Paul, Minn. B. L., R. D.
- 2c St. Paul, Minn. B. L., R. U.
- 1c St. Paul, Minn. R. U. 1902.
- 5c St. Paul, Minn. \* Pan. Am.
- 1c Scranton, Pa., \* 1902. H. I., B. L.
- 2c Scranton, Pa., 1902. H. I., B. L.
- 5c Scranton, Pa. 1902. H. I., B. L.
- 2c due. St. Johnsbury, Vt. D. D.
- 5c due. St. Johnsbury, Vt. D. D.
- 1c due. St. Johnsbury, Vt. D. D.
- 2c due. St. Johnsbury, Vt. D. D.
- 5c due. St. Johnsbury, Va. D. D.
- 1c Topeka, Kans. \* 1902.
- 2c Topeka, Kans.
- 8c Topeka, Kans.
- 1c Toledo, Ohio. B. L., H. I.
- 1c Titusville. 1902.
- 2c Titusville. 1902.
- 3c Titusville.
- 3c Titusville. 1902.
- 1c Weymouth, Mass. H. I.; B. L., 1902.
- 1c Warren, Pa. (Double instead of single lines).
- 1c Yonkers, N. Y. H. I., B. L. 1902.
- 1c Yonkers, N. Y. Purple ink. "N. Y." missing).
- 2c Yonkers, N. Y. \* H. I., B. L., 1902. Large black letters.
- 1c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 2c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 3c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 4c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 5c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 6c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 8c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 10c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 15c Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 1c due Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 2c due Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 5c due Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 10c due Northampton, Mass. No bars.
- 1c Northampton, Mass. \* Two bars.
- 1c Northampton, Mass. Two bars.
- 2c Northampton, Mass. Two bars.
- 5c Northampton, Mass. Two bars.
- 10c Northampton, Mass. Two bars.
- 1c Northampton, Mass. D. U. (Colon after "Mass.")
- 2c Northampton, Mass. D. U. (Colon after "Mass.")
- 13c Northampton, Mass. D. U. (Large caps).
- 2c Northampton, Mass. D. U. (Error "Nass." after "Mass.")



## *The Collection of Minor Varieties.*    3    3    3

*By Frank C. Young*

**W**HILE the tendency toward specialism in stamp collecting has not in America as yet even approached that prevalent in England, France and Germany, there is a marked improvement in this respect visible, and more attention is given to minor varieties now than ever before. Indeed it is only a few years ago that American cataloguers neglected even the watermarks on many European stamps. Picking up to-day a stamp magazine of the vintage of 1888 I discovered a lengthy growl from a correspondent who had exchange relations with a Russian collector, the burden of his complaint being that the gentleman in Russia had sent him watermarked copies of the first issue of Russia and had not priced them according to American prices for the unwatermarked series. The American gentleman finally kept the stamps, under protest, and I think would now be willing to take many more at the same rate.

The moral of this is that the minor variety that is neglected and to be gotten hold of comparatively easily to-day may be the rarity of to-morrow.

How many American collectors have examined their favorite British colonials for Die A and Die B varieties? Not many. Yet all catalogues plainly indicate the differences and any magnifying glass will show them. The easiest test to apply is the running together of the seventh and eighth lines of shading, counting from the top. After he has once become acquainted with this appearance, a collector with fairly good eyesight will not need a magnifying glass, but will separate the two dies readily.

In United States stamps there are many varieties for which it would be well to keep an eye open, and a careful examination of your duplicates might be the means of adding several interesting and in some cases high priced varieties to your collection. This is a field which has been much neglected and a systematic search by a large number of collectors might be the means of adding several hitherto unknown varieties—sorts as interesting as any now catalogued.

Aside from the reissues, not many of which were sold to the general public, the 1873 issue, printed by the Continental Bank Note Company, offers the best field for the discoverer. In addition to its many shades, some much scarcer than others, this set of stamps is found on ribbed paper, most frequently in the two-cent value, but not infrequently in many of the other values. There are also the double paper and the paper cut with a cog-wheel die. These were both papers designed to prevent the cleaning of stamps, the double paper having the faculty of coming apart when the stamps were soaked, leaving the tissue-like sheet on which the printing is done separate from the heavier paper which forms the substance of the stamps.

Other stamps for which search should be made are the grilled 1873 and 1875 issues. The 1873 issue can be recognized by having both the grill and the secret marks, while the two-cent vermilion and five-cent blue Taylor of 1875 are of course distinct.

Another very scarce stamp is the five-cent blue of 1888 on pinkish paper. I believe a great many more of these would be known if collectors would make a careful hunt for them.

I think the "cap" varieties of the two-cent 1890 are badly neglected, al-

though all that is needed is a diligent search among a large number of 1890 two-cent stamps to be rewarded with a set.

The reason for all this neglect of minor varieties is not hard to find. It can be laid at the door of the printed album. Every collector who has 1000 or more varieties should collect not by the album but by the catalogue, and he will be surprised to find how much more interesting his stamps have become and how much more pleasure and knowledge he can obtain from them. In collecting in this way consider 156a and 156b as much varieties as 156. I do not mean by this that you should immediately go to your nearest dealer and buy all these minor varieties, for I fear the stocks of the dealers would scarcely bear the strain, but keep your eyes open all the time. For instance, when you get hold of a one cent United States stamp of the 1870 design, convince yourself thoroughly as to whether it is No. 134, 145, 156, 156a, 156b, 156c, 156d, 156e, 182 or 182a before you give it up. And do the same thing with every other stamp you handle, whether United States or Foreign.

This is the foundation of specialism and that is what best illustrates the difference between Foreign and American collectors. Think it over, and if you need help, first consult the catalogue carefully, then go to your brother collectors and do not be afraid to ask questions. It is thus that knowledge is gained in the stamp world, as everywhere else.

We would be glad to have you drop us a few lines, telling us how you like the WEST, and which departments please you the most. We are always glad to have suggestions. For our sole object is to please our subscribers and advertisers.

## **Cuban Notes.** **By O. F. Harrington**

IN the city of Cinfuegos alone, over fifty business houses have closed the doors, surrendering their license, in protest against the assessment of the extra stamp taxes laid by the provincial legislature and municipal council.

Many retail stores in Santiago de Cuba have also closed their doors during the last month, their owners preferring to liquidate rather than pay the excessive additional special stamp taxes assessed by the provincial legislature and municipal council.

Mr. Warren, chief of the bureau of of statistics of the Cuban treasury department, who was sent to New York on a special mission in connection with the printing and engraving of the stamps needed by the government here before the new special provincial and municipal imports can be collected, has completed his mission and is expected home this week.

### **The Mature Enthusiast.**

Alexander Holland.

"Of course every schoolboy has at one time or another collected postage stamps, but the percentage of collectors who have carried their interest in philately from boy's to man's estate is very, very small indeed. It is the person who begins to collect after he or she has reached his maturity that becomes the enthusiast, whose thoughts are ever with the growth of his collection and whose interest does not flag during the warmest days of summer, when as a general rule, collections are packed away and forgotten until another winter arrives. There are many women in the country who collect and who own very fine general collections.

# **"THE LOCALS OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE."**

By H. Treherne, Brighton, England.  
Constantinople 1865.

Star and crescent in circle, enclosed in square frame with diverging rays above and below. Turkish figures letters at the top signify Paras, and at the right local Post which is repeated in French on the left. These stamps were engraved in England.

## **Perforated—**

5 paras black on blue.  
20 paras black on green.  
40 paras black on pink.

## **Imperforate—**

5 paras black on blue.  
20 paras black on green.  
40 paras black on pink.

These three stamps were issued on January 13th, 1865, by M. Liannos, a Greek, who obtained permission from the Sultan of Turkey to establish a local post in Constantinople for six years. The 5-paras was for journals and the other two values for letters.

In the genuine stamps there are from 36 to 37 rays top and bottom but in the forgeries there are only about 30 rays.

## **(SCOTT N.I.) NEWSPAPER STAMPS. 1865**

These stamps were issued about March, 1865, and are hand stamped in sheets of 63 (7 rows of 9) on thin ungummed paper, the lines between each stamp being ruled in writing ink. The Turkish characters mean seals for the papers passing through the local post. The value of these stamps was 312 paras and the colors are as follows:

Black on blue.  
Pink.  
White.  
Yellow.  
Buff.  
Mauve.  
Blue on buff.  
Red on buff.

## **(SCOTT TYPE U. I.) UNPAID LETTER STAMPS 1866.**

These stamps were issued in the early part of 1866 and were used on unpaid letters coming from Egypt which were delivered by the post.

10 paras black on yellow.  
20 paras black on pink.  
1 piastre red.  
2 piastre blue.

On March 31st, 1867, all the letter boxes of this post were closed owing to the want of support on the part of the public.

## **KUSTENDJIE AND CZERNAWODA 1865.**

View of Kustendjie harbor and railway

train. These stamps were issued in January, 1865, by the Quebec & Black Sea Railway and Kustendjie Harbor Co. Ltd., and postmarks bear the following inscription: "D. B. S. R." incircle or date, or "Kustendjie Lloyd Agencie" and date in oval.

## **Perforate 9 (1-2) unused—**

20 paras black on blue, 4c.  
20 paras black on yellow, 4c.  
20 paras black on green, 4c.  
20 paras black on rose, 4c.  
20 paras black on orange, 4c.

Used specimens are very rare, as the stamps were suppressed shortly after they were issued owing to a misunderstanding with the Turkish government.

## **MORTON'S LETTER POST.**

Messrs. T. B. Morton & Co. were a shipping company, established in Constantinople in 1855, and plying their steamers between Constantinople, the Black sea and up the river Danube.

## **First issue June, 1869—**

Large round hand struck stamps, with "Franco" in block letters in centre, "Constantinople" and "Danube Line of Steamers" round the edge, "T. B. Morton" at the top and "Letter Post" at the bottom.

|                              | Unused. | Used. |
|------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 20 paras blue on red .....   | .50     | 2.50  |
| 20 paras blue on white ..... | 1.25    | 5.00  |
| 20 paras blue on blue .....  | 1.00    | 5.00  |
| Yellow .....                 | 2.50    | 7.50  |
| 40 red on red .....          | .50     | 2.50  |
| 40 red on white .....        | 1.00    | 5.00  |
| 40 red on blue .....         | 1.00    | 5.00  |
| 40 red on yellow .....       | 2.50    | 7.50  |

The blue stamps on colored paper were of the value of 20 paras and used for newspapers and the red 40 paras and used for letters. The different colored paper denoted various districts, as follows: White paper for Bourgas, Varna, and Kustendjie; yellow for Sulina; red for Telcha and Galaty; and blue for Ibrail, the terminus port of the Danube line.

## **Second issue—**

In July, 1869, a new issue was made by engraving a steamer on the old block, above the word "Franco" and was used by the Trebryona line of steamers. The prices of these stamps are about the same as those of the first issue.

## **Third issue—**

In October, 1870, a set of three stamps consisting of

½ pistre green unused 6c, used 1.25.  
1 piastre vermillion unused 12c, used 2.50.  
2 piastre blue unused 25c, used 3.75.

perforated 13 was issued. The design consisted of a steamer in a central oval, figures of value in four corners, "T. B. Morton & Co." above and "D. B. S. L.S."



below the steamer. The two piastres were for letters, the 1 piastre for books and periodicals, and the ½ piastre for newspapers. Early in 1872 a reduction in postal rates took place and this caused a fourth issue of stamps. The design was a black oblong with red flag in center inscribed "T. B. M. & Co." 10 paras in top corners and anchor in bottom corners all in red "D. & B. S. L. S." in scroll above flag. "Journal Stamp" below in black, perforated. 12. At the end of 1872 the plates of the above stamp were redrawn and the anchor and figures of value were enclosed in oval frames and printed on blue paper.

| Perforated.                              | Unused. | Used. |
|------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 10 paras black and red on white .....    | 4c      | 60c   |
| 10 paras black and red on blue .....     | 25c     | 60c   |
| Unperforated.                            |         |       |
| 10 paras black and red on blue .....     | 50c     | 1.00  |
| Same as last surcharged "Letter" in red. |         |       |
| 10 paras black and red on blue .....     | 12c     | 1.00  |



For the Month Ending July 15th. Compiled by W. O. Wylie.  
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Adhesive—King's Heads.  
1d carmine and gray.  
2d mauve and lilac.  
4d black and gray-green.  
6d buff and gray.  
2sh 6d green and gray-green.  
4sh mauve and lilac.  
10sh black and gray-green.  
£1 carmine and gray.  
£10 blue and gray.

#### CANADA.

Adhesive—King's Heads.  
1c green.  
2c carmine.  
5c blue.  
7c olive yellow.  
10c brown violet.

#### CYPRUS.

Adhesive—King's Head.  
12 piastres, red-brown and black.

DANISH WEST INDIES.  
Adhesive—1902 Design.  
2c carmine.

#### GUATEMALA.

Adhesives—'96-'00 Surcharged.  
25c on 1c deep green.  
25c on 2c rose-red.  
25c on 6c pale green.  
25c on 10c pale brown.  
25c on 75c rose.  
25c on 150c blue.  
25c on 200c yellow.

#### HONG KONG.

Adhesives—King's Heads.  
30c grey-green and black.  
50c grey-green magenta.  
\$1 lilac and sage-green.  
\$2 grey, black and vermillion.

#### INDIA.

Adhesives—King's Heads.  
2½a, ultramarine.  
8a, magenta.  
Official Adhesives—King's Heads.  
2½a, ultramarine.  
4a, olive-green.  
8a, magenta.

#### MEXICO.

Adhesives—Color Changes.  
1c dark lilac.  
2c green.  
5c, yellow-orange.  
10c blue and orange.

#### NABHA.

Adhesives—King's Heads.  
¼a gray.  
½a green.  
1a carmine.  
2a violet.  
3a buff.

#### ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

Adhesives—Pictorial Design.  
½d lilac and dark green.  
1d grey-black and carmine.  
2d lilac and brown.  
2½d grey-black and ultramarine.  
3d dark green and orange.  
6d grey-black and purple.  
1s dark green and orange.  
2s dark green and grey-black.  
3s 6d grey-black and deep mauve.  
5s grey-lilac and sage-green.

#### ST. HELENA.

Adhesives—Pictorial Design.  
½d green and brown.  
1d carmine and black.  
2d sage green and black.  
8d brown and black.  
1sh yellow buff and brown.  
2sh violet and black.

#### SALVADOR.

Official Adhesives—"Franqueo Oficial"  
Engraved on Regular Set.  
1c dark green.  
2c red.  
3c orange.  
5c dark blue.  
10c dull lilac.  
12c slate.  
13c red brown.  
24c red.  
26c yellow brown.  
50c yellow.  
100c light blue.

#### Albums for Covers

##### The Perforator.

With a sharp pen knife cut four diagonal slits for corners; after locating corner of covers then insert corners of covers; another way is to use four peelable hinges of largest size; and a third way is to use two corners folded from some smooth, tough, thin paper and fasten these to the page at the diagonal corners.

## ***The Woman Collector.*** ***By Verna W. Hanway***

**I**T is only within the last few years that women have joined the ranks of philatelists. Stamp collecting is regarded by many people as a mania peculiar to boys from eight to fourteen years of age; but boys are by no means the only victims of the fad.

The most of boys soon tire of the pursuit. You will find it to be a fact that ninety-nine out of a hundred, after collecting from five hundred to two thousand cheap and battered specimens are willing to trade their albums for anything, from a rifle to a village goat. It sometimes happens, however, that the hundredth boy is a genuine collector and never outgrows the fascinating hobby. But boys, as a rule are not the most promising of material of which to make a true collector. When they become interested at more mature age they generally continue collectors until mother earth claims them.

However, the woman collector is seldom ever evolved from the little girl. The little girl, as a rule, does not collect stamps; yet there are today many women collectors.

Perhaps the germ theory is responsible for this. The boy stamp fiend appeals to one of his feminine relatives for assistance in arranging his collection of stamps. They are not always susceptible to the charm that lurks within the little bits of papers. But one occasionally succumbs. When she does she more than rivals the boys enthusiasm.

No one is more of a bargain hunter than a woman. And nowhere are there more attractive bargains offered than by the enterprising stamp dealer of today. Perhaps this is the real secret of the attraction. It is

likely, for if you think you can get the better of a woman in a bargain, I am afraid you are destined to get sadly left.

Some women have a keen sense of the value of their collections. And well they may, for stamps have put many a needed dollar in woman's pocket. However, on the other hand there are many who collect merely for pleasure. they like to see their collections looking bright and handsome. They like to see here and there, a stamp with a "past." The fact that a stamp carried the news of a dear friends wedding across the continent, that a certain stamp brought news of a sudden death in far off India, or that it adorned the last letter from a mother or father, adds much to the personal value of a collection, though hardly from a financial view.

The woman collector, and in fact everyone, is apt to be tempted by the handsome unused stamps of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, and by reprints of Heliogland, Hamburg and Roman States. Although these add much to the interest and beauty of a collection, they do not add much to its value.

The least fancied stamps by a woman are those of Austria, Spain, Belgium and Portugal, because of their dull coloring; and of India and Turkey because they are hard to place, besides the forger puts in a great deal of his time on the stamps of India and it is very hard to get a genuine one. With women, or with other collectors, the stamps of the United States are the favorites. Canada and Mexico come next; then Sweden, for Sweden is a country very easily filled.

The most hated stamp in existence is the German 10 pfennig "Riechpost" of 1889. It is a very homely stamp and exists by the million. It is the foundation of all ten cent packets and cheap collections.

## **Counterfeits and Their Detection.**

**By R. R. T H I E L E**

(Continued.)

**UNITED STATES.** I have counterfeits of other values of the type of 24c, but their characteristic in the main are the same as already described. I therefore pass them at present and take a forgery of the \$6 blue, next in my list. This is a little beauty and most collectors would unhesitatingly take it for genuine. Still every counterfeit has its weak spot somewhere and so has this one, in fact several of them. One of them is found in the upper right corner. The extremity of this corner is formed by two small leaves; on the genuine stamp the outer one of these leaves is a trifle higher than the inner one, whereas on the forgery the inner one is a little the higher one. The genuine stamp shows very fine shading beyond these leaves, giving a rectangular shape to the corner, quite clearly defined; on the forgery this fine shading is conspicuous by its absence. The same, relatively, is true of the upper left corner. This corner (upper left) exhibits some other points of difference. The figures \$6 on the genuine stamp are quite heavily shaded to the right and this shade is quite distinct from the shading of the background; there is a clear space between the shadow of the 6 and the three pearls to the right of it. On the forgery the shading to the right of the 6 is so faint as to be almost indistinguishable from the background and the entire space between the 6 and the three pearls appears to be almost equally clear. The two bars of the dollar sign in the left upper corner on the genuine stamp are quite straight and parallel; on the counterfeit they appear slightly bent towards the left at

the middle. The left lower upward curve or tail of the dollar sign in this corner is too short. On the genuine it extends a little higher than a line drawn exactly horizontally at the foot of the 6; on the counterfeit it would barely reach such a line. The ornament extending from above towards the three pearls already mentioned in the upper left corner on the genuine stamp is quite round and club shaped; on the counterfeit is quite pointed and and crescent-shaped. The ornaments in the right upper corner, except as already mentioned, show fewer points of divergence. One is to be found in the lower extremities of the two vertical bars in the dollar sign in this corner. On the genuine stamp these extremities are both of the same length; but on the counterfeit the little leaflike ornament just below has thus crowded the left hand bar up, while it is considerably shorter than the right hand one. The lettering of U. S. POSTAGE is pretty fair, except the S of POSTAGE—in fact the S almost always is a hard proposition to imitate. In this case the S in question on the genuine stamp is of equal size in both halves, while on the forgery the upper half is slightly smaller than the lower one. The forgery here is really right, as that should be the form of a proper letter S; but then it is not what the original has. The letters of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS is also very good; in fact I can not discover any discrepancies that one could point out without the use of an enlarged facsimili. But there is a difference in the labels containing these two words, anyway. It lies in the shading. On the genuine stamp the shading of these two stamps is such that it grows heavier and darker towards the lower end of the label. On the forgery this darkening of the background is but very slightly



apparent. Still more striking is the shading to the right of these two words--the shade supposed to be cast by the lettering. On the genuine stamp this is very heavy and striking, so that the words appear to be accompanied by a serrated line at the right. On the counterfeit this shading is so faint as to be perceptible only on close inspection. The figure of Clio, the Muse of History, is very finely engraved on the counterfeit also, but still shows various divergencies. The trouble is that these are mostly such as are almost impossible to describe in words. One fairly prominent one lies in the upper fold of Cleo's robe, the one running diagonally across the breast downwards towards the left (her right hand). On the genuine stamp this is rather irregularly drawn and does not really lie like a fold; on the counterfeit it is very distinct and rounded.

The lower part of this stamp is very well imitated; it is almost impossible to point out any striking differences. On my specimen it is daubed rather deavily, no doubt to hide the omnious to hide the omnious word "Falsch" which presumably is inserted somewhere in microscopic letters.

(To be continued).

### **One Man's Opinion.**

The Adhesive.

A glance at the pages devoted to Queensland in our albums will give a good example of the steady decline in beauty of design and workmanship. From its first issue, whose permanent colors and beautiful design are the pride of all possessors down to the current issue with its ugly 2½ pence and ½ penny stamp, there is a steady retrograde from the artistic and beautiful. This seems rather odd in comparison with the general tendency of other countries in the opposite direction.

## **Philately as a Nerve Tonic** **By VERN A W. HANWAY**

One reason why the collecting of stamps has so grown in popularity with women is on account of its restful qualities. As a nerve tonic it is better than all the celery compounds on the market affording, as it does, complete rest and relaxation.

A tired worker in search of an attractive recreation should try philately. He will find that of all the relaxations open to him none is more satisfactory than stamp collecting.

Monarchs and statesmen recognize the claims of stamp collecting. It has passed the stages of a mere school boy pastime, it has steadily developed into an engrossing study for the busy and leisured of all classes, from the millionaire to the errand boy.

The cost may be limited to dollars, or thousands of dollars. It may be taken up, or laid down at any moment. You may spend hours with it, or minutes. You may make it merely a pleasant way in which to spend a few spare moments, or you may turn it into a scientific study. You may even divert it into money making channels.

Many are at a loss to understand the fascination which casts its insidious charm around this hobby. You gasp at the enormous prices paid for valuable stamps. You are thunderstruck at the fortunes made and lost in stamps. You wonder at the life long devotion of the collector to his hobby, and--well, you just try it awhile and you will not wonder any longer. On the contrary you will be as enthusiastic as I am, perhaps more so.

Again I say, you who are in search of a pleasant, profitable recreation try stamp collecting. Why it is almost equal to a change of climate, for it takes you from Abyssinia around the world to Zanzibar in a single afternoon. But of course it is true as the old maid said when she kissed her cat "everybody to their own notion".

## DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

116. WHAT IS MEANT BY PART PERFORATION? This term as used in regard to U. S. revenue stamps, means that the sheet of stamps was not perforated horizontally and vertically as it should be, but one way only, leaving the single stamps in strips thus formed to be separated in some other way. There may be different reasons for the issue of part perforated stamps. One is accident or carelessness in the rush of production. Another may have been the intention to get the stamps in strips or bands for use in an affixing machine, similar to those used for affixing addresses to newspapers. The safest way to collect them, to avoid being imposed upon by trimmed specimens, is to take them on the original document or in pairs and strips only.

117. WHAT IS THE REASON FOR THE BLACK SURCHARGE ON THE LAST ISSUE OF U. S. REVENUES.—The government was defrauded by washing and using a second time that had been used. To make such fraud more difficult the government adopted a delicate gray color for all the dollar values and had the value printed in black on the face so as to make it prominent and to avoid mistakes. Scott's catalogue does not mention this surcharge on the grey issue of 1900, but it is mentioned on the green issue of 1902.

118.—WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BE-

TWEEN THE HARTFORD AND PHILADELPHIA DIES OF THE CENTENNIAL ENVELOPE? The Hartford die has a single thick line under "postage," the Philadelphia die has two thin lines instead.

119.—WHY ARE THERE SO MANY UNUSED STAMPS OF PORTO RICA, CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN THE MARKET?—The lower values of these stamps are very low, 1 millesima being equal to one tenth of a U. S. mill, that it was always an easy matter to get them unused. Then during the war, some, no doubt, were captured, and later on brought on the market. Finally, I think, some remainders were sold, but I do not know when, where or to whom. Who can tell?

120.—HAS ANY BODY A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN THE U. S. AND THE ADDRESSES OF THEIR MEMBERS?—I doubt it, but the list might be gotten by a little effort of the several secretaries. This would make a fine showing.

121.—WHAT SHALL I COLLECT?—This is the question often repeated, variously answered and never settled. I would say: Collect shoe nails, long ones and short ones, thick ones and thin ones, etc., ad libitum and ad infinitum—if it pleases you to do so. In other words, let everybody do as he pleases—unless you are a dealer who has a special stock and wishes to sell it, in which case I need not tell you to try and make people collect what you have for sale, but for a general principal let each have his own way. General collecting, specializing, minor varieties and minute subvarieties are all nice words to know about, but they are not worth quarreling, neither does it seem wise to ridicule any collector

for any specialty that pleases him. The man who gets the most pleasure out of a seemingly senseless hobby seems to be the wisest; the one who submits like a slave to rules set up by others is a poor fool, if he thinks he must do so, whilst, if it pleases him, he is at liberty even to enslave himself. That is one side. The other is: What will other collectors think of me if I go my own way? There the general trend must be considered as well as individual inclination. If you do anything, you will soon find others asking you the why and wherefore. If then you know of no reasonable answer, you will be thought foolish, but if you know and can show your reason to others, they will consider you instructive, some will follow you and others will oppose, or at least they will insist on being permitted to collect on other lines, for they too have their reasons. Beginners need not at all be confused, neither by the specialist, nor by the "generalist," nor by anything else. Let them collect what is within their reach, let them collect knowledge of all ways of collecting and of the reasons for them, and then let them decide for themselves what line they will follow.

122. HOW FAR BACK ARE U. S. STAMPS GOOD FOR POSTAGE?—To the issue of 1861. All those before the beginning of the civil war were on account of the secession declared void in the federal mails. But since then no such declaration has been made, and the stamps of 1861 may be used alongside of those of 1902. However, a collector would hardly do that, for the unused stamps of the old issues are much rarer than the used ones.

123.—WHAT PICTURES APPEAR ON NEW FOUNDLAND STAMPS OF 1898-01? — $\frac{1}{2}$ c Edward Albert, Duke of York,

born 1894; 1c Victoria Alexandrina, the late Queen of England, born in 1819 and died 1901; 2c Edward VII, present king, born in 1841; Alexandra, present queen, born 1844; 4c Victoria Marie, Princess of Wales, born 1867; 5c George Frederick Ernst Albert, Crown Prince of England, born 1865.

124.—WHAT ARE OFFICIAL STAMPS?—Those stamps, no matter of what country or in what form they may be issued are not sold to the public, but either sold or given to the officers of the government for use on official mail, i. e. mail belonging to government business. U. S. Department stamps are official stamps. They are now replaced by "penalty envelopes," i. e. envelopes which carry their contents free of postage and which call for a penalty of \$300 if used for other than official correspondence.

125.—DOES ANYONE IN AMERICA HANDLE THE BRIGHT & SONS., A. B. C. CATALOGUE?—This is a question I can not answer. I would like to take occasion though to make a few remarks. We have no dealer in philatelic books from whom all philatelic books could be obtained, or, if we have, he is very negligent in regard to advertising this part of his business. It is very likely that anyone of the principal stamp dealers will order any foreign book for his patrons, but why does not one or the other say so? The philatelic book market is yet a neglected field in our country and might pay cultivation.

126.—WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO TYPES OF 4d VICTORIA 1885 AND 1906.—The first has the head of Queen Victoria on a solid background of color, the second has a lined background. The same difference may be noticed in other stamps of that time which otherwise resemble each other, as in the 2nd. The issue of 1901 is characterized by the words "stamp duty" being left out and "postage" substituted, which latter term now appears on the whole set.





## Austra- lasian Stamp Notes

By JAS. WELSH,  
North Fitzroy,  
Victoria

### NEW ISSUE OF STAMPS An Australian Production

The Postmaster-General intends to shortly issue complete sets of Federal stamps in all the states. It was suggested that this should be done last year but the central postal authorities explained that the idea was impracticable in view of the bookkeeping provisions of the Constitution Act. At the present time each state postal department is carried on as a separate institution so far as its revenue and expenditure are concerned. If a Federal stamp, exchangeable throughout the Commonwealth, was sold in Melbourne and used in Sydney, Victoria would gain the revenue, and New South Wales would have to perform the service of transmission and delivery. This would not be in consonance with the bookkeeping sections, and consequently the suggestion was not entertained.

Since then some of the state Premiers, fearing that the central administration might be tempted to introduce uniform stamps, have protested against the idea, and pointed how their interests might suffer by such a departure. Senator Drake, however, sees his way not to interfere with state rights and yet to introduce what he describes as "Australian stamps." Designs have not been called for publicly, nor for that matter departmentally, but a design has been received by the Postmaster-General and it will probably be accepted. "It is the work of an Australian." "We might get finer

draughtsmanship by going abroad, say to the United States, but I prefer to have the stamp designed, engraved and printed in Australia, so that it may be in every sense Australian."

It is understood that the King's head will not appear on the Federal stamps, but that something symbolical of the Commonwealth will be substituted. Beneath this symbol the name of the state within which the stamp will have currency and its value will be printed. By this device of issuing sets for each state separately the Federal stamps will not be interchangeable, and therefore the constitution will be observed. The stamps now sold in the various states will not be withdrawn, but no more will be printed, and as the sheets are exhausted, Federal stamps will be sold instead.

Sample sheets of the new issue are now being printed at the Government printing office at Melbourne. When ready, and the dies for all the states have been cut, the Postmaster-General will decide when the stamps will be made available for public use. Senator Drake will also have to determine where they are to be printed. The cost of producing the number of sheets required for the first issue will run into several thousand pounds. It is therefore of consequence that they should be printed as cheaply as possible. The Government printers of the several states will be asked to quote prices for the work, so that if the stamps can be struck off for the same or less cost than in Melbourne they may be printed in the different capitals for local issue.

### PICTORIAL POST CARDS

The Postmaster-General is considering the advisability of issuing pictorial post cards similar to those procurable on the Continent. Many designs for such cards have already been received by Senator Drake, who favors a scheme by which perhaps half a dozen illustrated cards typical of something in each state would be printed, and sold at a slight advance on present prices to cover the cost of production.

# Surcharges

By J. C. H a r v e y

ONE of the most interesting branches of philately is the study of the different surcharges found on stamps. Such stamps are surcharged, or overprinted, for five main reasons. First, for Colonial use. The stamps of Great Britain surcharged Zululand, Cyprus, etc., are instances of stamps surcharged for this first reason. Second, the change of currency of a country often makes need of a surcharging of certain values. The 1878 issue of Mauritius affords a fine example of this. In this case eight of the pence and shilling values were surcharged cents and rupees. Third, the lack of certain values. This use of the surcharge is the most common. A recent example of this is the surcharging of 25c on the 1, 2, and 6 cent values of the 1900 set of Guatemala. The two Canada surcharges of 1899, also emanated from this cause. Fourth, a need of revenue stamps, when postage stamps are surcharged revenue and vice versa. The 1898 I. R. surcharges of our own country illustrate this point. This may also be seen in the stamps of some of the British Colonies in the West Indies. Fifth, for the commemorative issues, as in the case of the 1897 jubilee issue of Leeward Islands.

The first surcharged postage stamp is in the 1870-1869 issue of South Australia, where the 9 pence of that issue was surcharged 10 pence. The next instance was that of the 1865 issue of Italy. The 15 centesimi of the 1862 issue was surcharged 20 centesimi. In this same year 1865, a new issue of Turkey appeared, surcharged in Turkish letters. During the following year, 1866, Uruguay caught on to the surcharge, and gave us 4 new values.

In 1868 the current set of Portugal was over-printed for use in Madeira and the Azores. These opened the highway of surcharging, and gave a start to the hundreds of surcharges which have appeared since that time. Nowadays, surcharged stamps are seen nearly as often as unsurcharged ones, and are becoming commoner every day. Some of the most popular stamps are those which have been surcharged. The widely known, but not so widely possessed, 1899 set of Guam and many of the popular Seychelles, are among these. The latest surcharge news is an idea promulgated in Mekeels Weekly Stamp News, No. 649, where a correspondent suggests that the government surcharge the current, 1903, set of U. S. stamps with a suitable design, for use during the Saint Louis Worlds Fair, instead of making a new issue. If this suggestion is adopted, another popular set will be added to the long list of surcharged stamps.

## How to Make a Stock Book.

The Perforator.

Duplicates should always be kept flat, any old blank book can be easily arranged to keep same. There is on sale at all fine art stores a narrow white linen tape, (with one side gummed), cut strips the width of the page in blank book and have a cardboard pattern a little shorter and a little narrower than the tape; lay tape on a piece of blotting paper and with a small brush and water run around the cardboard pattern, moisten the two ends and lower edge of tape, they can then be uniformly mounted on each page of blank book, using only one side of each page.

Patronize the advertisers that advertise in this paper. They are reliable firms and it will pay you to write them if you see anything of interest to you.



## Revenue Dep't.

Conducted by  
Charles A. Nast.

THE following letter which explains itself, was written in answer to my question regarding the existence, use, and circumstances necessitating the adoption by the Antikamnia Co., of such an unusual value as  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent. The letter I regard as a valuable contribution to the literature of the Spanish-American Revenues.

St. Louis, Mo., June 26, 1903.

Chas. A. Nast, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of the 23 inst., we beg to state that when the Internal Rev. law went into effect on July 1st, 1898, we bought what might be called a job lot of Revenue stamps from the U. S. Int. Rev. office in St. Louis. These stamps were of all denominations from the  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent to the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent, and the quantity furnished did not supply our needs for more than two or three days. We therefore had provisional  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamps printed on white paper and we used these provisional stamps for about a week or ten days before we received notice that the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent regular stamps could be obtained.

When using the smaller denominations of stamps on or about July 1st, 1898, we found that to make  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent for each package required an additional  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent stamp. This the government could not furnish so we had printed a small quantity of  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent provisional stamps to be used with the regular stamps, to make  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents. We cannot recall just the denomina-

tions of stamps we used with the  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent provisional, but there may have been a 2 cent and  $\frac{3}{8}$  cent, and a provisional  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent to make up  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent. There were various denominations which added together would make  $2\frac{3}{8}$  cent thus requiring an additional  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent stamp, but just what values we had, we cannot now recall. The  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent provisionals were printed on yellow paper to distinguish them from the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent provisionals, and very few were used, probably not over 500, but possibly 1000.

Trusting that this answers your inquiry to your satisfaction, we remain,  
Sincerely yours,

The Antikamnia Chemical Co.

Frank A. Ruf, Pres. & Treas.

Will my readers now please add to last months check list the following type printed cancellations of this company:

$1\frac{1}{4}$ —10-29-1900

$2\frac{1}{2}$ —1-12-1899.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ —8-1-1899.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ —2-11-1901.

The above are vouched for by careful collectors.

From time to time, inquiry is made respecting the identity of certain initials. I will give a few which have puzzled me in the past, and no doubt others.

A L C—L. L. Calder, Dentifrice.

A B in Circle—A O Brown.

B J J S C—B J Johnson Soap Co.

B B T—B B Thompson.

B & Co.—Battle & Co!

B M Co.—Brown Mfg. Co.

C K C Co.—Chubeck Kidney Cure Co.

Dr. S M F Co.—Dr. Shoup's Free Medicine Co.

D C Mfg. Co. (New York)—Denver Chemical Co.

D K—Donald Kennedy.

D N's Sons—Dr. Needham's Sons.

Dr. G N Co.—Dr. Green's Nervura Co.



E S S—E S Sloan.  
 E A O—Packers Tar Soap.  
 E B Co—Fred Brown Co.  
 F C & Co—French Cave Co.  
 G T Co—Garfield Tea Co.  
 G L—George Lorenzo.  
 H & Co—Hickox & Co.  
 H F M Co—Hericks Family Medicine Co.  
 K M Co. (small)—Koenig Medicine Co.  
 K M Co (Large)—Kohler Mfg Co.  
 M N F Co—Moxie Nerve Food Co.  
 P E Co—Ponds Extract Co.  
 S D Co—Sheffields Dentifrice Co.  
 T P—Thomas Popham.  
 The B M & M Med Co—The Baker, Moore & Mein Med Co.  
 W M T Co—Weber Medical Tea Co.

Recently I had submitted to me a book of Part Perforated U. S. Revs. in which the perforations were on the top and bottom leaving the sides plain. Now I have always had the impression that the perforations occurred only on the sides, i. e. the long way of the stamps. This is proven by all the specimens of pairs or blocks I have ever seen. It is not to be wondered at then, that part perforates are looked at askance, when we see a big house sending out fakes of that kind. The best way to collect imperforates, it is said, is to get them only in pairs. It is much more important to get vertical pairs of part perforates. At any rate be sure of big plain margins on top and bottom.

Recently our publications have had the ads of firms who offered the \$1.00 Passage Ticket and the \$1.00 Mortgage catalogued respectively at \$6.00 and \$3.00 at ridiculous prices, about one-sixth of catalog. The stamps so it was said, had been "pudched with a hole but nothing gone." The "nothing gone" is supplied by punching out a piece of the one dollar Inland exchange worth about one cent to fit exactly the highest priced hole.

I explain the cheapening of many U. S. Revs. in this way: Since the Spanish-American revenues came on the market the persistent advertising of "cut" and "uncut" specimens has caused collectors to look up their civil war revenues. Many found their choicest stamps cut with the old "her-ring fish bone" machine. These have been plucked and thrown on the market, hence the tumble in many places. But the really fine uncut, uncanceled Civil war revenues will come up again in price as a result of this weeding out process.

Hawaiian Revenues are being sought after now. These are very fine dignified looking stamps, if I may use the expression, and have the advantage of looking like revenues, not postage stamps. Again, the values are expressed in our own words, "dollars" and "cents" which lends interest, and invites to their admission into our albums.

Rudolph Krause sends to the WEST a set of the new issue of Mexican Revenues. They are very beautiful. Some of the denominations are bicolored, while some are printed in three colors. Heretofore Canada has held the palm for beautiful revenues, but these last from Mexico are superior to anything that couvtry has yet produced in the stamp way, and with the increased interest in fiscals the world over, they are bound to be sought after. Mr. Kruse has promised the WEST an article on Mexican Revenues which will appear shortly.

W. C. Stone of Louisa Va. sends me a State Revenue stamp which is in use now. The stamp which is printed in black is about  $1\frac{1}{8}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size. The design consists of the state coat

of Arms, and the law requires that every acknowledgement shall have the seal of the clerk or notary impressed on one of these stampf. Price one dollar, collected by the clerks. The only defect I see in this stamp to gain for it inclusion in the list of State Revenues is the utter lack of any numeral or value indicating its worth. Hence it is simply a seal, not a revenue stamp in the strict adaption of the word. However, the price is \$1.00 each. They are printed in sheets of 4 stamps.

While writing of Virginia it is noteworthy to add that at the next session of its legislature a bill will come up for passage, requiring liquor to be sold only in sealed packages, not to be drunk where sold, and there shall be affixed State Revenue stamps at the rate of one cent per one-half pint upon each package.

A writer in "Hobbies" asks the pertinent question in regard to the revenues of England: "Why are telegraphs neglected?" He divides them broadly into two sections—civil and military. He instances the issues of the Soudan and of South African Colonies in war times, as possessing as much romantic and historical association as any postage stamp ever issued and adds: "Is not a telegraph stamp practically the same thing as a postage stamp? A telegram after all is simply a lettter sent by wire, and the stamp used in its pre-payment is in our opinion, postage stamps in everything but name."

Dr. Brooks, of Missouri, in a contemporary writes entertainingly of our own Match and Medicine Stamps and complains that there is no album on the market to fitly accommodate these. If the collectors the country

over will make a demand for a U. S. album including U. S. and State Revs. up to date I think we will get it. In 1873 John W. Scott issued a Revenue album in which there was space for the fiscal stamp of this country and a large number of Foreign ones. Then there was an edition in 1886, a copy of which I have before me, called the National album, published by John W. Scott also (not the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.) which had spaces for U. S. Postage and Revenues, including Match and Medicine and different State Revenues. If this latter volume could be brought up to date, I think it would sell readily. So many new revenue collectors have been added to our ranks lately by reason of the Spanish-American war, and the consequent fiscals, that I believe the venture would pay. Let fiscalists agitate the matter by writing to the various stamp album publishers.

### They Are All Collectors.

The Perforator.

It is the careful examination and study of our stamps which furnishes the distinction between a philatelist, a scientist, a stamp accumulator, a miser, or a speculator. A boy with a 10 cent packet may be a true philatelist, while the proud owner of a collection worth thousands of dollars may be a mere stamp accumulator.

### A Life Study.

The Sunday Advertiser.

The fact that philately is a life study and that once numbered as a follower the pleasure and knowledge obtained make it sufficiently strong a fascination as always to hold the devotee's respectful attention. That philately has come to stay, that the number of philatelists is steadily enlarging, and that the interest in it is daily increasing are assured facts. Eclipsing in various ways the other collecting sciences, the benefits derived from this alluring study are numerous.

## ***The Wells Fargo Express*** **By H. T. GREHERNE**

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There is no institution on the Pacific coast more interesting than the Wells Fargo express. In the "early sixties" it was the universal business agent of the entire region from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. Its offices are in every town far and near; a billiard saloon, a restaurant and a Wells Fargo office were the first three elements of a Pacific or coast mining town; its messengers were on every railway car, steamboat and stage in all these states. It was the champion of civilization, the universal agent of the miner, his banker and his post office. It was much more than an ordinary express company, it did a universal banking business and brought all the bullion and gold from the mining regions to the market and shared with the government the carrying of letters to and fro. The company broke none of the Post Office laws in this action as it paid the government the full price for every letter it carried.

The process was worked in this way. The company bought envelopes bearing the government stamp and then put their own stamp upon them and sold them for 10c each. In these doubly stamped envelopes all letters by express were carried. When the letters were overweight additional government stamps were placed on the envelopes and charged by the company. The extent of their business was shown by the fact that in 1863 they bought over two million 3c envelopes, 15,000 6c envelopes and 30,000 10c and 18c besides 70,000 extra 3c stamps and 12,500 6c ditto.

One long side of the great San Francisco office was devoted to the letters and lists of these received each day were regularly posted up, so that any one could tell at once without enquiry if there was a letter for him.

Often the express ran special treasure wagons with escort and frequently its messengers were exposed to great peril from robbers and Indians. Those from Idaho had to be wide awake day and night with guns and revolvers ever ready. The stages on this road were robbed eight times in 1864.

On March 2nd, 1861, the post-master general was directed to run a pony express from New York to San Francisco in ten days for eight months and twelve days for four months. The contractors were to carry for the government 5 lbs. of mail matter free of charge were to have the privilege of issuing postage stamps, charging the public \$1.00 per ½ ounce letter and were to receive \$100,000.00 per annum. The contract expired on July 1st, 1864. Wells Fargo, having accepted the contract, issued the well known stamps showing a pony express rider at full gallop.

### ***The "Catchy Thunderbolts".***

These catchy little thunderbolts across the post-horns which distinguish the Russian stamps of 1882 from those of 1890 have a meaning. The posthorns signify the use of the stamps for postage, and the thunderbolts are the sign of the telegraph which began in 1890 to use the same stamps as the postal department.

Mr. Leonard Short of Portland, Me., died some time ago and left his stamp collection to Bowdoin college. A stamp club has been formed at Bowdoin and the collection will be rearranged, so that it can both be added to and exhibited.

If you have an idea or any suggestion as to how we could render the WEST of still greater service to its readers and advertisers we should be pleased if you would write to us. Good advice is always welcome.



## ***Modes of Travel, Ancient and Modern, as Depicted on Postage Stamps***

**By LEON V. CASS**

**G**REAT changes have taken place since the advent of the postage stamp.

The transmission of the mails has been and is yet carried by strange steeds in many parts of the world.

Let us see what we can learn of different modes of travel and mail carrying from our stamps. The U. S. 2c 1869 issue depicts a post rider with a mail bag and a locomotive on the 3c.

Compare that locomotive with the locomotive on the 2c Pan American issue and you will realize to some extent the advance that has been made in locomotive building within the last thirty one years.

Look at the one cent 1860 issue of New Brunswick, the 1p 1896 Jubilee issue of the South African Republic and the 5c 1895-99 issues of Uruguay and you will see other types of old and odd locomotives.

The bicycle is found on the famous Fresno and San Francisco locals, also on the special delivery stamp of Cuba.

The stamps of British Guiana depict the old time sailing vessel under full canvas.

The 13c 1866 issue and the 10c 1887 issue of Newfoundland also show two more types of sailing vessels. While the 10c 1897 Jubilee issue of the same country gives us a picture of the old time ship of the early explorers.

The Vasco de Gama issues of Portugal and her numerous colonies also depict old time sailing vessels.

The Columbian issue of our own country also depict the crude ship of the 14th century.

The Pan American stamps show the modern steamship and another conveyance coming rapidly into favor, namely,

the automobile. Another steamship is depicted on the 10c current issue of Cuba.

Fine representations of modern vessels are also shown on the 1900 issues of the German Colonies. The famous and handsome "camel post" stamps of Soudan show us the mode of travel generally used by our neighbors in the far east.

The sailing vessels of the more or less savage inhabitants of the South Sea Islands are depicted on the 6 and 8c 1793-97 issues of North Borneo and Labuan and the 1893-96 issue of the Fiji islands.

The canoe with which the savage Africans traverse the coast and streams of the "dark continent" is shown on the handsome 40c stamp of the Congo Free State. While an old time steamboat is shown on the 10 franc of the same country.

If the stamps of the next half century show as great an improvement and in the various vehicles and vessels as do those of the last half century, people can well think that the time for further improvement in vehicles and vessels is well nigh past.

If we study our stamps we cannot help but learn much about the advancement of the world in various arts, as well as many other things.

Who is there that dares say stamp collecting is a senseless pursuit?

### **The Elusive Lithograph.**

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

The collector who finds it difficult to distinguish between engraved and lithographed stamps may well rest content when he considers that the existence of the lithographed Chilean stamp should have remained unknown for so many years, especially as the first issue Chili has been subjected to close scrutiny by careful collectors looking for paper varieties. It is admitted that early examples from lithographed plates are not easily distinguished from engraved stamps.



## BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

A set of Samoan reprints were canceled at the postoffice at Apia. None of the postoffice officials discovered that they were reprints and would not believe it when told by a philatelist.

About 20,000,000 New Zealand stamps were printed with advertisements on the back of the stamp. Sir Joseph Ward, the postmaster-general in 1893 originated the idea but it was discontinued because of the many complaints about ink on the face of the stamps.

The "Paz" issue of Uruguay, 1897, was issued to celebrate the termination of the war with Paraguay. "Paz" is the Spanish for peace.

Ex-Postmaster, Gordon of Chicago claims to be the originator of pre-canceled stamps. On the wall of his office there hangs the first sheet of stamps pre-canceled at the Chicago postoffice.

Many of the telegraph stamps of Belgium have been seen which had been used postally. This is because telegraph stamps could be used for franking special delivery letters, until the end of 1902.

The English parliament once passed a bill authorizing the postoffice on the Isle of Man to sell fourteen 1 penny stamps for a shilling. At length the number of stamps purchased by each inhabitant every day passed the thousand mark and it was found that merchants sent there for their stamps. So this bill no longer holds good.

The oldest pre-canceled stamp is 3-cent United States, issued in 1851. These stamps were used on letters carried by the Adams or Wells-Fargo Express companies.

## South American Notes

Special to the WEST

Guatemala being in need of a 25c stamp it was decided to surcharge the remainders of the 1886 and 1900 issues with the needed value, and so the following stamps have come out:

25c on 1c dark blue, 1900 issue  
25c " 2c carmine, " "  
25c " 6c light green " "  
25c " 10c bistre brown " "  
25c " 72c carmine rose, 1886 issue  
25c " \$1.50 dark blue, " "  
25c " \$2.00 orange yellow, " "

These stamps came out about two weeks before this was written and at the present time none of the last four values are obtainable at the postoffice, as very few were issued, (only 5700 of the \$2.) and those were immediately bought by private individuals. Three errors in the surcharge of the 6c have been printed: one, with the surcharge inverted, up to now only one or two sheets have been found, and these are in the possession of the postmaster who may cause them to be destroyed. Another has the "centavos" wanting, i. e., only "1903" and under, "25"; the other has the "centavos" on the top, instead of under the "25", viz., "centavos", then "1903" and under that, "25". These last two errors came out on account of a sheet being creased in going to press. Of that sheet only a few were errors, the greater part being regular. As to more of these, we are unable to say how many came out, for this is the only sheet we have seen of its kind. The 1902 Pictorial Issue stamps are being sold very rapidly and as the post-office receives only a limited amount from England, every month or so, at times it is very difficult to obtain them in quantities: for example, the 5c and other values are only sold at present not over 100 at a time, also as to the sale of each of the other values they have fixed a limit. As yet no inverts are known to have been printed.

## Notes for U. S. Collectors By E. R. ALDRICH

Among the more recent precancelled arrivals are Cedar Rapids, Ia. on the 1902 one cent, both types being found as formerly the ordinary R in Rapids and the "elongated tail" R, Racine, Wisc, first type, on the four. But 1902 reading up, St. Paul on the two cent 1902 reading down and St. Paul, Minn. on the same reading up.

All the current precancelled one cent Chattanooga appear to be surcharged in blue, the only black ink specimen I have seen being on February mail.

Mr. F. L. Smith reports Providence on the new issue, while he did not mention value it is probably the one cent. I have seen the 2c Pan American from Providence but not having any lists at hand do not know whether it has been mentioned before or not.

Whether St. Louis will be honored with a commemorative issue for the Louisiana Purchase or not seems yet in doubt. The department has very strongly intimated that the series would be limited to very few values, if it was determined to issue any at all. Meanwhile speculation is ripe attempting to determine the designs if any issue should be given forth and by some system of reason, only a portrait design seems to be thought of, which in view of the designs of the three previous commemorative issues would seem a novel departure as those heretofore employed have been pictorial. For a commemorative issue a neat little design depicting some historic event connected with the occurrence in honor of which the issue is made or with some subsequent event which is associated with the development or progress of the section of the country where the exposition is held seems more appro-

priate than the portraits. It should not be difficult to select designs for four or five values from the many important events which have occurred in the Louisiana Purchase Territory, while the grand central figure of the purchase, President Jefferson has figured so long on some of the general issue that there would be no novelty in the employment of his portrait. The only design which suggests a novelty in the portrait line is that of Napoleon and just how far that would meet with approval is yet questionable. It has been said, but whether justly or not, that this would not be acceptable to certain foreign nation which feel that too much prominence is to be accorded to French interests, but it seems puerile to carry this feeling so far as to use it as an anti postal portrait argument, as Bonaparte, at the height of his power represented Europe, rather than France.

As yet it is only the fortunate ones who have seen proofs or the larger number of fortunate subscribers to European journals, where illustrations have appeared, who have any adequate idea what the design of the higher values of the new issue looks like.

### Turks Islands Reminders.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector.

Turks Islands reminders were bought by a firm of salt merchants in the Islands, in 1900 when the new issue came in, and are now offered in lots of \$25.00 worth and upwards at from 20 to 100 per cent advance over face, different percentages of advance being charged on different values. The lot consists of

½p yellow green  
2½p ultramarine  
4p dark violet and blue  
5p olive green and violet  
6p yellow-brown  
1sh black-brown

All the 1p have been sold.



## Postage Stamps and Their Value.

By Walter F. Slusser.

ONE of the first things that a young collector is troubled with, is the apparent depreciation of the value of his stamps when he negotiates a sale, and learns that he is a lucky lad if he can get one-fourth of catalogue for them. Here is a reason for this and he is open for information.

At the present time there are in circulation several standard catalogues of postage stamps, with prices net. These catalogues describe the stamps as genuine, perfect, and in good condition, and the prices are the lowest that these particular stamps can be sold at. So, far, so good. But in these same catalogues, approval sheet sales are solicited, and a discount of from ten to fifty per cent. is allowed.

Now there is something wrong.

All collectors know that the cheaper stamps can be purchased as low as one-fourth catalogue value; that the medium priced stamps are sold at about catalogue; and that the stamps of the value of three figures or more are hard to get at any price.

In this lack of equality, lies the evil. The standard catalogues on the market today are conceded by those conversant with existing conditions, to be of inestimable value, but according to the laws of supply and demand, they are far from perfect, and until their figures are placed on a more equitable basis, the young disciple of philately will learn that "all is not gold that glitters."

In order to thoroughly acquaint myself with this subject, I have used different methods for determining results, and probably the most productive was in sending to different dealers for selections of stamps on approval.

I received all sorts of stamps in all sorts of condition, and with a variety of prices that made me wonder if there was such a thing as standard catalogue in existence. Of the lots received only one came up to conditions as advertised, and I rewarded the dealer by purchasing the entire lot. I failed to find any stamps in first class condition that were priced under catalogue; while those in excess of these prices were profuse.

One dealer facetiously informed me that I should not go by catalogues, as they could not be depended upon.

Mutilated stamps should never be allowed on the approval sheet. I notice that nearly all dealers send out stamps which are deficient in some respect, and they do not hesitate to ask full price for them. As a collector of advanced order, I believe that the prices of stamps as quoted in our standard catalogues are equitable and just, and I have always been willing to pay the full price if the stamp was in first class condition.

The law of supply and demand will always cause a variation in existing conditions, and therefore a catalogue can not become perfect. But realizing the importance of the work done I will give our standard catalogues their due, and if all dealers would send out only first class stamps, this cry of 60 per cent discount would soon cease.

### Collect Minor Varieties.

Mekeels Weekly Stamp News.

Though we have inveighed against the minor variety when it is elevated to a position of exaggerated importance, yet it is not to be said truthfully that it may be objected to on the score of expense. While there are some instances of the very minor variety bringing high prices, yet they are isolated. In the ordinary walks of philately the minor variety collector can make his pickings at the prices of the stamps of the regular type.

## Washington Notes

By Usona

The Year book of the Department of Agricultural for 1902, just issued, has a great deal of interesting material to those whose hobbies run in the lines covered by the work of the Department. It might be well to state that in writing for government publications it is always well to take pains with the letter. The writer sees many scrawls come in, in pencil on old scraps of paper, dirty and thoroughly unbusinesslike, and yet asking, by a perverted title, for some book which can only be of interest to an educated person. If there are plenty for distribution, even such a slipshod request may be honored, but if the book is scarce and of particular value, they are rejected for more businesslike requests. In writing, use ink and paper, give the exact title, or if that is not known, an intelligent description of the book, and you will receive far more attention. If there is any line of inquiry you are pursuing, a request for the names of other government publications than the one for which you are asking will often lead to results, and invariably secure a polite and often comprehensive reply.

Those readers who have really carried their hobbies to the point of earnest study should note that from time to time examinations are held for the purpose of filling government positions in these lines. The entrance salaries are low, but promotion follows quickly where there is merit, and the short hours of work, with the unexcelled opportunities for study, enable many to develop their knowledge. The Department of Agriculture employs the greater number of these, but the Smithsonian Institution and Geological Survey also use many. There are also openings in the Philippines. The method of entrance is

through the civil service examination, and those desiring employment in these special lines should write to the Civil Service Commission at Washington, stating their qualifications, and asking for information. Of course, such examinations are comparatively rare, but when there is one the chances are good.

Another class of places for which examinations are held, rather more frequently, is for expert photographers and photographic assistants.

The new design of the two cent stamp has not yet been given out, and the stamp itself will not be on sale for some months. The Sherman postal card will be issued in a few weeks now, and then the designs for the St. Louis stamps will be started on. The matter of postage stamp handling has not yet received the attention of the inspectors who are making a general investigation of the department, but it is probable that this will be reached in due time. It is to be hoped that the findings will be printed as a congressional document so that the public may know the truth of the matter and not be compelled to rely on the exaggerated statements of the daily papers.

### All Specialists.

Metroplitan Philatelist.

In its day the catalogue was a great institution and help to stamp collecting but that day has passed, its principal use at the present time is to act as a scarecrow and show would be collectors the impossibility of having a complete collection. Ten years will probably see the last of the "complete" catalogue as a popular book. The increase in size and price will make its production unprofitable. Collectors will gradually confine themselves more and more to the stamps of their own country, these will greatly increase in value and popularity.

## Our Illustrations

E. R. STURGESS

is a native of England having been born in that well known and lovely country Somerset. He came out to Australia in 1890 and carried on the business of Upholsterer. Has been a collector of Curios nearly all his life and is besides a devoted Fancier, having bred and owned some of the finest specimens of Show Antwerp Pigeons ever seen in Australia and often judging at various shows. His mania for stamps originated since his arrival in Australia chiefly owing to the importunities of a gentleman living in Williamstown who has a splendid collection of stamps and never missed an opportunity of showing him his old bits of paper and enlarging on their many intrinsic qualities. Being an infectious disease he quickly caught the malady and caught it badly, too. For some years he remained a collector pure and simple but owing to pressure from all parts of the world decided to become a dealer also, and has amongst his clientele many of the largest dealers of the world. The gentleman who interested him in Philately is Dr. Duncan who is well known amongst Stamp Friends. E. R. S. is also an ardent musician and fills in what spare time he has with vocalization. He is now going in for Marine Curios in addition to stamps and hopes to hear from those in want of some from our side of the Hering Pond. His own private collection is restricted to Britian and her Colonies of which he holds a respectable collection, amongst them being many rare and valuable stamps of Australia. See his ad on another page.

WALTER F. SLUSSER

the subject of our illustration, was born in Marysville, California, and for the past ten years has been interested in stamp collecting. He is 26 years of age an electrical engineer by profession, and has been in the service of the United States government for the past four years.

Mr. Slusser has traveled extensively and the valuable collection of stamps which he possesses has been acquired by personal quest and application. He has had several business reverses, owing to the inefficiency of his associates, and profiting by his past experience is now "paddling his own canoe."

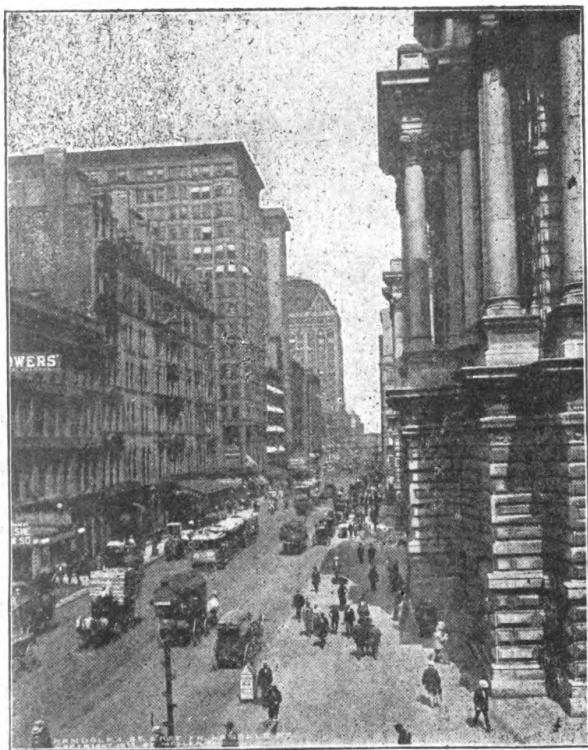
As a writer, he has contributed to a number of the juvenile magazines, and is at present a regular correspondent of the Seattle, (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

The photograph of Old Fire Arms appearing in this issue, represents part of the collection of Mr. Charles Noe Daly, United States Consul at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Daly has been a collector of Old Fire Arms for a number of years and though our photograph only shows one corner of his trophy room it gives a very good idea of what we might expect to see where the other three sides of his apartments visible. His collection comprises three hundred varieties of arm irrespective of duplicates which only appear in the case of pairs such as duelling and cavalry pistols etc.

Mr. Daly has for some time been a member of the American Society of Curio Collectors and at all times is very willing to correspond with those fratern-

Take in the Stamp meets 92 LaSalle st., Aug. 19-21, Chicago





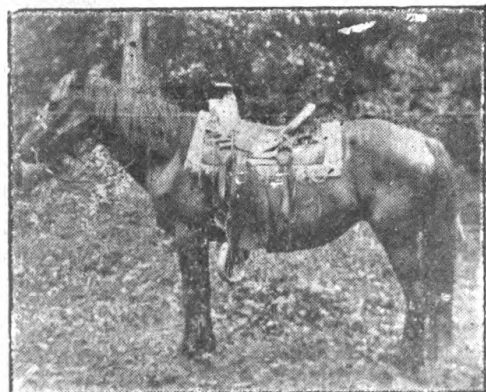
Go West of City Hall for Chicago Phil. Socy rooms.  
where Collectors meetings will be held Aug. 19-21



Some of the Collectors at the Rapids



Miss M. J. Woodside, Ireland.



Relic Hunters Pack Horse, which carried  
more Indian Relics than any other Pony  
in the Country.



E. A. Runyon, N. J. E. N.

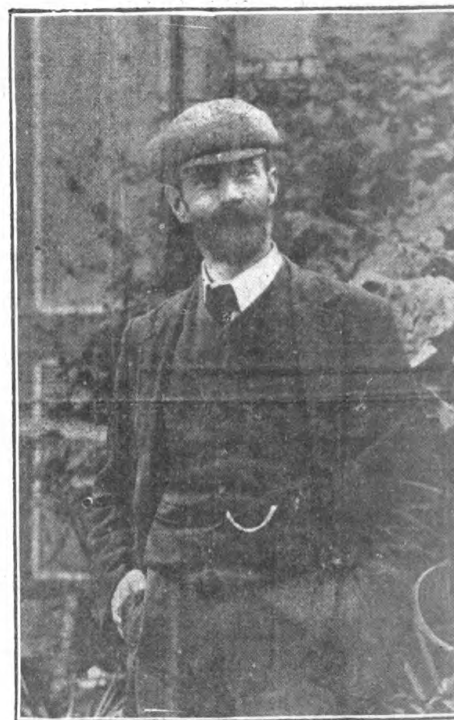
Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



Niagara Falls, N. Y., taken August, 1901



Take in Four Collectors' Meets in Chicago,  
August 19-21



wards, of Mo.

W. F. Slusser, of Wash.

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
R. Sturgess, of Australia

nally interested in the collection of Fire Arms.

**EDWARD N. EDWARDS,**

born 1866 in Missouri. Finishing at McClune College in 1884. Went west at age of 21, and for a number of years lived at Denver and other points in Colorado engaged in Mechanical and Electrical Engineer's pursuits, for which had natural talents and training. Also has Orange Grove interests at Geneva, Florida near famous Indian River orange belt. At present is Postmaster at Springdale, Mo., and actively engaged in local Telephone business as expert electrician. Has been enthusiastic amateur Photographer for 20 years and has a valued collection of 3000 prints collected in his extensive business travels from Rocky Mountains to Atlantic Ocean and Canada to Florida also collected 1200 prints through ad medium of WEST. Has collected stamps for 15 years and has Imperial Album full of choicest specimens only. Well posted on Philatelic Subjects in general. Has in past year disposed of fine collection of Indian relics collected from various localities.

**MORRIS C. RUNYAN, JR.**

one of New Jersey's most prominent philatelists, was born in historic Trenton, 1882, on the very soil where Washington, a century before, won the first great victory of the war of American Independence. Became interested in the collection of stamps in 1890 and says that never for once from that time on did his interest in his favorite study wane. He is also a collector of coins, relics and antiques.

He is prominently identified with the Trenton Y. M. C. A. and it was due to his efforts that a stamp society was organized at that Association, on October 18, 1899. He was elected President and continued to serve as the society's chief

executive with great credit for three years.

His talks on Philatelic subjects before the society of which he was president were highly instructive. He is the author of numerous articles, written in philately's interests, the latest of which is entitled "Stamp Collecting".

He made a valuable discovery of Indian bones and implements on Burlington Island, N. J. on July 4, 1901. He has these relics in his collection of which he is justly proud. He has a general collection numbering over 8000 different stamps, including many rareties, any description of which would not do it justice. needless to say it cost the owner much time and money.

**MILLICENT I. WOODSIDE**

is Irish, but much interested in America where she has twice been and hopes to return some day. Has been collecting picture post cards for nearly three years, now has a collection of 6,000 all different, from all parts of the world, and all personally addressed. She is also a stamp collector and has a fairly large collection.

Says her ad in the WEST has had splendid results and has received cards from all parts of the world in answer. WEST is a grand paper and everyone should take it who is interested in collecting of any kind.

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## Desulphurization

For the universally adopted method of restoring the color by means of  $H_2O_2$ —peroxide of hydrogen, the stamp so treated is said to be deoxidized, which is absolutely incorrect—it is desulphurized by the extra oxygen in the  $H_2O_2$  and the white lead in the original coloring material which had blackened by the formation of sulphide of lead, in course of time, is reinstated as a portion of the color, hence the stamp appears in practically original color. This is allowable and yet in a way it is faking, though no one would insist that a stamp so treated should have "restored color" printed on the back.





By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A.S. & C. C.

THE other day I was reading how these popular little curios, stuffed horned toads are prepared for the market, and the process is worth remembering. The toads, after being captured are dropped into a jar and chloroformed, this ceremony occupying about fifteen minutes. Then with a sharp knife a straight slit is cut on the under portion of the body from head to tail. After all fleshy substance has been removed, a preparation of arsenic is applied to the skin. they are then stuffed, sawdust being used for the main part of the body and cotton for the tail and legs. When this is done they are put aside to "cure" or season like so many lemons or fruit cakes. The seasoning process requires about two months, after which they are mounted for sale. Some are mounted in small pasteboard boxes, and retail at 50 cents, but the form most in demand is that in which they are perched coquettishly upon slabs of polished orange-wood about eight inches long. Another popular method is to mount them upon large cards together with a tarantula, scorpion and centipede, for which fierce assortment there is much demand.

Speaking of these "horned toads," so called, reminds me that very few collectors, of the many I have met, can tell you the proper name of this curious little fellow. He is really not of the toad family at all, but a kind of

a lizard, perfectly harmless. His correct name is crowned tapayaxin or phrynosoma. The full grown specimens often measure eight inches from the head to the tip of the tail, while many little ones are found only an inch long. Those found in New Mexico and Arizona, in the desert country, are of a much lighter shade than those found elsewhere, being almost the color of the yellow alkali sands. Like the chameleon they change to a darker shade when transferred to black soil.

A London paper that came under my eye a few days ago had this interesting item: "Nowadays it is difficult to pick up a bargain in the way of of curios or plate. Old silver realizes prices that are beyond the reach of all save the wealthy; the value of furniture rises steadily every year; china fetches its weight in gold; and even pewter and brass are sought after with an enthusiasm that sends prices up with a bound. There is at least one "craze" that, so far, has not extended beyond a small circle in England. It is that of bank note collecting. Only the other day a friend of mine had the good fortune to obtain for less than double the face value, at a West End sale, No. 3 of the first issue of £1 Bank of England notes. A greater prize he does not possess in his entire collection.

For the last few years a gentleman in Europe has been collecting cigars, and cigarettes which once belonged to celebrated personages and he has now over a hundred, each of which is duly numbered and cataloged. One of the cigars, a very large Havana, formerly belonged to a British general; another was obtained from Sir Wilfrid Lavrier, the Canadian Statesman; a third was presented to a friend by the King of Portugal, and a fourth was bought by General Mercier during the Dreyfus trial at Rennes. Another of the cigars was formerly in the possession of Leopold Rothschild, the English banker; two were the property of the hangman Billington; another was taken from the box of a young man of nobility who died in an asylum after killing several people in Australia, and six of the others were presented to the collector by German officers, who said they had received them from their hosts when they went to London, to represent their government at Queen Victoria's funeral.

W. W. Breen, of Elko, Nev., is the finder of an old Indian graveyard near where he lives on Squaw creek. He recently unearthed, while prospecting for ore, a large number of human skulls in various stages of preservation, to say nothing of other old pieces of human skeletons, he got a wheelbarrow load of Indian relics, quarts of beads of many sizes and colors, some an inch long and egg shaped, some round and many tiny little ones, 100 one-cent pieces, dating from 1810 to 1820, nearly all of them having holes punched in them; several quarters and fifty-cent pieces, the latter date being 1860; which were evidently moulded from clay and baked, and had been used as money by the early tribesmen.

A spot that is rarely visited by

strangers in Washington, D. C., and which ought to be an object of greater attention is the old war museum at Navy yard. There is no place in Washington which contains more interesting relics of former wars than this. There are guns here captured from the French and the English. Here also is a quaint old gun brought to America by Hernando Cortez, which was captured by the American troops during the war with Mexico. This gun is made of copper. It has a breech block which looks like a crude flat-iron. Each gun of this type was supposed to have two breech-blocks, from which the charges were fired. After one fire the block was taken to the rear and reloaded, while its companion was placed in position and fired by means of a torch. Yet primitive as this gun is, it was in active service during the war with Mexico against the American troops, manned by volunteers from the City of Mexico. Still more ancient are some of the smaller relics stored in this museum, and of equal interest are some of the more modern exhibits. There is a gun—a breech loader, designed by John B. Floyd, when he was Secretary of War under Buchanan. The gun was sent south at the beginning of the war and was captured by the Union forces at Aarper's Ferry. Of interest also are the boarding helmets worn by American sailors and marines during the war of 1812—queer looking leather affairs with steel band frames to protect the head from cutlass strokes.

An Indian from the Flambeau reservation in northern Wisconsin recently came into the fishing resort of Squaw Lake with a curiosity in the way of deer horns he wished to sell. Failing to make a sale he took the horns back to the reservation and has not been seen by white men since then. His

treasure was three sets of antlers inexplicably interlocked, and they were worth considerable money to horn collectors. Two sets of antlers interlocked are rare, but not unknown. It is believed, however, that this is the only set of three locked antlers ever found. The Indian said he found the horns north of Flambeau lake, about a mile from the water. They were lying on the side of a hill, and there were no bones near them. The condition of the horns showed that they had not lain there more than two years. The antlers were all of full grown bucks, showing eight and ten points each. The third pair had been driven into the others just above where they joined, and the branches of them were about equally locked with the branches of the others. The horns were all so stoutly joined that they could not be moved, being as rigid as if moulded in that fashion.

E. G. Greenbaugh, of South Weymouth, Mass., recently bought the tin tobacco tag collection of Earl L. Robinson, paying for it \$325.00. Robinson had been a tag collector for many years, and had 3,500 varieties in his collection. There were 75,000 tags in the lot altogether, and they filled two boxes, each two feet square by twenty-six inches deep, and a half-barrel besides. Robinson sold the collection because of lack of time to devote to it. Greenbaugh is the best known collector of tags in the United States and with this collection added to his already large number he will have by far the largest collection known.

Take big space for immediate results. Smaller space continued longer may pay as well in the end, but this is not yet fully established.

## Kansas Phil. Soc'y

President, F. N. De LaMeter, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Vice-Pres., T. O. Cunningham, Kansas City, Ks.  
 Secy-Treas., F. A. Lilly, Sabetha, Kansas.  
 Sales Supt., W. P. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Auction Mgr., F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans.  
 Librarian, E. G. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Counterfeit Det., Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Lincolnville, Kansas.  
 Int. Secy., C. W. Meyers, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Trustees, T. C. Stephens, O. H. Phinney, F. J. Bescher, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Official Organ, The WEST.

Another month has passed away, and the time draws near for our Annual Convention and election of officers. Where will our election be held and who will put in nomination a full set of officers? I should be glad to hear from our members on this subject.

I am happy to report one more applicant for membership to our society, as follows:

Cyril F. Elwell, Aalo Alto, Calif., age 20, student of Stanford University. Reference: V. Gurdgi, Wangani Phil. Society, Midland Counties, Society of England. This gentleman is a resident of New Zealand, who has come to California to complete his education, and we hope many members of our society will write to him and welcome him to our country.

I am sorry to hear from Mr. O. H. Phinney that two of our Kansas City, Kansas, members have suffered greatly from the big flood last month—one of them an attorney, H. W. Broadbent and his neighbor, C. W. Brenneisen, and their albums were ruined, as also many of their stamps. It is suggested that we aid our brothers and help the Kansas City Society in purchasing albums for these members who have lost so much. I would also suggest that any of our members who have duplicates that are worth something, send on a few stamps to these members and show a personal interest in their great loss. Please give this matter your attention and write to them.

I have had a lot of new membership cards printed and will soon be ready to send them out to the few who are still owing us for dues the present year.

Yours respectfully,  
 F. A. LILLY, Secy.



## Arizona's Petrified Forest BY OSWALD A. BAUER

A. S. of C. C. 325

Few mineral specimens present a more pleasing aspect to the eye, from the point of view of beauty, than a well polished specimen of agatized or petrified wood. Every mineral collector has in his collection a specimen of this peculiar product of nature, or at least has seen one. Not many however have seen the home of this mineral tree in Arizona. Situated in the eastern part of the territory and near the town of Holbrook, is this forest of fallen giants turned to stone. Not a tree stands. The area covered by the forest is nearly one hundred square miles and everywhere lie the trees in profusion generally broken into sections large or small as the case may be. In size they run as high as 30 feet in circumference and two hundred feet in length. As this is solid rock throughout the enormous weight may be imagined. The mineralogical classification of petrified wood is that of a quartz variety with silica predominating in its composition. In this petrified wood of Arizona are blended all the tints and colors of the opal, the jasper and the agate.

Primarily the question presents itself as to how and whence these mineral trees emanated. This is what geology tells. When Babylon was at the height of its power, when Adam first appeared upon the earth, this forest had lain just as it does today for five hundred thousand centuries. Millions of years before the ice age, thousands upon thousands of centuries before the coming of the Mastodon, far, far back in the Mesozoic age, 50,000,000 years ago, when giant reptiles lived in undisputed possession of the earth, this forest fell and was turned to stone.

Before the existence of the Rocky Mountain chain and when the peaks

alone thrust their heads above the vast expanse of water covering the earth to form an irregular line of islands there grew upon one of these the giant trees we see today. From one cause or another they fell into the water and were covered by the sand. The silica in the sand gradually took possession of the cells of the wood and the tree of wood became one of stone. Slowly sinking to the sea bottom they became covered with mud to a great depth and so remained for millions of years until the sea bottom was again upraised to form dry land. When this took place the land whereon the trees rested was raised considerably above sea level forming a plateau. At the time this occurred the trees were still buried many hundred feet deep. Gradually the storms of ages uncovered them again and they reappeared upon the surface as they are today. While this explanation sounds like a geological romance in some respects it is the most plausible that we have and must be accepted in lieu of a better.

It is indeed a most impressive sight to view this work of nature, one of the most curious of her feats. In the valleys and upon hillocks the trees abound as far as the eye can see, in all their marvellous colors. In one place a tree has fallen in such a way as to form a bridge over a gorge nearly a hundred feet long. It is used in fact as a bridge and is one of the many wonders. Luckily it is only within a few years that the spot has been well known. I say luckily for no sooner had its existence become widely known than the usual procession of relic hunters and persons having commercial schemes appeared on the scene and proceeded to despoil. Fortunately, before much headway was made Congress awoke and created the forest into a national park and it is now amply protected from future attacks. Such a work of nature is not for the

hand of the vandal but is to be preserved entire as a priceless relic. The forest lying as it does in one of the most arid portions of our continent is certainly one of the wonders of the world. These trees resting as they have through the ages, remain a monument and a link between the present and the past, pointing backward to the remotest aeons gone before, when the earth was already old as man reckons but still young on the great scale of Time.

### **A New Florida Fossil** **BY OWEN T. BREWER**

A. S. of C. C. No. 443.

On arriving at a "hard rock" phosphate mine, one mile west of Floral City situated in the south eastern part of Citrus County, Florida, I ventured to see what I could find in the line of curios as that was the first mine I had ever visited in the many years I had spent in the beautiful "Land of Flowers".

I questioned several workmen as to whether any teeth or bones were found in this rock and was answered in the negative. Feeling sure there were curios of some description here, I determined to find out.

After looking around the plant a short time, I concluded to walk out to the rock pile, a few rods away, where all the refuse rock and flint was being hauled. Noticing a kind of fossil sea urchin, I soon collected a dozen or so, but found most of them broken by the tenacious dredge boat. Assorting them I retained only the most perfect ones.

This fossil was all I could find, the rest of the pile being flint and similar substances, though I secured some fine different colored flints.

Walking away a few steps I came to several large rocks of curious formation they being about the color of volcanic rock. The inside contained pretty sea

shells of different varieties and shining crystals. Most of the shells were too rotten to be removed and some were but impressions in the flinty stone.

The rocks were partly underground and resting on a hillock, which seemed to be formed of this stone altogether perhaps deposited ages ago. Looking over the rocks that had been thrown out of a well, which had been dug for examining the phosphate, I found a small piece of bone of a reddish color, which had been taken out of the well some forty feet in depth.

These fossils and several other curios found in different localities of Florida, go to prove that this state was formed by the sea. No doubt hundreds of years ago the Gulf Stream was more forcible than at present, and, being aided by the drifting sediment, detritus, shells, corals and so forth, lodged on shallow sand bars and with erosion in other parts of the ocean in course of time wonders were achieved by forming this peninsula.

Selecting a few more flints, I ventured back, as the sun was getting a little warm. On arriving at my room I found I had two fine specimens extra, one being a mourning dove's egg and the other a *Helix jejuna*. After having the fossil examined, I received *Radiata*, *Echinoderm*, *Asteroid Family* as a special name.

"Long may the curio collector survive and his good work increase."

The Chinese are great at fish farming, and one of their little dodges for hatching young fish is most ingenious. Taking a fresh egg they suck the contents through a tiny hole, and refill the egg with the tiny eggs of the fish they want to hatch. The hole is then sealed up and the egg placed under a setting hen. In a very few days the fish ova are so far advanced that one has only to break the shell into moderately warm water and the little fish spring to life at once.

## ***Trip Around the World***

(Concluded.)

ner, while above are embossed the Coat of Arms in grand rich colors, and below on the bottom of the card is seen waving a gold ribbon on which are written "Coronation of Edward and Alexandra, 1902. This was mailed from London. Another card brings us to Regent street, the main and busiest street in London, by which this street has become noted; it is plainly seen on the card. The buildings are built in a perfect quarter circle instead of a corner, where the street is seen turning off to the left. Another card brings us to "the Inns of Court Hotel," London, showing also the Treafalour Square, a beautiful park-like place, with grand fountains, monuments and shrubberies, trees, walks driveways and above all Nelson's great monument looming many hundreds of feet high up in the air. This being erected in his victory at Trafalgar in the year 1805. Still another cartemobile trip in England fetches us to Manchester. On this we see the Royal Exchange building, Manchester, is situated in Lancashire on the Irwell. Salford on the opposite bank is really a part of Manchester. This is the center of England's cotton manufacture, also one of the chief cotton centers in the world. The Royal Exchange here represented is a prominent building in the French Renaissance style of architecture. On another card is seen the Royal Infirmary and Owens' College on the next card. Manchester is connected with Liverpool by a ship canal, so we will set out our cartevoyage from here to Liverpool. This is said to be a great seaport, only three miles from the Irish sea. It is also the terminus of many steamship lines. It is one of the chief manufacturing towns. One card from

there shows St. George's Hall, a beautiful, modern classical architectural ornament. Another shows the many large docks. Leeds, Yorkshire, is also included in our visit, being the largest city in Yorkshire, England, and a place of great interest. It is a very important railway center. Yorkshire College is one of the views we get, also town hall, and Mill Hill Chapel. One card shows a very artistic view of the "Seven Arches" Bridge, a railway bridge in the suburbs of Leeds.

Other cards are seen of the beautiful watering place, "Buxton," in Derbyshire, some twenty miles from Manchester. This is a celebrated place for its mineral springs, and beautiful gardens, perfect Gardens of Eden, as seen from the card. Its crystal waters are seen in little pools and minute waterfalls are seen here and there flowing in various streams from out a cluster of rocks. These gardens must be delightful to the eye that views them in reality. Nothing can equal its refined beauty.

Other cards show the pump room, the "Crescent," Poole's Hole, Diamond Hill.

Having left London, yet still turns up things which bring me again in the near vicinity of that city. It is the Capital of Surrey, England, some twenty-nine miles southwest of London. It is a very old town known for its grain trade. Castle Arch is shown on the card. An old-fashioned castle is seen, and an immense arch connecting the castle and an immense wall, between which is seen a driveway. Tower bridge from London is seen on another card, showing three towers of the grand bridge, viewed from a distance, an endless number of steamers, boats and tugs are also



about the middle of Edinburg on a high rock. It is claimed that there are preserved the royal regalia of Scotland. These buildings are built chiefly in Renaissance style having arcaded and rusticated basements. It is famous for its fine University founded by James VI. from which sprang many great minds and from which Walter Scott was fitted to become the poet laureate of his own time. One card shows part of the city surrounded by walks old and weather beaten and overgrown with moss and shrubbery, adding greatly to the picturesqueness of the romantic scenery. Our next cartemobile winds its way to Peurith, a town in England near the Scotch border, so I will include it in our Scotland trip. One card shows a panorama view of the picturesque town situated on a slope of green trees trending down toward the city. Card two shows St. Andrew's Church, a large oblong stone building, in front of which is added a large high square tower, a very primitive but massive style of architecture.

### American Souvenir Card Exchange Club

Miss M. Keller, President; R. W. Geauque, 96 Wall St., New York, Secy-Treas.  
Dues: Domestic, 50c; Foreign 75c per year in advance.

Application blanks of Secretary.

#### NEW MEMBERS

34. Andri Perlet, 50 Rue Mslitor, Paris XVI, France
35. Dr J McDonald Scott, 378 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
36. Mrs I G M de Bruijn-Brinkman, Keizersgracht 717, Amsterdam, Holland
37. Aug S Neumark, Secaucus, New Jersey
38. W H Love, Pond Gap, W Va.

Please help to get more new members. As soon as we have about 100 names, a list will be published and sent to all members.

R. W. GEAUQUE,  
Secy-Treas.

## National Philatelic Association of LETTER CARRIERS

Official organ—The "WEST."

President—Edw. P. Hennessy, St. Louis, Mo.  
Vice Pres—H. E. Chatillion, St. Louis, Mo.  
Secretary—Louis Stonecipher, Centralia, Ills.  
Treasurer—Jno. M. Fenton, Northampton, Mass.  
Librarian—Edw. E. Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.  
Exchange Supt—L. E. Richardson, Putnam, Conn.  
Executive Board—F. B. Eldridge, Chairman, Attleboro, Mass.

A. J. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.  
A. C. Bass, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.  
Chas. Eshelman, Elgin, Ills.  
H. H. Dudley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All those who have stamps to exchange will communicate with Bro L E Richardson, Putnam, Conn, who will furnish you the circuit book at 5c each which will contain the rules of the exchange department which must be abided by by all the members. We have on our books 30 charter members and you are all expected to try and secure new members for which probably we will be able to announce in next report that a commission will be given. Would suggest you would work in your own state if possible. All members who can spare same are requested to send what Philatelic papers they have prepaid to Librarian Edw E Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.

The roll of membership will be published in installments beginning with next number.

Fraternally Yours,  
EDW. P. HENNESSY, Pres.

### Damage to a Curious Collection.

Through the carelessness of a workman, the valuable collection of busts and skulls (once the property of Gall, the founder of phrenology) in the museum of Baden, near Vienna, has been seriously damaged. The man had been directed to break through a wall, but did so at the wrong place, with the result that some hundreds of specimens on the other side were thrown down, and for the most part broken to fragments. The exhibits were original and irreplaceable, and it will be possible to repair only a very few of them.

# MINEROLOGY

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This department will be devoted exclusively to mineralogy, mines, etc., and the allied branches. All communications addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont. will be answered as far as possible in this department. We invite questions on this subject and will also be pleased to hear of any rarities or new finds in the mineral line.—Forest Gaines, Ed.]

## *Some Montana Minerals* *By Forest Gaines*

**M**ONTANA is very justly noted as being one of the chief mining states of the Union. The western portion of this state is the chief mineral producing portion. In fact, it is now affirmed that the neighborhoods of Butte and Anaconda comprise the chief copper mining regions of the world. Day and night the metal is extracted from the ore by the mammoth mining appliances.

The chief copper ores of Butte are borite, chalcocite, cuprite and chalcopyrite. Beautiful aggregations of quartz and other crystals are also often encountered in the "leads."

Montana, taken as a whole, is the chief sapphire producing region of the world. The first and also the best sapphires found in the state came from the Missouri river sands, east of Helena. Although roughened on the exterior by abrasion when found, when cut many of the stones have a sky-blue brilliance rivaling the diamond.

In the rough these sapphires are worth from three to five dollars a carat. Of course these sapphires are becoming scarce now, and bring a higher price than those found later.

The chief mines of the state which produce sapphires are now located near Yogo, in Fergus County. These sapphires are secured by the means of hillside tunnels and hydraulic process. These stones, though, are far inferior to those above described, having a whiter color, but lacking much of the brilliancy. There is a ready market, however, for all of those mined. Many

jewelers use them for so-called "diamonds," under one name or another.

Around my home town of Glendive, in East Montana, are found quite a variety of minerals. The chief one of these and, at present, the only one mined, is lignite.

As yet, the mines are crude, being run into the sides of the "Bad Lands" by hand, without the use of machinery but the lignite is so abundant that it seems probable in the near future extensive machinery will be imported and put in use, the same as in many sections of North Dakota,

Practically all the families of the county use lignite for heating purposes. Many of the ranchers and farmers indeed have their own coal mine right on their own place.

Formerly it was impossible to use lignite industrially, but of late years, by means of forced draughts and other appliances, it is almost altogether used by some companies. Our electric light plant and water system are run entirely with it. It has also come to be used to some extent on the railroads in the form of "briquettes," so called, which were lately invented and tested by a German professor.

Selenite crops out in many places around here. The deposits are usually very shallow, though, and are not worth working. Many of the crystals are very perfect, except when weathering has abraded them. In some parts of the state gypsum is worked extensively.

Another mineral of interest found here is celestite. It occurs in needle like crystals massed into rounded nodules and is found on Cedar Creek some little distance west of here.

At various points through the "Bad Lands" occurs irregular boulders of impure or "earthly" siderite. It is very soft and looks totally unlike a

typical siderite. On the outside it is usually oxidizing to limonite.

A peculiar lava is also found in the Bad Lands. It has the consistency of clay slate and is tile red in color. Around here it is known as scoria. The beds of it are usually seamed with numberless cracks, probably caused by the encroachment of water on the once heated material.

Petrified wood occurs in abundance and much of it is of very recent origin. Large quantities of it can be found on the banks of the Yellowstone river, which is only partly petrified, but would become so in a few more years.

That found on the hills, of course, is of more ancient origin. Often whole petrified trees are met with in railroad excavating, etc. The color varies from white to black, through all shades of gray.

Agates of white color are abundant, as are also moss-agates. The latter are cut and worn extensively, and some very beautiful moss and tree forms have been produced in the polishing process. They are sold very cheaply.

An important discovery that was recently made on the bank of the Yellowstone, less than three blocks from my home, must not be passed over. A gentleman broke open a flint rock and found a peculiar glistening pebble within. He took it to a local jeweler where it was pronounced a very fine opal. It has been sent to Tiffany's to be cut and mounted.

As far as can be ascertained this is the first opal ever found in Montana we will look for further like discoveries in the near future.

Sixty dollars was paid in London for a curious volume of the fifteenth century sermons in Italian, containing the second earliest known reference to playing cards.

## ***Natural History Collection.***

**M**RS. ANDERSON, widow of Dr. John Anderson, F. R. S., has presented to the British Museum the whole of her husband's natural history collection. It consisted chiefly of mammals collected in Egypt with infinite trouble and considerable expense, and is of considerable scientific importance and interest, as it contains the material on which Dr. Anderson based his great work on the Egyptian Mammalia, including all the types of the species described in that monograph. The collection further includes the series of specimens obtained by the late Mr. Theodore Bent in the Hadramaut district of Arabia, and the specimens procured by Mr. Witherby and others in the Soudan districts, hitherto poorly represented in this class of animals in the Museum.

## ***History on Postal Cards.***

To stimulate popular interest in the early history of New York City, the City History Club has prepared a novel series of postal cards each of which bears a reproduction of an early print of some portion of the city.

One of them gives a view of Broad street as it was in 1876, showing Federal Hall; another a portion of Broadway in 1865, with the stages that ran in those days all the way to Albany, and Barnum's old museum. Others are views of the Chatham Square as it looked in 1865, City Hall Park before the Post Office was built and when a church stood opposite on Park Row, and Wall Street with the old Jefferson Insurance Building, one of the first insurance buildings in the United States.

The object of this series is to put the old prints within reach of every one.



## A Search That Brought Good Results

One cold winter afternoon about ten years ago, I could find nothing to do about my own home, so I decided to pass the afternoon at my grandfather's home.

He lived in a large house which was partly brick and partly wood, and it was surrounded by a fine twelve acre farm.

The walk to his house was a short distance, but as snow had fallen to the depth of several feet the day before, I had quite a hard time getting there. When I reached the house I warmed my feet before a large stove. During the conversation that followed between my grandfather and myself we began to talk about coins I, being a collector of different curios, asked him if he had any coins to give me.

At first he could think of none but after a while he recollected having laid away an old purse containing some coins. He decided to hunt in the garret I followed him to the garret which was very dark and we could scarcely see the things that were in it. After we had looked around for a short time we became so cold that we had to give it up till some other day.

I was very much disappointed but though it was best to leave it till some other day. After getting warm again I returned home. For several weeks I thought no more about the coins. During this time my grandfather suddenly died and the goods about the house were sold or given away. On the day of the sale, while going through his house, I thought of the coins. I went right up to the garret and began hunting for them. At one end of the floor there was a lot of furniture. I pulled it away and found a small cubic chest. It was not locked, so I opened it and found a suit of clothes. When I pulled the suit

out I found an old fashioned purse in the bottom of the chest. I opened it and to my delight found quite a number of copper and several silver coins. There were thirteen in all. Thirteen is said to be an unlucky number but it did not prove to be very unlucky to me.

The oldest and most interesting coin to me was a copper one from the Bermuda Islands. It was about an inch in diameter and was very badly worn off. It has no value. On one side there was a picture of a sailing vessel with the word "Bermuda" above and the date "1793" below. On the other side there was a picture of George III of England with the inscription, "Georgius III. D. G. Rex", around the edge of the coin.

There were several copper coins from the United States. A one half cent piece of 1833 is in almost perfect condition. A one cent piece of 1839 was in fairly good condition. There was also two coins of the same size and with the same design but one was dated 1838, and the other was 1851. They were quite good copies. There were two other coins from the United States of little value.

There were also two copper German coins of 1 piennig 1876, and one silver coin of 5 piennig 1875.

There were also two Great Britain and one Austria coin.

I still hold on to these coins and always intend to as long as I take any interest in curios.

## Big Prices for Old Furniture.

At a sale, held in New York, of fine old Sevres porcelain, French decorative furniture and old Gobelin tapestry just held, says the London correspondent of the Herald, a curious marquetry commode of the Louis XV period fetched \$20,500. The next highest price was for a Louis XVI regulator clock with ten dials, showing the years, months, days of the week, phases of the moon, etc. It brought \$16,265.

# Texas Philatelic Association

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 13, 1896

Membership Fee.....\$ 50  
Annual Dues.....60

For application blanks and information concerning membership and correspondence in general, address Secretary-Treasurer.

## OFFICERS

President—S V Pfeuffer, New Braunfels; First Vice President—Otto Staerker, Cuero; Second Vice President—Emil Gerlich, Schertz; Secretary-Treasurer—Edward W Heusinger, 133-135 West Commerce St. San Antonio; Librarian—G C Cuenod, P O Box 273, Galveston; Exchange Superintendent—Charles Roemer, 200 Adams St, San Antonio; Board of Trustees—S V Pfeuffer, chairman ex-officio; Associate Trustees—H A Herzog and H G Askew. Care of R R Com., Austin.

Donations to the Library and correspondence relating thereto address the Librarian.

All correspondence relating to the Exchange Department, address the Exchange Superintendent.

## EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Since my annual report from April 13th I have received 16 filled books

value ..... \$593 28

Previously reported in circulation

20 value ..... 449 71

\$1042 99

Less 11 books returned to owners (from which had been sold

\$119.23)..... 253 40

Books remaining in circulation

25 value..... \$789 59

Respectfully Submitted,

CHARLES ROEMER,

Superintendent.

(Report Continued from Last Month.)

## SECOND SESSION

The Convention was again called to order at 3:30 p. m.

The committee on credentials reported the following officers elected:

President, S V Pfeuffer....with 21 votes

First Vice President, Otto

Staerker..... " 24 "

Second Vice President, Emil

Gerlich..... " 5 "

Secretary-Treasurer, Edw.

W. Heusinger ..... " 23 "

Librarian, G C Cuenod ... " 25 "

Exchange Superintendent,

Charles Roemer ..... " 25 "

Associate Trustees, H. A.

Herzog and H G Askew " 25 "

Said committee also reported that San Antonio was suggested by 15 members for convention seat in 1904 and the New York Philatelist by 17 members for official journal.

The committee on finance reported that they had examined the books of the Secretary - Treasurer and found same correct.

The committee on articles of association reported that there exists no urgent demand for a change or amendment and that the same be left as now in force.

The committee on library and exchange department reported that the suggestion made by the librarian with reference to asking the Galveston Public Library, for the use of a few shelves, be left to the city of Galveston, to act as their judgement seems best. Said committee also reported that they found the exchange department well and ably managed and showing satisfactory results.

The committee on official journal reported and recommended that the association retain the New York Philatelist as official journal.

All reports were upon motion adopted as read.

The chairman next announced that he had received an invitation from the San Antonio members and another invitation from the mayor and business men's club of San Antonio, both of which were read asking the convention to select the "Alamo City" for 1904 convention seat of the association and upon motion San Antonio was unanimously selected as such.

The convention was thereupon adjourned at 5 p m, after which an elegant oyster supper and refreshments were served. An enjoyable time was had and several toasts were made. President Pfeuffer in behalf of the visiting members, then thanked the Galveston members for their hospitality.

# *A Relic-Hunter's Pack-Horse* \* \* \* \* \*

By GEO. J. Remsburg



By request of Editor Brodstone I will give to my collecting friends seated around the A. S. of C. C. Round Table, a brief explanation of the illustration, "A Relic-Hunter's Pack-Horse", which appears in this issue of the

WEST. Like our mutual friend and honored President, Roy Farrell Greene, the erst-while cow-puncher and present poet-lariat, who at one time could mount a bucking broncho as easily and gracefully as he now mounts Pegasus, I have always been an ardent lover of strenuous Rooseveltian equestrianism, or "rough-riding", which-ever you may choose to call it.

Many of my most successful collecting trips have been made on horse back and my favorite pony, or "a relic-hunter's pack-horse", as I have seen fit to dub her, has carried a goodly portion of the specimens that compose my extensive archaeologic collection. The first collecting trip of any importance I ever made was astride this pony. The observations of that trip jotted down in my field book composed the nucleus of many subsequent years of archaeologic investigation in northeastern Kansas and northwestern Missouri during which time I have explored the whole region adjacent to the Missouri river in these states, located more than one hundred aboriginal village, camp, workshop and burial sites and gathered what is said to be one of the most valuable collections of Indian antiquities in Kansas.

To be more flowery, "Daisy" is the real name of my proud little steed. She is a typical Indian pony bearing the brands of the plains. Of course she may never have carried a real live "red-skin" on her "buck-skin" back, but she has toted many skeletons and relics of the people who doubtless rode her ancestors. If my old saddle-bags could be invoked to speak they would amply attest the truth of the above statement.

My pony has always been faithful. She never went back on me, but she once went down on me, although she is generally pretty sure footed. I was riding down an embankment on the site of an Indian village when she slipped and fell, my leg being underneath her body. I felt a rock under my body and the first thought that struck me was that it might be an Indian relic. I remembered that I had always been lucky at finding relics under peculiar circumstances, so I lost no time in reaching under me to ascertain what I had found this time. Here is the result: It was a common sandstone pebble under me; it was a "horse on me".

Though my pony bears the unique distinction of having carried more Indian relics than any equine in this region she has not acquired the "big head" as her portrait would have one believe. This is an unintentional trick of the camera. I am so proud of the faithful pony that has carried me and my "hobby" for many long years that I feel sure my brother "hobby riders" will excuse this drawn-out narrative and even allow me to add a few stanzas of tribute in closing:

On public road and in sequestered lane,  
O'er rocky hill, across the grassy plain,  
Thou'st carried me and ne'er didst thou  
complain

My equine friend!

Oft times thou'st had a rough and tire-  
some beat,

E'en in the trackless wood thy nimble  
feet,

In winter's chilly blasts, in summer's  
heat,

Hath trod to lend

A most obedient service unto me.

Docile, yet agile, all thy movements free,  
Well done, thou faithful servant, mayst  
thou see

A peaceful end!



## ***Coins that are Worthless and Coins that Bring Fortunes.***

**BY FLOYD A. HAAS**

The collecting of coins is a characteristic of man so old that it is impossible to state when it first became a human attribute. From the time when Abraham weighed to Ephron "four hundred shekels of silver in payment for the field of Machpelah" until the present day the collection of coins seems to have been the chief end of men or at least of a great many men.

But within the past few years a new kind of coin collectors have sprung into existence. These are the persons who are collecting coins not for their value as a means of commercial exchange, but for their value as curios. Not only have these persons succeeded in acquiring great stores of these coins, but they have succeeded in placing upon rare coins a value many hundred per cent greater than could have been placed there by any government.

Many persons not familiar with the habits and customs of the coin collectors imagine that it is the age that puts the price on the coin. This is not by any means true. It is the scarcity of a coin that makes it valuable to the numismatist. A coin minted during the days of Alexander the Great may be purchased for as little as 4 bits—about its face value—from the regular dealers, while there is an American coin less than fifty years old that cannot be purchased for less than 1300 times its face value of one dollar.

But the work of a coin collector has done another thing which is of far greater value to the world at large than the simple increasing of the price of a few old coins.

Through the impetus they have given the industry—for it has come to be an

industry—lost history has been revealed. The coins that reveal history are known as the Greco-Indian coins, which have given to the world the names of some dozen or more of the lieutenants of Alexander the Great who divided his empire up among themselves after his death.

In speaking of the value of old and rare coins, one thing must be borne in mind, namely, that there is no arbitrary value for any old coin. A rare coin is worth just exactly what it will bring in the open market. If a collector is willing to pay \$100 for a coin today in order to fill out his collection and tomorrow fills the order, the value of that coin goes away down. The value of any coin depends on how madly some one wants that particular coin.

The oldest coin of which there is any record in history is the sheckle. It is supposed to have been worth about 56 cents according to the American Numismatic Manuel. These coins are very rare. One of them together with a half sheckle is owned by the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. It was found in what was known as the Dexter Collection, the property of a Denver banker and sold at auction when he died. There were in this collection two of each of these coins. One of them sold one day some time ago for \$50.

These particular sheckles were coined about 142 years before Christ during the second year of the reign of Simon Macabaeus. One side of the coin bears the inscription in Hebrew, "Sheckle of Israel Year 2" on the other side "Jerusalem the Holy".

Another old coin which was purchased in St. Louis not long ago is an ancient Macedonian coin minted during the time of the highest Greek art. It is a fine piece of work and bears the likeness of Perseus the last King of Macedonia who reigned B. C. 168. This coin is also valued at about \$50.

But there are any number of coins for sale by dealers of the days of Alexander the Great that are listed from 65 cents to \$1.25. Coins of the Emperor Caligula who shod his horses with gold and fed them out of marble mangers are quoted at twice 30 cents. Nero comes a little higher, his small bronzes bearing a maddallion showing him to be a very good looking sort of a man, bringing as high as \$30. American coins are held at the highest price by those owning them, as at present there is a good demand. A dollar of the year 1838 was sold in St. Louis during December for \$167.00.

What is known as the Birch cent is another high priced American coin. As a matter of fact, however, the Birch cent is not a U. S. coin. It is what is known as a pattern coin, in other words, it is simply a model of a coin submitted to the secretary of the treasury and never accepted. There is quite a number of these coins in existence, but the Birch cent is among the most valuable from a collector's standpoint. It is quoted at \$150. A peculiar coin, if so it may be called, is a Swedish daler and half daler of 1741. In fact there are some of these that represent eight dalers. They are huge pieces of copper, the 4 daler one being about nine inches square. In reality this coin is a mette bank note for the stamp on it simply shows that the copper plate will be redeemed by the government when it is able, by the payment of four silver dollars. These chunks of copper were issued right after the wars that so impoverished Sweden during the early days of the eighteenth century.

Coins valued at great prices by collectors are not by any means as numerous as many persons imagine and as stated depend entirely for their factitious values upon the demand there is for them.

One of these is a \$50.00 gold piece is-

sued in California in 1855 by Wass, Moliter & Co. It is held at four times its face value.

Among the rare coins for which there is always more or less demand by collectors may be mentioned the following:

The eagle and half eagle of 1795, and half eagle of 1795. One of the varieties of the latter bears the effigy of a well formed and pretty face, which has been denominated that of Martha Washington. It has been stated that she sat to artist for this picture. Whether true or not the declaration has been sufficient to impress upon some persons its credibility and the coins have become an object of search by coin collectors.

The quarter eagle of 1796. But few of these were ever issued.

The quarter eagle of a year later 1797. There were but 855 of these coined.

The quarter eagle of 1798. Only 614 of them coined.

The half eagle of 1801. There were 26006 coined and yet not one is known to be in existence. The same is true of the eagle of 1802. 15090 were coined and not one is now in any collection. It is supposed that the whole lot fell into the hands of the British.

Quarter eagle of 1803. Only 423 coined, and not one known to be in existence.

Quarter eagle of 1826.

Dime of 1804, which is almost as scarce as the dollar of the same date. Many collectors are of the opinion that there were no silver dollars struck during the year 1804, but that they were struck as late as 1842. They bear the date, however of 1804.

Half dollar of 1815. There are only a few in existence. The mint report does not acknowledge the coinage of any half dollars of that year, but there are a few in one or two collections.

Dimes of 1810 and 1811. Although

the mint report shows that a respectable number of each were coined, only a few of the latter date are in existence and not one of the former is said to exist in any collection.

Quarter dollar of 1723 and of 1827.

Dollar of 1836. They are made after a design drawn by Christain Gobrecht, which was not adopted. Although the coin is considered only a pattern piece, 1000 of them were struck. They are extremely rare, and command a large premium. While they are not as rare as the dollar of 1838, of which only 18 were struck. They are among the most valuable from a collector's standpoint.

The reason for the exceptionally large premium on American coins paid by collectors is that all collections which are considered at all valuable contain a complete series of American Dollars. The absence of one spoils the entire collection from a numismatist's point of view, so they are willing to pay almost any price for a single coin which will complete a series.

### Gold Medal for President.

The world's fair executive committee has sent to President Roosevelt a gold medal as a souvenir of his visit to the city on April 30, during the dedicatory ceremonies. The medal is of solid gold and about an inch and a half in diameter. On one side is a picture of Thomas Jefferson, and on the other a cornucopia in front of the rising sun and the words, "Dedication Ceremonies, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, U. S. A., April 30, 1903." The handsome silk plush covering is ornamented with fleur de lis. The initials of President Roosevelt form a pretty monogram in the center. Above are the words "Louisiana Purchase Exposition" and below "April 30, M. C. M. III." The medal was designed by Mr. Burningham of this city and has been registered in the patent office in Washington. The case was designed by Miss Bulkley of St. Louis.

## **Book Collecting** **By F. C. ALLEN**

The collecting of old books, though not indulged in by the greater number of collectors, is one from which much pleasure may be derived. Of these pleasures and the charms of old books, Richard Le Gallienne, has written most charmingly in "An Old Country House." To him, the corner of "warm old leather" in the library is very dear and it is from the time stained pages of many a folio "of ye olden tyme" that spring many of his charming fancies and beautiful thoughts.

Many hours have I spent among my few old volumes pouring over their yellow tinged leaves and gleaning from them quaint bits of the life of many years ago and of history as it was chronicled. To me there is a peculiar fascination in an old volume in its yellowness and venerable age. The quaint spelling and phraseology is interesting as is also the engravings which illustrate many old folios. Other volumes have an interest to the collector, in their history, or that they have belonged to some noted personage and contain an autograph or bookplate. It is sometimes only from old volumes that the lesson writings of some famous authors are obtainable and many curious books which have not lived. Again, there are the first editions of famous books which are very interesting, especially if it is a presentation copy and contains the authors signature. These however are usually beyond the reach of the average collector.

Around most homes are a number of old books of grandfather's which will form the nucleus of a collection. Maybe grandpa has a few volumes of a hundred years ago which he will donate. Perhaps a visit to the second hand book store may reveal a number of quaint volumes at a nominal price. Sometimes, when buying old volumes through other channels than the regular dealer, a volume may be obtained which has an intrinsic value far above what you gave. The average collector, however, can hardly hope to obtain rare and valuable volumes, and it is not from their value that the true pleasure of collecting is derived, it must be obtained by reading and enjoying the charms of his few poor volumes which may yield more pleasure than the rare volumes the millionaire locks in his vault.



## TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Twin City Philatelic Society meets second Friday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 President—E L Porter, 413 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Vice President—Dr T L Hazzard, 56 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Pa.  
 Secretary—Geo W Rode, 255 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Treasurer—Anton Platz, 314 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Sales Superintendent—J M Crom, East Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Librarian—Max Arnheim, 908 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Counterfeit Detector—H E Wilson, Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

T. C. P. S.

The regular meeting of the Twin City Philatelic Society was held in the Society's rooms, No. 535 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., on Friday, June 12th, 1903. President Porter called the meeting to order at 8:40 p. m., fourteen members being present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The committee for the celebration of the society's fifteenth anniversary reported it had arranged for a banquet on Tuesday, June 23d, 1903. The WEST was selected as official organ to succeed the New York Philatelist provided that its publishers will assume the present contract and renew same until July 1, 1904.

The annual election resulted in the unanimous selection of the following, viz:

President.....E L Porter  
 Vice President .....T L Hazzard, M D  
 Secretary .....Geo W Rode  
 Treasurer.....Anton Platz  
 Sales Supt.....J M Crom  
 Librarian .....Max Arnheim  
 Counterfeit Detector .....H E Wilson  
 Member of Executive Committee .....W S Coe

The usual auction sale resulted in the disposal of 74 lots at good prices.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$104, after all bills have been paid.

After the transaction of some routine

business the meeting adjourned.

GEO. W. RODE,

Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING, JULY 10th, 1903

President Porter called the meeting to order at 8:20 p. m. Ten members were present at roll call. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The committee for the celebration of our 15th anniversary reported that the banquet had been a success and the 21 members had been present at same.

The annual reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved.

The chair announced the following appointments for the coming year, viz:

Literary committee, Messrs. Doeblin, Burgoyne and Wilson. Auction agent, Anton Platz.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$101.88. Adjourned.

GEO. W. RODE,

Secretary.

### Mosquitoes and Color.

Mosquitoes are attracted and repelled by some colors more than by others, in the opinion of Mr. George Nuttall, a scientist who has spent much time in studying these insects.

"Mr. Nuttall," says Medecin Moderne, "arranges the colors which attract mosquitoes in the following order:—Sea blue, dark red, brown, red, black, gray, dark green, violet, light blue, pearl gray, pale green, white, orange and yellow. Dark blue he claims, possesses for them the strongest attraction, and yellow the least. If this be so, it follows in view of its color that a khaki uniform is the best adapted for those who have to live in countries infested by mosquitoes."

Some men expect too much from an advertisement. No one would expect a traveling salesman to make large sales on his first round in an unexplored field. But there are many who refuse to advertise a second time in a medium which failed to bring in trade on a single trial.—Printers Ink.

## Button vs. Emblem

By T. K. Burrow

**N**OTICING a projected movement towards securing an emblematic button to adorn the devotee towards philately. I take issue with this project upon the ground of it being being beneath the dignity of collectors, especially the advanced ones, to promenade the streets with the lapel on his coat adorned with a button portraying the facsimile of some well known stamp. It savors too much of the cheap man going around with a "Good morning Carrie" style about about him and on coat tail "lapel" emblazoned with an "I'm a Jay Bird" notice on it, that he collects stamps, maybe? at 15 cents a thousand.

If philately in the broadest and best sense, wishes to make a name and emblem for itself. I would suggest the forming of a National Philatelic Union. Throughout the United States and have a firm of repute, manufacture a silver or gold Maltese cross with Victoria Heads in the centre, the same as the Malta 5 — 1886 but without the frame. Victoria's head in the centre would be commemorative of the first issue of National stamps, and the four points of the cross, could have enameled the letters "N. P. U. A." to-wit: National Philatelic Union America, and all that would be necessary to designate other National Unions, after affiliating with the Mother Union would be to change the letters to suit the country, bearing in mind that the National character of the union must be maintained, and not to make it a sectional one. This would bring about the formation of a National Journal devoted to Philately, which would undoubtedly hold a very high place with all collectors, and the head-

quarters of the union could be held Annually at some important centre, and prizes offered for the best collections to stimulate and foster collecting, similar to that lately held at Mulace Alsace last April.

Please air this well and let us hear from those interested in such a movement as this, for if anything needs well doing it is the banding together for mutual support and progress the welfare of Philately. To my mind it is certainly more becoming to denote by an emblem the fact of one's being a part of a great national movement comprising a body incorporate and not a pig tail at a base ball game.

The 20th Auction Sale of J. M. Bartles, held June 20th was an innovation, being held on Saturday afternoon, and as the half holiday season is on the attendance was very good. The prices in some cases showed the effect of the summer season while others brought record prices. The following are some of the prices realized:

### UNITED STATES.

|                                                   |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1861 August. 1 to 90c, no 12c, India proofs       | \$6.90 |
| 1890, 1 to 90c, cardboard proofs                  | 2.50   |
| Newspaper, complete set, 1c to \$60.00 "Specimen" | 35 00  |
| 1851, 5c fine used copy                           | 4.90   |
| 1869, 90c unused, perms cut design at left        | 10.10  |
| 1871, 12c unused National                         | 3.75   |
| 1890 2c lake, imperf, pair, mint                  | 3.60   |
| 2c carmine " " "                                  | 2.90   |
| 4c " " "                                          | 2.50   |
| 5c brown " " "                                    | 2.50   |
| 1895 2c No 267a " " "                             | 3.30   |
| Revenues, \$20.00 Conveyance, block of 18         | 10.00  |
| Revenues 3rd issue 30c Inverted Medallion         | 18.50  |
| Revenues, 1898, \$50.00 gray and black            | 6.90   |

## American Society of Curio Collectors

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kas.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. F. May Tuttle,

2-C P—AMC—h m h h t t t t a a C a h a a  
Osage, Ia.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Warner, Jr., 1701A Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Official organ—The WEST.

Department of Mineralogy—Forrest Gaines Glendive, Mont.

Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Conchology (Marine Pacific Division)—Chas. Russell Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Conchology (Terrestrial Division)—Charles Russell Orcutt, 365 12th St., San Diego, Cal.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.

Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis, 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.

Department of Birds and Mammals—

Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Iowa.

Cost of membership—Initiation fee, 10 cents; annual dues, 25 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.; F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Association, Ontario, Canada; A. W. Conner, 640 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Cal.; Archibald Crozier, 810 W. 5th St., Wilmington, Del.

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Again I want to warn our members to

be careful when purchasing or trading for Indian relics of flint and stone from Virginia and Tennessee partners. There seems to be more fake specimens coming from these states now than ever before. Especially be careful when dealing with parties in Hodel, Va. Certain parties there are sending out spurious flint specimens in exchange and if one questions the postmaster there as to the reliability of the parties one gets a letter full of praise of them, but strange to say the postmaster's letter looks to be in the same handwriting as that of the party who sends out bad specimens. Be careful of these.

ROY F. GREENE

### REPORT A S C C FOR AUGUST

Fellow Members:

I submit to you the following report for August.

### NEW MEMBERS

499 H Percy Wickham, 1135 20th St., Des Moines, Ia. Coins, old fire arms, rocks, curios of all kinds

500 Arthur H Dente, Oregon City, Ore. General.

501 W J Kerley, Bem, P O, Mo. Minerals, petrified specimens, Indian relics, quartz.

502 M Lane, 25 Grove St, Great Barrington, Mass. Minerals, stamps, old guns and pistols, china, etc

503 Robt H McCauley, 116 S Potomac St, Hagerstown, Ind. Indian relics, shells, minerals, coins stamps, etc

504 Cook Greene, 317 Bank St, New Albany, Ind. General

### APPLICATIONS

505 Lucia T Falconer, Shelburne, Ont, Can

506 Walter Edward Lee, 609 West Lexington St, Baltimore, Md

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

150 Wm Warner, Jr from 1701 A Division Ave to 1802 A Division, E St Louis, Ill.

348 Estella B Brokaw from 270 E Villa St to 1409 Morton Ave, Pasadena, Cala

### Delinquents Since Jan. 1, 1903.

|                          |                     |                     |     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----|
| 2, 4, 5,                 | 8, 10,              | 12,                 | 19, |
| 27, 28,                  | 32, 34, 35,         | 37, 38, 40,         |     |
| 45, 46, 49,              | 52, 55,             | 59, 60,             |     |
|                          | 73,                 |                     |     |
| 85, 87, 88,              | 91, 94,             | 97,                 |     |
|                          | 105, 106,           |                     |     |
| 116,                     | 167,                | 225,                |     |
| 149,                     | 280, 281, 284, 285, |                     |     |
| 288,                     | 292,                | 295, 296, 297, 298, |     |
| 299,                     | 302, 303,           | 305, 306, 307,      |     |
| 308, 309,                | 314, 316, 318, 319, |                     |     |
| 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, | 328,                |                     |     |



330, 331, 333, 334, 335, 337,  
 340, 341, 344,  
 353, 355, 356, 357, 359, 361,  
 364, 366, 368, 371, 372,  
 373, 375, 377, 378, 379, 381,  
 394, 386, 387, 388, 399, 390, 392,  
 WM WARNER, JR., Secy

## Southern Philatelic Association

### NEW OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

President Joel H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
 Vice Pres., F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Int. Secy., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
 Librarian, E. L. Maxon, Winter Park, Fla.  
 Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin, Texas.

Official Organ, The WEST.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

In accordance with the condition upon which I accepted the office of president, I wish now to announce that I am not a candidate for re-election. Two other nominations having been made, assures a successor, either of which gentleman would no doubt make a good and efficient officer.

The secretary will announce the committees with ballots.

Brother C E Severn, 518 Oxford Bldg, Chicago has been selected chairman of the committee to receive the ballots which should reach him not later than the 19th of August.

As I cannot be present myself at the convention I have a recommendation I wish to make. It is that you discuss there the advisability of raising our dues from 25c to 50c per annum. This would I think allow us to issue a year book containing a full list of our membership which would alone be worth the 25c additional, besides other advantages which would naturally follow.

JOEL H. DuBOSE, President, S P A  
 COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

C Severn and T G Crosby, Chicago  
 Ballots and proxies will be mailed August 1st. All ballots and proxies should be mailed thus: Chairman Committee on Credentials, c-o C E Severn, 518 Oxford Bldg, Chicago, 92 LaSalle st.

Members who intend to attend the convention should write me at once. I will attend and wish to receive proxies of any members who cannot go. Any instructions will be carried out. Hoping to be with you at the convention, I remain  
 Yours Respectfully,

W P KELLEY, Secy-Treas,

3324 Peery Ave, Kansas City, Mo.

Notice: Time and place of meeting will be announced later with ballots.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

P B Bradley, Richmond, Va.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

T G Crosby, General Delivery, Chicago, Ill, 18, clerk. References W W Sutton, Chicago, W P Kelley

Otto F Harrington, Nueva Gerona, Cuba, 18, student. References W T Pearcy, Cuba, W P Kelley

J C Auf Der Heide, Box 479, Amsterdam, Holland, age 24, stamp dealer. References L T Brodstone, W P Kelley

John N Clements, 416 Clark St, Knoxville, Tenn, age 13, student. References J S Clements, C Waring.

C Dascalokis, Athens, Greece, age 32, stamp dealer. References Brodstone, member many foreign societies.

A D Blair, Jr, 600 W Church St, Elmira, N Y, age 20, clerk. References J A D Park, W P Kelley

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

46 D W Osgood, Alamoso, Colo

We have several new applicants this month. Send for application blank and keep up the good work. The benefits are many and the dues are very low.

Respectfully,

W P Kelley, Secy-Treas,

3324 Peery Ave, Kansas City, Mo.

#### SECRETARY-TREASURER REPORT

Have received the following nominations for officers for 1904.

For president F W Coning, New Brunswick, N J; Chas Roemer, San Antonio, Texas

For Vice President F W Coning, New Brunswick, N J; F Noyes, Alice, Texas; C Namack, Brooklyn, N Y

Secy-Treasurer W P Kelley, Kansas City, Mo

Int Secy F Noyes, Alice, Texas; H Fenton, Cincinnati, Ohio

Supt of Sales Chas Waring, Knoxville, Tenn

Librarian E L Maxon, Winter Park, Fla; Dr R L Allen, Waynesville, N C

Auction Mgr C R Homan, Quincy, Ill; H S Vanderburg, Lithgow, N Y; J O D Park, Buffalo, N Y

Counterfeit Detector J Luff, N Y; F Noyes, Alice, Texas; D W Osgood, South Fork, Colo

Purchasing Agent C Leonard, Detroit; J A D Park, Buffalo, N Y

Trustees N Port, Scallan, Goodhue, Cincinnati, Ohio; H G Askew, H A Herzog, Austin, Texas

Official Organ The WEST

**"METROPOLIA"**  
**Official Department**  
**Of The**  
**Metropolitan Philatelic Association**

OFFICERS.

President H D Munger, box 865, Croning, N Y  
 Vice Pres  
 Sec Treas F A Mueller, Peake, Neb  
 Sales Supt and Auct Mgr L V Cass, New Oxford,  
 Pennsylvania  
 Exchange Supt H D Munger  
 Nominees for Executive Committee: A L Talbot,  
 Wallingford, Conn; E L Warner, Chicago, Ill;  
 Gen G B Bryan, Ticonderoga, N Y; J H Collord,  
 Buffalo, N Y; W Webster, Derby, England.  
 National Secy England W Webster, Derby  
 Canada F W Pitt, Reed's Point,  
 N. B.

Dues, 25c per annum; Admission, 15c; Benefits,  
 Official organ free, protection to members and  
 expose of frauds, to further the interests of  
 members and advance philately, use of sales and  
 auction, and exchange Departments. Hand-  
 books and application blanks can be received by  
 writing to any officer.

"Organized to promote philately to  
 a higher standard by means of inter-  
 course between members and mutual  
 good will and to promote in all prac-  
 tical ways the interests of its mem-  
 bers."—Rule book page 3.

BENEFITS.

Exchange, Auction, and Sales De-  
 partments, Official Organ, Protection  
 afforded.

CONTESTS.

B.—To all Members: To the person  
 securing us the largest number of  
 members between now and November  
 1st we offer a suitable prize in either  
 cash or stamps. The larger the num-  
 ber the better the prize. Also second  
 and third prizes.

C.—To General Managers: To the  
 member securing us the largest num-  
 ber between now and October 1st we offer  
 a suitable prize in either cash or  
 stamps. Same rules applying to value  
 of prize in above offer. Also second  
 and third prizes.

D.—To any Member: The member  
 securing us the largest number of  
 members between now and October 1st  
 we will give the choice of any stamp  
 not cataloguing over 15c.

A.—Any dealer securing us 4 members  
 at 25c is entitled to a one inch ad free

in the official organ. The same per-  
 son may receive this benefit any num-  
 ber of times.

THE STATE CONTEST.

A new one. We have formulated  
 plans whereby the state having the  
 largest number of members on Decem-  
 ber 1st will have the privilege of is-  
 suing the December issue of the offi-  
 cial organ. The members in this state  
 will have the privilege of free ads and  
 notes for this month, and many inter-  
 esting articles concerning philatelists.  
 in the winning states will be pub-  
 lished. In fact this issue will be given  
 up entirely to the winning state. The  
 members who secure the three largest  
 numbers in the state will be given  
 three fine prizes, according to number  
 secured. There will also be three  
 other prizes for the three persons  
 securing the highest number regard-  
 less of what states they are in.

Everybody get to work and set out  
 your lines. No two prizes to one per-  
 son, Here is the line-up so far:

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| New York 13      | Pennsylvania 3  |
| Nebraska 4       | Illinois 2      |
| Connecticut 1    | Ohio 1          |
| Dist. Columbia 1 | Maine 1         |
| Oregon 1         | Massachusetts 1 |
| Wisconsin 1      | Rhode Island 1  |

Books and literature that will help  
 you to get members can be got by  
 applying to any of the officers.

We would like offers from all  
 printers who want the job to print our  
 official organ. Make prices to print  
 pages of all different sizes, etc. We  
 want up-to-date-work. More anon.

We want ads for our first issue of  
 the Metropolis, our official organ,  
 which we will launch promptly on  
 September 15 and monthly following.  
 Rates on application. 50c an inch to  
 outsiders.

The Philatelic Chronicle and Adver-  
 tiser, 32 pages. Illustrated and up-to-  
 date, 36c a year including both

papers. 13th year. Sample copy free. For exchange, sale or purchase of stamps the advertiser is the best. Every issue has about 400 exchange notices, etc., from all parts of the world. Subscribers may have free ad of 24 words. Unused stamps of any country taken in payment if mint. Higher values preferred. The Philatelic Publishing Co., Fentham Road, Birmingham, Eng.

#### NOTES.

The below persons would like to exchange with other members. Send your stamps.

J. H. Collard, 62 Highland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

H. D. Munger, Corning, N. Y., would like exchange parcels of foreign stamps, common in quantities, will give good U. S. or Canada.

John Solomon, Last Greenwich, Conn.

Approval sheet at 50 per cent. discount, give reference. 100 varieties stamps for 5c, or 150 varieties for 15c, or 1000 well mixed for 10c. Wholesale value \$1.25 on sheets for 25c, write Miss Alma Appleton, Goodale's Corner, Me.

Young collectors remember the Chemung Stamp Co., of Conning, N. Y., is a member and solicits a share of your patronage. We are breaking up an album at 75, 50 and 25 per cent. discount from catalogue. Many rare U. S. Write us for sheets.

Note that we have some new representatives in England, Canada, Queensland, Costa Rica, and Spain, and philatelists in these countries are requested to write our manager for blanks, etc. It's only 25c in stamps that will pay your way.

T. O. Young is a member, and if you want some first class printing write him.

We want representatives in every country and offer a free membership to the first responsible person applying in any country not represented yet. Write Munger concerning duties, etc.

Mr. Cass has resigned the office of vice-president on account of over-work and Mr. Mueller and Munger have appointed J. A. D. Park of Buffalo, N. Y. to succeed him. If this is satisfactory he will be appointed to the office.

Mr. Cass will continue to act as Sales and Auction Manager and announces that he will have the rules ready by July 15. Everybody write him who wishes to be put on the circuit to receive books. The address is now L. V. Cass, New Oxford, Pa.

Mr. Munger reports that the Exchange department will open Sept. 15 and rules are now ready. Write him at once if you have any duplicates to exchange.

Our benefits are numerous and you will regret it if you don't join now while the price is 25c, as the raise will come on or before September first.

All philatelists in England are requested to write to W. N. Simayni, 37 Robsart St., London, S. W. and receive blanks and information about a branch of the M. P. A. to be run in England. It is a good thing and Mr. Simayni wants you all to write and join. Dues 12½d till Jan. 1904.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I make the following report this month. I would be glad to hear from every member this month with another new member. Get your friends to join and write me for blanks and literature.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Wm. Wimbors, Towamba, Queensland  
T A Drews, The Dalles, Oregon.  
Miss Alma Appleton, Goodales Corner, Maine.

E McKenzie, Yauntan, Birmingham, Eng.; Wm. Snyder, Bennington, Neb.; Miss M F L Browne, 710 Keuoga ave, Havehill, Mass; A Distelhorst, Dorchester, Wis; T G Crosby, Gen Del, Chicago, Ill; J C Auf der Heide, Amsterdam, Holland; Robt Brown, Deniston, New Zealand; John A Solomon, East Greenwich, Conn.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

L D Clute, 601 west Water st, Elmira, N Y; T A Drews. 305 Tillamwook st, Portland, Ore; L V Cass, New Oxford, Penn.

#### AWARDS OF PRINTING.

J L Koantz, circular letters, two lots. Elmore Pub. Co, circulars. Chas. Phildius, circulars and advs. Brodstone, advertisement; Phil. Pub. Co., advertisement. T O Young, blanks and circulars.

Wishing all the best of success, I beg to remain, Yours sincerely,

F. A. MUELLER, Sec-Treas. M. P. A.





## NEBRASKA PHILATELIC SOCIETY. 222

### Nebraska's Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.  
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.  
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.  
Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.  
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.  
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.  
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg;  
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha.  
Hopson & Peterson.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 65 books in cir. June 10 | value 860.00 |
| 28 " since "             | 195.00       |
| 93                       | 1055.00      |
| 18 books retired         | 205.00       |
| 75 in cir. July 13       | 850.00       |

The retired books had a net value of \$0.00, of this \$27.39 were sold. We are sorry that not more write us about our Sales Department which is doing good work.

Yours,  
H. Wendt,  
Sterling, Nebr.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

W. Morgan Bennett  
H. Ketchum Byron  
Will soon be time for our convention and nominations are in order for same.

## STAMP COLLECTOR'S Protective Assoc'n OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

President—E. Chandlee, Roanoke Va.  
Vice-President—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Librarian—H. Ingram, Hempsted, Texas.  
Sales Supt. and Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Int. Secy.—H. Goday, Washington, D. C.  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hopson, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

F McChesney, Elkton, Md.  
F. Frees, N Y, 356 E 57 St.  
B Jayfrind, Little Rock, Ark, 8.2 Main St.  
Mrs Cochran, Big Stone Gap, Va.  
B Prince, Boulder, Colorado.  
A Gates, Hamilton, Ont., Can.  
P Beck, St Paul, Minn., 493 Central

Avenue.

C Whousetler, Homerville, O.  
J Bauchfield, Salem, O.  
D Bernstein, Baltimore, Md., 1511 Madison Avenue.  
C Stahle, Cleveland, Ohio, 38 Spangler Avenue.  
W Crittenden, Elizabeth, N J, 847 Jersey Ave.  
J Dickinson, Worchester, Mass.  
M. Brown, San Francisco, Calif., 54 Fell St.

Trust many of our members can be at Chicago August 19 to 21st, and take in meetings held then.

N Moore, Oxville, Ill., Complaints of C Moore, of East Brady, Pa., any others.

Other complaints not heard from, we are always glad to get names of those you think are frauds with full particulars.

#### SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

I think it would be a good idea to advance dues of S C P A to 50c a year and have a year book. Suppose we have a vote this on question at the convention.

Yours sincerely,

JOEL H. DuBOSE.

## OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT SONS OF PHILATELIA

ORGANIZED JANUARY 1ST, 1891.

OFFICERS FOR 1902-1903.

President J. C. Miller, Coal Valley, Pa.  
Vice President Geo. W. Davis, St. James, Mo.  
Sec'y J. F. Dodge, Hanover, Pa.  
Treasurer J. F. Dodge, Hanover, Pa.  
Intern'l Sec'y R. J. Russell, M D., Hanover, Pa.  
Supt. of Sales A. Platz, 414, 4th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Librarian F. N. Townley, Sayreville, N. J.  
Auc. Mgr H. S. Vanderburgh, Lithgow, N. Y.  
Counterfeit Detector F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
Attorney Chas. F. Bridge, Albany, N. Y.  
Purchasing Agent Chas. A. Daly, 326 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.  
Trustees A. Herbst (Chairman, 106 E 11th St.,) Wm. A. McDonnell, Edward Stern, New York City.

1903 Convention Seat Clayton, Thousand Isles, NY  
Dues 35c per annum, Admission fee 15c.

Applications sent to the secretary, Nov. 18 to April 18th, should be accompanied by admission fee and dues to Jan. 1st following amounting to 50c, April 19th to May 18th 36c, May 19th to June 18th 33c, June 19th to July 18th 30c, July 19th to Aug. 18th 27c, Aug 19th to Nov. 18th 24c, 18c.

Members in good standing receive this, the official journal, free.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Through an error arising from late publication of New York Philatelist and change to west, errors in members in last

issue and omission of applications published in March issue occurred. The corrected list is as follows:

#### NEW MEMBERS.

- 364—Otto A. Fillippino, 220 West Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.  
 365—Edward J. Wolf, 1100 Hoffman St., Baltimore, Md.  
 366—C. E. Dowsing, 221 No. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.  
 367—Charles E. Rudd, Lakeville, Conn.  
 368—C. W. Faull, M. D., Baker City, Ore.  
 369—Charles R. Hines, 160 Cherry St., Elgin, Ill.  
 370—R. F. Baldwin, care Edward Frazier, Tyler, Tex.  
 371—C. W. Kempt, 305 Congress St., East Detroit, Mich.  
 372—Roman A. Bissell, 177 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich.  
 373—R. M. Folsom, care American Vapor Stove Co., Detroit, Mich.  
 374—William A. Riordan, Box 972, Baltimore, Md.  
 375—Willis R. Perry, 302 East Genessee St., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 376—Henry T. Mason, 385 Washington St., Cambridgeport, Mass.  
 377—W. G. Adams, Burton, King Co., Wash.  
 378—J. J. Hoffman, Box 113, Evans City, Pa.  
 379—John G. Cowper, Deadwood, So. Dak.  
 380—Harry Lindquist, Iron Mountain, Mich.

#### APPLICATION.

- 381—Homer Sanderson, 1155 12th St., Detroit, Mich., 21, clerk; Chas. D. Collins, Will J. Stanton.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

- E. L. Shave, 194 Washington Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

- |       |                        |
|-------|------------------------|
| ..... | 129—Otto Zoll.         |
| ..... | 297—Geo. F. Marlier.   |
| ..... | 277—S. J. Walker.      |
| ..... | 258—F. L. Lewton.      |
| ..... | 286—H. G. Otis.        |
| ..... | 155—Wm. D. Eldredge.   |
| ..... | 191—A. M. Hanline.     |
| ..... | 321—Oscar T. Hartman.  |
| ..... | 19—A. L. Becker.       |
| ..... | 151—N. G. Ehrens-trom. |

All members have ballots and proxies for the coming convention, and I trust all will be represented in person or by proxy, as much important business is to come up. Up to date of going to press the committee of arrangements and committee on credentials had not been received from President Miller. Will announce same in Weekly Era as soon as received.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. DODGE, Secretary.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts—

Balance on hand last report.....\$17.76

#### Fees and dues, February 1 to July 1 53.22

Total .....\$70.98

Expenditures—

Secretary postage February 1 to

July 1 .....\$14.62

Balance on hand .....56.36

Total .....\$70.98

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. DODGE, Treasurer.

#### SUSPENSIONS.

The following members have been suspended for non-payment of dues, but may be reinstated, if no objection is made, upon payment of dues, 35 cents.

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 145—F. G. Blaisdell.     | 294—A. J. Turner.      |
| 154—C. W. Bissell.       | 335—K. L. Dalgleish.   |
| 318—Wil'n A. Trabert     | 295—Morrill Adams.     |
| 280—Frank K. Hills.      | 265—R. H. Clore.       |
| 261—G. C. Theine.        | 284—Andrew J. Pietsch. |
| 329—H. S. Herman.        |                        |
| 304—Alice S. Hodg-son.   |                        |
| 148—R. E. Smith.         | 300—H. L. Bingham.     |
| 29—L. Lazarus.           | 34—J. H. Makins.       |
| 109—W. O. Bailey.        | 246—H. H. Storms.      |
| 291—F. J. Hall.          | 311—R. Sullivan.       |
| 226—Jos. B. Hender-son.  | 241—E. E. Lee.         |
| 272—E. J. Bernstein.     |                        |
| 243—Wm. P. Browne.       | 249—J. F. Capron.      |
| 147—S. W. Jackson.       | 208—C. W. Wilson.      |
| 352—Mrs. James Maclaury. | 189—John C. Jensen.    |
| 89—Wm. J. Kirk.          | 290—J. M. Goldsmith.   |
| 108—L. L. Buckmins-ter.  | 203—John E. Vlosnik.   |
| 174—Chas. H. Robin-son.  |                        |
| 218—John W. Patter-son.  | 344—John H. Ever-son.  |
| 247—C. B. Salisbury.     | 263—Donald S. Childs   |
| 282—E. G. Schmeiser.     | 324—Frank C. Young.    |
| 214—Edgar Nelton.        | 123—C. S. Stiles.      |
| 221—Dan J. Malar-key.    | 312—J. B. Marston.     |
| 103—L. O. Brosie.        | 253—Aug. Bucholtz.     |
| 177—Geo. Feick.          | 169—H. E. Wilson.      |
| 162—M. Olson.            | 236—A. Mueller.        |
| 298—W. A. Hemphill.      | 111—D. D. Doolittle.   |
| 184—P. Parker.           | 156—F. A. Quinby.      |
| 231—A. A. Van Wie.       | 343—F. R. Dennison.    |
| 276—J. T. Kraus.         | 256—B. H. Dayton.      |
| 113—Geo. R. Tuttle.      | 124—Geo. E. Marx.      |
| 213—J. E. Solm, Jr.      | 51—R. O. Kielsing.     |
| 313—A. J. Marston.       | 192—Jos. L. Weber.     |
| 164—Thos. F. Best.       | 186—Henry Hunt.        |
| 183—C. Platz, Jr.        | 171—Otto Frank.        |
| 278—Wm. B. Hough.        | 187—Hull Wilson.       |
| 182—Gustav Pfeiffer.     | 308—John Kern.         |
| 112—Wm. H. Giles.        | 257—C. H. Davis.       |
| 240—J. B. Tyrell.        | 274—D. I. McKenzie.    |
| 279—Geo. Hatchette.      | 138—Oscar Fleischer.   |
| 116—J. E. Carbonell.     | 58—Mrs. M. Skilton.    |
| 283—W. Law-son.          | 202—John Arnold.       |
| Klauss.                  | 163—O. E. Heme-mann.   |
| 170—John A. Cowan.       | 359—Atwood Yates.      |
| 219—H. C. Rugg.          | 326—E. W. Parker.      |
| 131—Wm. Thiessen.        | 319—J. A. Dube.        |
| 38—Herbert Clark.        | 141B. Junier.          |
| 264—Charles Lahm.        |                        |

I trust most of the above, if not all, will send in 35 cents at once, so that their ballots may be valid. If 70 cents is sent it will save you the trouble of sending again in January next and your card will read to January, 1905.

J. F. DODGE, Secretary.



## The Experience of an Exchange Member 333

(By E. N. Edwards, I. P. E. No. 101 and W. W. P. E., No. 939 Springdale, Mo.)

For the benefit of others who are unacquainted with the work of these two societies which have been recently amalgamated, I will give a statement of the results secured and a few conclusions arrived at after an experience of nearly two years as a member of both the original Exchanges. My collection of prints secured by exchange now numbers about twelve hundred. These range in size from the modest two-and-a-half by two-and-a-half up to the pretentious eight by ten. They are on all kinds of paper and every toning process and style of finish is represented. About one-half the number are really good to very fine, some two hundred are fair to good, while the remaining four hundred are valuable only as showing the numerous varieties of "bad scalds" and mistakes of which an amateur photographer is capable. I must qualify this last statement. They are valuable as well as an object lesson for serious study, showing as they so plainly do just what one should avoid in their own work.

Taking these defective four hundred prints, let us examine them and tabulate the chief faults. Nearly one-half of them are yellow, faded, spotted, and dingy; the result of using gelatine paper and a combined bath or from insufficient fixing and washing with the regular and more rational

separate baths. About one hundred are on developing papers that are faulty from over or under exposure and are therefore very weak and lacking in contrast or else dense and black. The remaining hundred suffer from a variety of faults, chief of which can be mentioned too thin negatives printed on an unsuitable paper; architectural subjects with buildings "leaning back" or "falling in" at the top; and trees showing excessive halation where they come against the sky. Others again are spoiled by a large, indistinct, "ghostly" object in the foreground, often covering a good portion of the picture. This is caused by some object coming close to the camera at the moment of exposure being overlooked and leaving an out-of-focus image of itself upon the plate. Again others are technically and mechanically perfect, showing the highest manipulative skill on the part of the maker, but entirely lacking any indication of selective ability or appreciation of what is required to make a "picture" by the same individual. These same defective prints I should perhaps have returned as not desired, according to the rules of the Exchange; but I felt in most cases that the makers were doing the best they knew how and I did not wish to discourage them, preferring to try as best I could to encourage them by turning out the best work of which I was myself capable, and in my own eyes, this sometimes seemed none too good. There is nothing like the exchange of prints to encourage one to improve their own work and the close touch into which one is



brought with such a variety of workers can not help but assist one in so doing.

Among the good pictures there is a no small number that are the result of a most happy combination of perfect technique, right point of view, good harmony, careful selection and proper lighting. Correct exposure and development have followed. The tone and finish of the print chosen to fit the subject. The result in these cases has been that the man behind the ground glass shows himself to be an artist.

With few exceptions I have found the members of the Exchange entirely honest and reliable. Some whose prints were not up to the standard made up for the deficiency by their promptness and courtesy. Some that were slow in making returns made good compensation by sending very fine prints in the end. All in all, I have been delighted and instructed as well as benefited photographically, mentally and socially by my membership in the Exchange and my subscription to the West; and all at a small, almost trifling, outlay. I do not know of any method by which I could have derived a small part of the benefits and pleasure I have from my membership, at many times the cost. I would most assuredly advise any one interested in photography to become a member of the Exchange and share in the benefits to be derived. Mr. Clute is at all times glad to furnish any information desired and send application blanks to those desiring them.

### SUNSET EFFECTS

Choose an hour in the early morning or at the setting of the sun, when there is a plentiful supply of clouds in the sky. Point the camera directly at the sun, including of course, some foreground, and make your exposure just as the sun is obscured by one of the clouds. F. 32, with one twenty-fifth of a second, will be about right on a medium plate. A slow plate and a larger stop will give less contrast. Water in the foreground will give more pleasing results, as it requires less exposure than would any other subject.



### A SOCIETY OF AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

Organized for the purpose of affording its members easy facilities for exchanging photographic prints, and for mutual improvement in the art.  
N. E. Arnold, President, Grenoble, Pa.  
Fayette J. Clute, Sec'y, Marye Terrace  
San Francisco, Cal.

### AMALGAMATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

President, G. C. Kirkland, Denver, Colo.  
Vice-President, A. T. Brown, Acton, Ont.  
Sec'y, Fayette J. Clute, San Francisco, Cal.  
Yearly dues, including exchange notice and subscription to the monthly journal, "The International Photographic Exchange," 25 cents. All who subscribe for, or renew their subscription to the WEST, through the Secretary Fayette J. Clute, Marye Terrace, San Francisco, Cal. will be allowed an exchange notice, in and receive both publications for one year. Unless the above rule is complied with and subscriptions or dues sent to the secretary, membership cannot be obtained.

### NEW MEMBERS.

Note.—W. W. P. E. and I. P. E. members are cautioned not to write these new members without first consulting the regular "Exchange Notices" accompanying their names in the current issue of the "Photographic Exchange," as many of them desire only a certain class of prints, lantern slides or stereoscopic pictures, and will not honor requests in which such notices have been ignored.

- 393—R. Hockman, Hatboro, Pa.
- 394—Lewis Rogers, Big Rock, Mich.
- 395—W. J. Furness, M. D.
- 396—C. F. Murray, 1216 P St., Sacramento, Cal.
- 397—Geo. W. Cousins.
- 398—E. A. Reed, 126 Green St., Worcester, Mass.
- 399—Dale J. Noland, Box 26, Frankton, Ind.
- 400—Edward Reynolds, 110 Blossom St., Fitchburg, Mass.
- 401—Bernard C. Roloff, 884½ Warren Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 402—Sanford L. Bacon, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.
- 403—Miss Lou P. Tiltottson, 1305 S. 32d St. (Station B), Omaha, Neb.
- 404—Louis Fleckenstein, Faribault, Minn.
- 405—Miss Mabel Fulton.
- 407—Mrs. Maggie A. Rich, 67 Oakville

- St., West Lynn, Mass.  
 408—Mark A. Sawrie, Selma, Cal.  
 409—Frank Pilger, Deputy County Clerk, Pierce, Neb.  
 410—Xavier Gschwender, Hausham, Oberbayern, Germany.  
 411—David J. Cook, Box 476, Effingham, Ill.  
 412—C. G. Babcock, Sec'y College Camera Club, Effingham, Ill.  
 413—H. Genet, Madras St., North Christchurch, N. Z.  
 414—R. R. Copeland, Revelstoke, B. C., Canada.  
 415—Miss Mary E. Hall, Box 35, Republic, Iowa.  
 416—Wm. J. Wood, Box 13, Hays City, Kansas.  
 417—Dr. W. H. Sedgwick, Midland, Tenn.  
 418—Geo. E. Moulthorpe, Bristol, Conn.  
 419—Paul R. Morrison, 89 William St., Catskill, N. Y.  
 420—W. H. Gibson, 5 Chatham St., Brantford, Canada.  
 421—Mrs. W. W. Pearce, 528 Steel Court, Waukegan, Ill.  
 422—Zola R. Cornell, Ossian, Iowa.

#### INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY.

One of our most enthusiastic members asks in a recent letter if short articles of a practical nature will be acceptable for the pages of the Exchange. Most assuredly they will. Just such short articles from our members are the life of the little magazine. This brings me to another of our wants—namely, the names and addresses of photographers to whom I may send sample copies and an application blank. Better still is the individual work of the members in securing new names to be added to the roll. Application blanks are always in stock. A request will bring you a supply.

In your dealings with each other a little more attention to the rules should be displayed. Several of the members whose notices have seemed rather inviting have been besieged with requests for exchange far in excess of their ability to turn out prints. This necessitated an amount of letter writing that in itself was a task, but the entire neglect of a large proportion of these writing to comply with Rule 5 as to enclosing return postage, makes it still worse—a no small expense. This

rule must be observed, at least until such time as any two members may find an exchange mutually agreeable and desire to dispense with the formality. I have advised several of the members who have complained of this negligence that they are at perfect liberty to ignore all letters not complying with the rule. Should you fail to receive a reply in any particular case, be sure that it is not for this reason before finding fault with your fellow member. Your letter may be one of a large number that has caused him to so act in self-defense.

#### THE REDUCTION OF CONTRAST.

Various methods have been suggested from time to time for reducing the contrasts of harsh negatives, such as the production of a faint positive and binding this on the back of the negative, or the use of the powder process, and thus producing on the back of the negative a more or less faint positive. Within the last three or four years ammonium persulphate has been used for the same purpose, as this has a tendency to reduce the high lights in preference to the shadows. In 1881, we think, Eder suggested the conversion of the image into silver chloride and re-developing until the shadows and half-tones were reduced and not the high lights right through to the glass, and then fixing. This is an extremely valuable method, but one which requires some experience to carry successfully to just the right point. Dr. Hauberisser, however, strongly recommends this process and suggests for the bleaching, besides the well-known bichromate and hydrochloric acid, a mixture of 1 per cent of potassium permanganate and 2 per cent of hydrochloric acid. When bleached the negative must be well washed and re-developed. For this purpose Dr. Hauberisser recommends developers containing alcohol, such as pyrocatechin 1 part, caustic soda 0.5 part, alcohol 200 parts, as they penetrate the film but slowly.

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## Answers

Queries should be addressed to Fayette J. Clute  
16 Marye Terrace, San Francisco, California

C. F. W.—Quick Prints From Wet Negatives—With a little ordinary care this can be easily done without in any way injuring the plate. After fixing, the negative is submitted to a slight washing for a few minutes under a tap. While this is in progress a piece of bromide paper is soaked in water, face down, in the dark room, of course. The wet negative can now be slipped under the paper as it lies in the bath flat and limp, and, avoiding air bubbles, they are removed and any water on the glass side of the plate wiped off. Exposure can now be made by either holding the negative and paper before an ordinary artificial illuminant or standing the same on a drying rack. The bromide is then developed in the ordinary way and the negative receives its complete washing.

S. L. C.—Countersink Plate Marks—If you wish to give this effect to prints on paper with a wide, white margin, proceed in this manner: Cut from a piece of firm, hard, bristol board a piece the exact size and shape of the desired plate-mark. Lay this on a piece of paper and mark all around the edge, afterwards cutting out the part within the mark. Lay this paper mat over the picture and adjust so that its opening allows an equal margin all around the picture. This determines the position of the cardboard die. Place the latter in position and holding all securely together, reverse onto some hard, smooth surface. Still holding the paper from slipping about on the die, carefully go all around the edge with some hard, smooth instrument, like the handle of a tooth brush. If it be mounts or heavy paper that

you wish to countersink, a little different plan should be followed. The same die, but cut from block tin or zinc, will be required. In addition you will require two sheets of the same material the same size as the mounts. Run the mount or paper through a common clothes wringer between two damp blotters a few times. Then place between the two sheets of metal with the die in position against the face of the print and again pass through the wringer a few times or give a little pressure in a copying press. A few trials will make the process easy. Great care must be exercised to prevent slipping of the die in either method of working.

F. C. F.—Keeping of Developer—This correspondent desires to know if carbonate of soda keeps in solution, as he has found that his developer does not work as well when soda solution has stood for a long time. Either carbonate of soda or carbonate of potassium in solution of any strength will keep for any length of time, provided the water is pure and the bottles containing them are kept well corked, so as to keep out impurities from the air. But with either soda or the potassium, if sulphite of soda is present, the solution deteriorates rapidly, especially if exposed to the air. For this reason it is always best to mix the carbonate of soda or carbonate of potassium in a separate solution.

E. D. C.—Using Cut Films—Cut films may be placed in a plate holder by taking a piece of stiff cardboard the size of the holder and the thickness of a plate and coating it with a solution of gelatine and glycerine. The film is then squeegeed to the cardboard, celluloid side down; the whole is placed in the holder the same as a plate. The film is easily stripped from the cardboard when it is ready for development. The cardboard must be hard and strong, so it will not warp when the gelatine and glycerine is applied.

Of course a better method is to use the regular film holder.

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**T**HE magnitude of the annual philatelic expenditure is well understood among philatelists themselves. They are well aware that the principal revenue of some countries is derived from the sale of stamps to collectors. That the public is becoming familiar with this fact is evidenced by such newspaper items as the following:

Times, a well known English publication, and was inspired by a recent government report relating to the affairs of Turks Islands. It appearing from this report that in the past year the postal revenue decreased 43 per cent, the Times was led to observe that "From such a heavy decline it would be assumed that letter writing has gone out of fashion in the colony, or that a boycott has been established against the postoffice; but this is not the explanation. It is simply that stamp collectors no longer purchased stamps, as the old issue had been completely sold out, and the present series of stamps have been in use for some two years."

●●●●

We have received from some brimstone-penned critic, whom in the absence of any other nom de plume we will dub "Anon", a complaint that while numerous juvenile publications solicit philatelic advertising they fail to give philately itself a great amount of attention, the literary feast dished up for the delectation of their philatelic readers consisting of a column or so of items clipped from philatelic publications.

There is, however, one young people's paper which is doing its share, and more, in educating its young readers in things philatelic. Under the able management of that facile scribe, Mr. Louis G. Quackenbush, the Junior must be praised for a propagandism which is well worthy of imitation. The influence of such matter as appears in its columns is far-reaching indeed. We would suggest that "Anon" forward blue-penciled copies of the Junior to those publishers against whom his invectives are directed.

●●●●

In considering non-philatelic publications which devote space to philately, an English monthly, the Connoisseur, is of interest. This monthly is largely supported by the elite—you will know this to be true when you learn that it is sold for four shillings per copy. It is de luxe from cover to cover. The philatelic department is conducted by Mr. Edward K. Nankivell and is sans reproche. This magazine, in striking contrast to those mentioned in a preceding paragraph, find philately and numismatics well worthy of attention.

●●●●

Bellamy, in his most visionary excesses, never conceived the "Going to School by Mail" idea that is now so common place. In but a few years it has been demonstrated that correspondence school tuition by correspondence is practical, and these schools have taken a prominent position among the world's educational institutions. There is many a successful business and professional man whose Alma Mater was a correspondence school.

We had thought that travel along every avenue of learning had been



made possible by these schools, but in apparent contravention of Solomon's famous axiom, appears the announcement of a school of Taxidermy. A familiar with the possibilities of taxidermy, a western genius has organized a school for teaching it by mail, the corporation being known as the Northwestern School of Taxidermy. It has been our pleasure to meet the faculty of this school and to look over the course of instruction. While our knowledge of stuffing and mounting animals or birds is about as vague as a juvenile's ideas about plate numbers or archaeology, we feel certain that by taking the unique system for teaching taxidermy by correspondence which these gentlemen have devised we would in a remarkably short time be able to produce correct and creditable work, and that, too, without onerous labor.

There are hundreds of our readers whose "comunings with nature" (oft to nature's destruction, we fear) result in the securing of many handsome specimens, and valuable. To be competent to so prepare these that they become enduring and life-like is an accomplishment which is pleasurable and profitable. There is no book which makes this possible—it is an art which must be taught by competent instructors. The proficiency of the faculty of the school previously alluded to is indisputable and under their tutorship success seems certain.

### **A New Frank.**

A New York philatelist has discovered a scarce type of the 1902 Western Union Telegraph frank. The design consists of the name of the company and the autograph of the president of the company below. The autograph is but a fac simile of the president's signature. The type discovered bears the name of R. C. Clowry in place of Thomas T. Eckert, who was succeeded by R. C. Clowry. It is said that but twenty of these books, each containing sixteen stamps, exist.



The descriptive catalogue of European stamps in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, No. 152, deals chiefly with the French issues for the Consular Offices in Turkey. I quote the following as giving the reason for the existence of the stamps surcharged with the names of the offices using them:

"In the four Turkish ports of Dedeagh, Port Lagos, Vathy and Cavalle the French postal administration was managed by the local offices of the great French steamship company, the Messageries Maritimes, who were paid for their services by a commission on the sale of stamps. In 1893, ostensibly in order to simplify the accounts, the stamps supplied to these offices were overprinted with the name of the office and also in the case of the higher values, with the value in piastres. Up to that date no values lower than 25 centimes had been used in the Turkish Levant, but for these four towns the stamps of 5, 10 and 15c were introduced. Some few years ago the special surcharged stamps ceased to be used at Port Lagos and these have become rather scarce."

The color question, like the poor, we have always with us and anything that promises to help in the elucidation of this problem must be welcomed. Hence I quote the following:

"BROWN LILAC (?).—There is some little excuse possible to be made for the term 'red lilac', because of the mauve tint of some of the flowers of the shrub; but lilac brown or brown lilac is an impossible color. Lilac belongs to the blue division of color names as midway between lavender

Three plates have been used for the Queen's Head issues; Plate 1 is from die I; Plates 2 and 3 are from die II. The 2, 4, 8, 10, 13 and 16 cent values exist in both dies, the 48 and 96 cents only in die I.

The Argentine Revista reports that the Brazilian Postmaster General is planning the issue of stamps for official correspondence. Up to the present federal official matter was sent free and official matter of the various States for half the regular rates. The Revista also reports that Argentine official stamps were openly sold in Buenos Aires by private persons; an official inquiry as to the source of these was suddenly stopped so that it is rumored that high officials are implicated in the fraud.

No. 31 of Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr begins an interesting article on the later issues of Wenden (or Livonia) but as probably very few of our readers pay any attention to these stamps, I refrain from quoting from the article. Dr. Szalay begins another article of great interest on the question: "What is a collection worth?" I quote a few of his axioms.

1. Collections of under \$125 catalogue value have no value, as they are usually composed of such common varieties as no dealer would buy.
2. An average collection is worth twenty per cent less than the cheapest valuation of all its better specimens; the common varieties are not taken into consideration at all.
3. Only a collector who buys a collection for his own use can pay for the common varieties also, but he should not go in too deep, for some time or other he may want to sell also—and what then?
4. If you want to form a collection that is to be easily marketable you should not buy anything catalogued under 15 cents, except, of course, new issues that may appreciate.

5. Even large collections, up to \$7500 catalogued value, will seldom bring more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ -1-5 of catalogue if sold to a dealer, for you must take into consideration that most better grade stamps are now sold at 50 per cent off, and figuring a dealer's expenses, risks and legitimate profit, he can hardly give more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of catalogue value.
6. What collections have the best chance? Those collected rationally, i. e. with a view to gathering "good" stamps. What are "good" stamps? Those sold at or near catalogue, those that are apt to rise in value. And what stamps belong here?

Well, that's for you to find out. These are rather gloomy reflections for the average collector, but I for one do not intend to be scared thereby.

No. 9 of the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift brings a long and interesting account of the Postal Exhibition open at Stockholm, Sweden, from Aug. 27 to Sept. 6. The exhibition comprised more postal material and appliances than stamps themselves, but still a good lot of stamps was also shown. Among them were various proofs of the new Swedish 5 kronor stamp which is reproduced in the article, enlarged. It will be rather a good looking stamp, it appears. It bears a view of the stately Post Office Building at Stockholm; the frame is decorated in "new art."

Revenue stamps are being studied more and more and Morley's Philatelic Journal leads in the dissemination of these studies. Mr. Wetherell begins an article on the fiscals of Mysore in No. 8 of the paper which is full of interesting information. From an editorial note it appears that the collection of certain fiscals "on original cover" is apt to prove a bulky affair. Mr. Fulcher describes a British Hat Tax stamp "on entire hat" which he lately saw—the stamp is printed on the lining of the hat.

"and a light violet, occasionally called 'lilac blue, though the second word is 'unnecessary. Owing to the carelessness of some writers who have been in 'the habit of saying 'red lilac' others 'have dropped the red while using the 'single word to describe what are really 'mauve or purple shades (or occasionally dingy rose tints) in connection 'with which words, brown can be fairly 'coupled either as an affix or a prefix; 'but no one would think of saying 'blue-brown' which ought to be the correct 'meaning of 'lilac-brown'. It is usually a shade of purple brown that is 'meant."

An extremely interesting paper is that of Mr. Warhurst on the 1879 issue of Salvador. The article is embellished with the reproduction of a full sheet of 25 of the 1c green of this issue. The author had before him five sheets of this value, all differing in various particulars. All the sheets form various combinations of three original rows of five varieties each, thus:

Sheet 1—a a a a a  
 " 2—a b a b a  
 " 3—a b a b b  
 " 4—a b c a c  
 " 5—a b c b c

Besides these there are numerous retouches. The whole matter is very interesting and would repay closer study of this and the other values.

The Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Cubana in No. 9 for once brings little original matter except a chatty review of philatelic life in the two philatelic centers of Latin America: Buenos Aires and Havana.

No doubt all of our readers have already seen pictures of the new Australian Commonwealth issue of which we will have a cut in the next issue of the WEST. The following from the Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser will no doubt prove of interest in connection

therewith:

"Although the designer of the proposed new federal stamp maintains a 'discreet anonymity behind the Postmaster-General, what seems to be the 'original fountain of his artistic inspiration has appeared in the shape of a 'medal struck by Messrs. Stokes & Sons for the state of Queensland during the federal celebrations of 1901. 'The obverse of this medal, which was 'designed and executed entirely by the 'firm, is almost exactly reproduced in 'the stamp. The only alterations made 'are that on the ball where the figure is 'seated the Commonwealth stamp replaces a relief outline of Australia by a 'numeral showing the price. There is 'a little scrollwork filling up the corners 'and while the arch on the medal has 'a keystone inscribed 'Federation 1901', 'the stamp dispenses with any such architectural necessities and bears the 'word 'Commonwealth' in a plain unbroken curve; otherwise the designs 'are identical. The medallist firm has 'no knowledge of the origin of the other 'design which bears so unmistakable a 'resemblance to its own work."

An interesting paper on the stamps of Seychelles is begun in No. 13 of Poole's Monthly Philatelist. The two dies are illustrated by enlargements and the following rapid test is given:

"There is one very striking point 'which at once determines whether the 'stamps are die I or die II. To decide 'this examine the second jewel space on 'the band of the crown. If the fine 'line under the jewel of the first space 'is continued into the second as far as 'the diamond and there are small lines 'to the right of the top facet of the same 'diamond, then the stamps are die II. 'If, however, the fine line stops abruptly before the second jewel space and 'the other fine lines are absent, then 'the stamps are die II."



## PHILATELY AS CUPID.

(By Verna W. Hanway.)

FOR EXCHANGE—Stamps with all reliable collectors. References exchanged. Address X, Box 254 Lynn, Ill.

The above ad., which appeared in one of the leading philatelic papers, was the innocent cause of it all. Now I am a stamp fiend and as such am willing to exchange stamps with all reputable collectors. This ad. seemed to have the right ring about it, so I hastened to send my references to "X."

In reply I received a dainty little envelope addressed in a lady's delicate hand writing. As I opened it I caught the whiff of a strange perfume. How familiar it became to me in after years! My correspondent said that my references were perfectly satisfactory and hoped the enclosed would be the same. When I had proved my correspondent to be trustworthy I should write and say what stamps I had for exchange," etc., etc. The letter was signed. "Marjorie N. Westlake."

Her references were of the best and after a time we began exchanging. She seemed to have for exchange just the stamps I wanted, and I seemed to have just the ones she wanted. So we kept on exchanging.

After a time our letters began to assume a more friendly tone. She would ask my advice on little matters pertaining to philately, and I was only too pleased to instruct her. We became so friendly, in fact, that we exchanged photos. Her photo was of an exceedingly sweet and pretty girl. So pretty, in fact, that I immediately fell in love with her, or rather her photo. So would you, gentle reader.

After some time I wrote her that I was obliged to come to Lynn on some business (I own the business only existed in my brain), in a short time. Would she allow me to call upon her? As the reply I received said she would I straight way packed my valise and departed for Lynn. I meant busi-

ness.

After engaging a room at a hotel I immediately hunted up my fair correspondent. I found her photo had not pictured one-tenth of her charms. So I stayed in Lynn.

I called the second time, the third, the fourth, and kept on calling. I became more in love than ever. And Marjorie, the little torment, knew it and kept me on nettles all the time with her flirtations with other fellows. "Cads," I called them.

I would take her out driving, would take her to the theater, to picnics, to dances, everywhere that I thought she would enjoy. I would call about every evening, would make the new specimens of stamps an excuse, or a new book, or else would want her to try my favorite candy. That girl must have received enough candy to start a small candy shop.

To cut a long story short things came to a crisis one night. We were returning from a picnic, at which she had made me almost mad by permitting the attention of another fellow.

I can see the night yet, a beautiful moonlight night, every star in the heavens seemed to be out bright and twinkling. She asked me if I had completed the business which I had come to Lynn to attend to. "No," I said. "Nor can I complete it until you will." "Until I will!" she exclaimed. "What have I to do with your business?" "Everything in the world," replied I. Then ensued a declaration of my love.

Well, she accepted me and is now my wife. We sent the editor of that Philatelic paper a check and told him to send us that paper as long as we lived. Philately is still our hobby. "For just think," said my wife, "if we had not been stamp fiends perhaps we would never have met." So, we are still philatelists, and will remain so until the end of the chapter. Do you wonder at it?

I need not tell you what philatelic journal it was that played the part of Cupid. You will all guess. Long life to it!

## The Stamps of Roumania

Authorized Translation from the  
French of Count d' Assche in  
"Le Philatliste Francais"

BY R. R. THIELE.

(continued)

### B. PERFORATED 11½

- 1½ banu, silver-gray, black, deep black, on white paper.
- 3 bani, olive green, from light to dark on tinted paper.
- 5 " greenish blue, pale green, meadow green, on tinted paper.
- 5 " dark greenish-blue (1885) on tinted paper.
- 10 " rose, from light to dark, salmon (1880), on tinted paper.
- 15 " pale brown-red, on tinted paper.
- 25 " blue, dark blue, " " "
- 50 " ochre-brown, Type I " "
- 50 " " " II " "
- 50 " yellow-brown, " I (October 1879), on tinted paper.
- 50 " yellow-brown Type II on tinted paper.

The note following the preceding 50 bani applies to these last two stamps. The 3 bani has served cut in two diagonally to frank printed matter.

### VARIETY.

- 5 bani, imperforate vertically.

### C. PERFORATED 13½.

- 1½ bani, gray, black, on white paper.
- 10 " pale rose, " " "
- 10 " salmon-rose, on tinted paper.

### VARIETY

- 1½ bani imperforate vertically

### D. PERFORATED 13½x11½.

- 1½ banu gray-black, on white paper
- 10 bani, salmon-rose on tinted paper

(These are both Scotts Nos. 60 to 72; the different perforations are there not arranged in sets. Note of translator.)

A new plate was prepared for the 15 bani in 1880; the stamps printed from this plate may be recognized not only by their shade, but also by the different form of the figure 1 in 15, which this

time has a small dash.

### PERFORATED 11

- 15 bani, rosy red Type I on white paper
- 15 " " " " II " " "

These two types found on the same sheet are distinguished by the length of the figure 1.

Of all values of the Bucarest prints there exists a large number of essays printed in all possible colors; some of these essays have even served postally. The more brilliant shades of these essays generally reveal their origin. They are found imperforate, perforate, imperforate horizontally and imperforate; these perforations are generally very coarse.

### ISSUE OF JULY 1880

SCOTT  
TYPE  
A 12

New design, profile to left of Prince Charles I on a background composed of horizontal lines enclosed by a circle of 86 pearls; inscription *Posta Romana* in Roman capitals on white ground in a label arched at the top; at the bottom the word *Bani* on a background of horizontal lines, in each of the lower corners an upright octagon containing large figures of value in color on white ground.

The stamps were printed in the Government establishment at Bucarest, like the foregoing, on paper of medium thickness, wove and sometimes on very thin and highly glazed paper. According to the force of the impression during the printing of the stamps, the pearls of the circle appear more or less large. The perforation is as before: 11, 11½, 13½ and compound.

The characteristic of this issue and the following one is the use of exceptionally large figures for expressing the value; one might truly say that the administration jumped from one extreme to the other and this time completely sacrificed the appearance of the stamps to assure the practical side of easier reading of the value.

(Continued.)



## BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

**S**OME precancelled stamps have appeared from Beverly, Mass., but it is said they are bogus.

The remainders of the \$1, \$2 and \$5 United States Stamps, old issue, 40,000 in all, have been destroyed. Now all values of the old series have been destroyed.

Turkey had 6,393 postal employees in 1902 and 5,504,525 letters were sent by the officials. There were 14,467,767 domestic letters and 712,448 registered letters sent. The postal receipts were about \$2,622,472.

The recent provisional stamps of Peru were issued for speculative purpose. The stamps were sold in blocks of 10,000 to the highest bidder. Thirty-seven thousand were printed of the 5 and 10 correos and 40,000 of the 10 correos.

When collectors talk about a stamp being in mint condition they intend to convey the meaning that it is absolutely perfect.

The deficit in the U. S. postoffice department for the fiscal year 1903 was nearly \$5,000,000, an increase of over \$3,000,000 over 1902.

Among the countries which have reprinted their stamps for the purpose of presenting specimens to other postal administrations are Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, India and New Brunswick.

## *New Cuban* \* \* \* *Revenue Stamp* BY O. HARRINGTON

I have just received a fine specimen of the new Cuban revenue stamp. The stamp is about an inch long by  $\frac{3}{4}$  wide and blue in color. At the top on two ribbons one under the other are the two words "Impuesto Provincial" (Province Tax). In the center in a circle is "2 centavos" half in and half out of this circle is the Cuban coat of arms. Under this on one straight and one curved ribbon are the words "Sello Movil", (

) and under this is the name of the province. In the back ground, on one side is a palm tree and on the other a spray of tobacco. All stamps are cancelled, before leaving the government office, with pale pink.

This tax is being put on so as to raise money enough to pay the expenses that Cuba will be under, at the St. Louis Exposition. This is causing much dissatisfaction among the people, as they say the army should be paid first. The sum necessary for the expenses at the Exposition is \$80,000 American gold.

### Not Generally Known.

It is not generally known that the first French reprints and also the first reprints ever made were made at the request of Sir Rowland Hill, the inventor of the postage stamp and the founder of our postal system. Sir Rowland was a philatelist and in 1862 wrote to the French government and asked for specimens of all of the varieties of obsolete French stamps for his collection. There were no remainders and, as they wished to oblige Sir Rowland, who was then at the head of the British postoffice department, reprints were made and sent to him.



## Notes for U. S. Collectors

BY E. R. ALDRICH

The current two cent comes precancelled, Peoria, Ill. It looks as though it was done with a rubber stamp and it is probable that the position varies upon different stamps. The first specimen I saw was removed from the cover and I thought it was probably an ordinary cancelled stamp from a package which caution to contents caused to be cancelled without the use of the dater as is customary at many offices but a few days later I received through the mails a circular franked by the stamp and can unhesitatingly say it was precancelled.

The Philatelic World reports the one cent precancelled at two new localities, Avon, N. Y. and Detroit, Mich.

I recently saw the two cent documentary on the original cover used for postage on June 30, 1898, the day before the war tax which brought it into existence went into force. This is an aggravated case of the early bird and the worm.

Some day thirty or forty years from now the philatelists of the future will be hotly disputing over the use of the I. R. surcharged postage doing postal duty. While the department later ruled against their postal use it is an undisputed fact that they did actually at first pass unchallenged through the post. I know of one town clerk in my own county who received a half or dozen or so letters with chattel mortgages to record from a machine man each of which was franked by a pair of one cent stamps and which came unchallenged in August of 1898. Afterwards meeting the sender I inquired why he used them and found out that they were mailed on a train

late at night and that he being unable to secure postage stamps could see no reason why his revenues should not carry his mail. "The government received their money just the same."

The following statistic given in the report superintendent of mail service under date of Oct. 26, 1896 gives an idea of the amount of mail the department and shows an average increase of a half billion pieces a year.

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1884..... | 4,519,661,900  |
| 1885..... | 4,948,059,400  |
| 1886..... | 5,329,059,475  |
| 1887..... | 5,834,690,875  |
| 1888..... | 6,528,772,060  |
| 1889..... | 7,026,837,130  |
| 1890..... | 7,847,723,600  |
| 1891..... | 8,546,370,090  |
| 1892..... | 9,227,816,090  |
| 1893..... | 9,772,075,810  |
| 1894..... | 10,033,973,790 |
| 1895..... | 10,377,875,040 |
| 1896..... | 11,166,323,240 |

In the C. P. S. sale of Sept. 26 was offered one of the rare unstamped envelopes made U. S. P. O. D 94 water-marked papers. It is said a few were found in this shape and the cataloguer says they are worth \$10 each.

In the same sale a double impressed 4 cent on amber 1887 is offered. Envelope oddities except in the one and two cent values are not frequently met with and are desirable property.

A stamp which attracts much attention is the new \$100 of Straits Settlements. The stamp bears King Edward's portrait and is printed in dull brown on canary colored paper. The value is expressed at the bottom of the stamp and at the top the inscription "Straits Settlements" in green appears.

The sale of the Helgoland postoffice for the year ending March 1 in mail orders (probably sent to dealers or collectors) are said to have been a trifle over \$60,000.

## *A Stamp Reverie.*

*F. E. Halbert*

**T**HE stamp collector is not reaping the full benefit of his hobby if he does not have at least a few stamps on original covers. I have decided that in the future I shall collect nothing else in the stamp line.

In looking over an album of interest one can, if he has a lively imagination (and what collector has not?) derive a good deal of satisfaction and delight in studying them. In glancing through my album I note a few that I have associated with certain ideas.

Here is a five cent '56 issue red-brown; this one evidently carried a letter from some youth at school to his mother. The address is in a boyish looking hand writing; the stamp is a little askew and there is a big blot below the address.

In former days people were more careful to preserve letters than they are now; especially love letters; for they were generally considered too sacred to be destroyed. I wonder how many of our philatelic friends have a bundle of the tender missives tied with a narrow ribbon and hidden in the bottom of their trunk.

Here is one which I feel sure once carried a lot of "mush" to a love-lorn swain. The stamp, a fine 10 cent '61 second issue, was carefully placed in the corner. The envelope looks as though the stamp had been removed and replaced more accurately in the corner. The address was carefully written, some of the letters being erased and anxiously rewritten. The paper is still quite white showing that it was kept from the light and other people's eyes.

Another one is somewhat different: Addressed with a trembling hand without much attempt at exactness; those

spots on the envelope suggest tear-stains. There was evidently sad news in this letter. Perhaps the sad tidings of some loved one passed over the "great divide." The next envelope shows that it held a rather bulky missive, apparently some school-girl effusion hastily written in pencil to her bosom friend.

So one could go on through the whole album. There are few envelopes that do not give some idea of what their contents were. Sometimes, of course, one would hit wide of the mark; but unless we have the original letter to prove otherwise, "ignorance is bliss."

Here is another cover which is somewhat uncertain in appearance. The stamp is up side down; the address is in a man's hand-writing with a few erratic strokes, evidently hurriedly written. What does it appear to be? The original cover is inside. We draw it forth and read:

"Dearest Wife:—

Before you read this I shall have passed through the dark valley. I made up my mind yesterday that I stood between you and happiness. I don't blame you for I know that you never loved me. I hope that you will be happier with Rufus than you have been with me. You are to have all the property but my gold watch which I want little Harry to have. Think of me sometimes as,

Your faithful, Jack.

P. S. They will find my body somewhere below Gaston's bridge. J.

A collection of entires represents something more than a few bits of bright paper stuck in a book. Romance, reality, comedy, tragedy, friendship and business all find a place in my album. If you have no collection of entire envelopes start one at once and you will bless the day that you did so.

## DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address. and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

133. ARE THE CHINESE LOCALS GOOD FOR POSTAGE, AND, IF SO, WHERE? In the Postal Guide for April 1903 the following is found regards the Chinese constituent of the Universal Postal Union: "Hong Kong and the post offices maintained by Hong Kong at Kiang Chow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Unig Po, Shanghai, Hankow". Comparing these with the names of Chinese locals in Scotts catalogue we find that they do not coincide. It seems therefor that the Hong Kong stamps only are good in the U. P. U. while all the other locals serve local purposes only. Any further information would be gladly and thankfully received.

134 DOES COREA BELONG TO THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION? Yes. It does now. It did not before the Japan-Chinese war.

135 WERE THE FIRST DUE STAMPS OF FRANCE LITHOGRAPHED? Yes. But shortly after the first printing the same design was engraved and the stamps were then printed from a plate by the surface-printing process. The two productions are so very near alike that it is hard to distinguish them. The lithographs, of course, are quite smooth both on face and back, but in the surface-printed stamps the design may appear slightly raised on the back, i. e. if the stamp has not been flattened by pressure after printing. Used copies can hardly be distinguished.

136 WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ORIGINALS AND REPRINTS OF THE STAMPS OF AUSTRIA? The colors of the originals are dull and those of the reprints bright. The cheaper varieties of the originals are easily obtained used compare with these any unused or doubtful stamp. The originals are on hand made paper varying in thickness, the reprints on machine made more uniform and whiter paper. This applies to the issues before 1855 only. The original gum is thick and will not easily dissolve in water, soaking will cause it to swell; the gum of the reprints is thinner and dissolves more readily. The perforation of 1858 was 15, reprints of this issue are perforated 12, 11 and 13 according to the time when they were made. The issue of 1863 is perforated 14 and after 1864  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , the reprints of 1884 13 and later ones anything from 10 to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , as the regular issues after 1884 also show various perforations.

137 COLUMBIAN AND OTHER U. S. STAMPS SOMETIMES VARY IN SIZE, WHAT IS THE CAUSE? Uneven shrinkage of paper. In the peculiar process of printing, called line engraved, copper plate, steel engraved, taille deuce, the paper is wetted before the printing proper is done. As the moisture in the paper varies at the moment of printing, the subsequent contraction will vary too, leaving the impression in uneven sizes. In a whole sheet this shrinkage may amount to quite a good deal. In all cases where the paper is fed lengthwise and sideways the picture may be considerably distorted, as paper usually shrinks more the one way than the other. Careful photographers ought to know that from experience.

Many Salvador stamps are priced and offered in an ostensibly used condition; but practically all so offered are of the canceled to order brand.





## Revenue Dep't.

Conducted by  
Charles A. Nast.

I wish to make a correction in my last month's notes and comments. Owing to my own poor chirography several typographical errors occurred which demand explanation. All through the article on part perforates, the printer has it "post" perforates and Mr. Douglas's protest I called a mild one and not a "wild" one.

I have received from several correspondents and readers of the WEST letters urging me to give the matter of perforations on U. S. Revs more attention, and commending my course. I have just read Major Evans article on perforations and I agree with him heartily as to the matter of perforation itself being secondary to the color, texture, quality, etc. of the paper, notwithstanding our catalogs are loaded down with lists of the same stamps, priced variously as to whether they are 11 or 12½, or 12½ and 13 or 12½ or 14. Really this is carrying minor varieties to a ridiculous extent to my mind and I think minutiae of this sort are of infinitely less importance, than the shades of color found in the same printings of a stamp. But as against this fad of noting microscopic differences in the perforations themselves, we are now calling attention to the marked differences in part perforates as to what parts of the stamp are perforated and what parts are left plain. Our catalog lists quite a number of U. S. Revenues as having been only partly perforated i. e. on two sides of the stamp but it has never yet distinguished be-

tween those which are perforated on the left and right sides, having top and bottom plain, (the common way) and those which are perforated on the top and bottom leaving the two sides plain and which latter is the uncommon or rarer variety. Just suppose for a moment any such pronounced difference existed in a postage stamp of almost any country and especially a British Colony, what would the effect on prices be? I propose to sift this matter to the bottom and find out just what stamps are perforated in this rare way and I ask the kindly cooperation of my readers. As a new discovery I will add this month the 50c Probate of Will, p. p. top and bottom.

While we are on this subject I will call attention to the fact that recently a Boston firm advertised the \$20 00 Probate of Will which catalogs at \$35.00 as being of a beautiful color (orange) and "perfect in every way except a row of sewing machine perforations down the center of the stamp" offered at \$19.50. Now what does this mean? It does not mean that the stamp was perforated down the center by the government's machine like some of our freaks, but simply that at the time of ensembling the will the maker for reasons of safety sewed the stamp onto the instrument using a sewing machine, so that when it should at some later day be presented for probate its legality could not be questioned. As is well known as a rule wills are not recorded until after the death of the maker and with many people it was a question as to whether a will made without the necessary stamp attached at time of signing was valid; some contending that it was not, others that the affixing of the stamp when offering it for probate was sufficient. The better practice therefore and one which careful persons observed was to place the tax stamp upon the instrument at time of signing and in the presence of the witnesses. I have

two copies of this stamp both having been sewn to the will in this way and since reading the aforesaid advertisement I am curious to know if there are any copies of this stamp free from this defect, in other words absolutely perfect.

The following ingenious suggestion is contained in the last number of the "Metropolitan". To anyone who wishes to undertake the task I will suggest that the Boston revenue book will aid him materially.

A curious revival of the present day is the great interest taken in private revenue stamps. Match and medicines are quite to the fore at the present time. Dealers having any stock of the above find sales far surpass that of any other branch. This opens a virgin field for philatelic workers. No one has ever prepared a list of portraits appearing on American proprietary stamps. A list would not be very difficult to secure, although there might be a few blanks that would be hard to fill. Who will tackle the job and write out a list of the immortals?

Lately it has been suggested to Messrs Geo. Duck, F. L. Smith, E. B. Aldrich others who are active in the Precancelled Stamp Club, that the scope of its usefulness and activity be extended so as to include in their books on the exchange circuit, precancelled proprietary stamps. Heretofore the society has restricted its operations to postage stamps only, but if it can be prevailed upon to let the collectors of precancelled proprietaries come in and share the burdens and the benefits of the association, it would add at least fifty first class active members to its roll. It would be infinitely better for all interested to combine forces than to start a new society. There are too many of these as it is. We hope the suggestion will be acted on favorably.

Under the caption "A Fascinating Sideline" the last number of the Perfor-

ator has this to say:

Recently our attention was called to the growing demand for United States Revenue proofs by a prominent collector. We believe the best collection of proofs in this country is owned by Mr. H. B. Seagrave of Michigan. He is known to have quite a collection of these proofs, and his duplicates could form several more collections. There are many fine collections owned in this city and Boston.

Proofs of United States Revenues are much scarcer than a great many collectors have the faintest idea of, in fact, many of them are hardly procurable. There are many proofs of regular United States postage stamps, but they are not in the class of U. S. Revenue proofs as regards to rarity. It is seldom that any of these proofs are offered, in fact, there are more ready purchasers than willing sellers. Recently a quantity of these proofs, we believe about \$1000.00 worth, were purchased by one collector, who wished to make additions to his duplicates for exchanging purposes. The collection of proofs seems to be of recent birth. A decade or two ago, Revenue proofs were of very little importance, but in recent years, this side line has gained considerably in favor, and has ever been gaining since.

Occasionally we notice a few lots of these proofs offered at auction, and in most instances they fetch high prices. This proves that bidders are eager to improve their collections regardless of expense. In regard to expense we are of the opinion, that if we are to judge from what we have seen, that U. S. Revenue proofs are desirable property to have, as the demand is constantly increasing and we see no perceptible increase of supply. The amount expended for these proofs, we think is well invested. This side line is quite fascinating, as it urges a collector on to procure all the desirable specimens that are not easily procurable. Not like collecting postage stamps, when you can procure almost any specimen you wish by just paying the price. With these proofs it is different, you must hustle to get them, as very few dealers carry them in stock. We would advise, that if any collector likes to engage in a fascinating side line let him take up United States Revenue proofs, and he will have something to relieve him when time hangs heavy on his hands.

## *Notes From Europe* *By J. C. Auf Der Heide*

**D**EAR readers of the WEST: As I could not find any time to write my notes for the WEST, I have kept you waiting for such a long time, although I believe that there was not much to tell about the philatelic affairs going on in Europe. The wet weather has caused much collecting during the summer months and many stamp dealers have had good business during the dull season.

Catalogues Senf and Kohl are expected to come from the press shortly. As I have seen from the advance sheets of Senf catalogue many prices have been changed. Specially the stamps of Holland have come to the front with better prices. A great many of the Dutch stamps, which are priced very low in catalogues, are not to be had at those prices, even not in lots of 100 or more. Gibbons notes the Dutch Indies Queen 12½c gray at one penny and every dealer in this country should feel happy if he could buy a hundred or more for 50 shillings. Other stamps, that are priced too low, are the Dutch of the third edition, the values of 25 and 50c being very rare, and not to be had at reasonable prices, as dealers pay themselves more than catalogue value.

Readers will note that there is a little mistake in the advertisement of Mr. J. Riethoff, which is his right name and not Reeshoff. He told me he had much success on his advertisement in the WEST and should like to hear from every reader.

A new sort of cancellation is coming up in Holland, the cancellation of Ex-

Libris or Bookplates. Very high prices are paid for them. I should like to hear from any party who is interested in these bookplates.

The collecting of fiscals is growing rapidly in Europe, and more and more of the greater dealers are starting a line in revenue stamps. There are already some good collections in the Netherlands.

Coin collection is not so popular, and it is only the wise, money-foreseeing men who start such a collection. Boy collectors are not known in this country.

There is established in Amsterdam a new philatelic society with about eighty members.

One of the large publishing houses in this town has under the press a "vademecum" for stamp collectors, which will be sold for only 10 cents Dutch or 4 cents American. I am sure this little booklet will add many new collectors to our ranks.

Some years ago I was in Belgium, and although it is known, that in this country are many great collections, boy collecting does not exist. Shops from where they sell stamps in sheets and packets, are very scarce, and not a twentieth part of those existing in Holland and Germany.

A new stamp of 5 cents for Suriname figure, and one for 12½ cents for Curacao have appeared.

When you send your ad in to a paper have it typewritten and the chances of mistakes on the part of the compositor will be reduced to a minimum.



## ***Comment on Catalogues***

***By E. R. Steinbrueck***

**K** OHL'S catalogue (Germany) came to my inspection through kindness of a friend collector. It was interesting to me to note the different ideas of compounding a stamp catalogue and my attention was called to the possibility of a marked improvement of our own standard catalogue (Scott).

A catalogue may not only be a common alphabetical price list, but with some changes in the arrangement and with a few more definite arrangements and with a few more definite informations, more to the point, it may become a very valuable guide, an excellent work for instruction at the same time.

Why should not we, who claim to be the leaders of civilization and the leaders in all branches of what is good and useful, also have the best work in this line, a work, worthy of our country, a work of real merit?

Comparing Kohl's and Scott's catalogues these thoughts struck me, when both of them, one through the other, pointed out to me their preferences or their deficiencies.

Scott's is superior in many respects to Kohl's. For instance in the arrangement, Scott at least has the Indian States following India as a heading; has under Straits Settlement, Morocco, China, etc., states or provinces pertaining thereto in alphabetical order: shows us some of the offices in foreign countries under France, Germany, etc. While Kohl, regardless of political or social connections, tears every country into strips adjusting them to the alphabet.

My suggestion would be to divide a catalogue into 5 or six parts of the world. Start with America for in-

stance. Take the United States first and let our appertenances in North America follow. Treat that way every country in America, North America first. Take British possessions next, Canada, British possessions next, Canada; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edwards Island, all in alphabetical order. Canada ought to have had the lead in North America but for patriotic reasons we might make the exception by letting Uncle Sam lead the procession.

The alphabetical order preserved will make consultation easier. Give the predominate countries of a part of the globe in alphabetical order and all the tributary countries, states, provinces or colonies again in alphabetical order below. North America, West Indies, South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe.

Scott's cuts of stamps are the better reproductions by far, while Kohl's are miserable blotted things of smaller size. I believe they are not permitted in Germany to give correct reproductions of stamps.

Another point in which Scott excels Kohl, is that Scott has every cut numbered for reference. Every stamp enumerated below these cuts is provided with the number of the respective cut, easy to look up. Kohl refers under certain issues to numbers of philatelic works for consultation. That is all right for the deeper student who either possesses or has easy access to all these works of science. Otherwise these references are useless for the multitude. The best and most valuable feature of Kohl's catalogue though is the plain and true counterfeit of the watermarks and of the surcharges, printed right alongside of each series of stamps. Also differences in stamps varying in print er-

rors, misprints, the different ways of network are shown reproduced one along side of the other for comparison. Of course this manner of explanation is by far the most superior to mere descriptions as in Scotts which often remain a mystery to the reader. For instance a simple matter for illustration. Scott says under 1890-93 "cap on right '2A'" Kohl shows us the picture, where and what that "cap" is.

If Scott would choose Kohl's way of showing us the watermarks, surcharges and differences in plain pictures even omitting all descriptions and if he would adopt a different arrangement of the stamps of the world, as indicated above, according to the parts of the world, all pertaining in alphabetical order under the heading of their sovereign or supreme country I believe it would be a vast improvement over the present good old way.

### An Exception to the Rule.

Stamp Collectors Fortnightly

The old penny "Interinsular" stamp, issued in the Bahamas in June, 1859, stands out as one of the most notable exceptions to a fairly general rule of Philately—viz., that old issues of British Colonial stamps, are, in the majority of cases, rarer in the unused state than in the used. The Bahamas "Interinsular" stamp is a noteworthy example to the contrary, and the reason of its comparative cheapness in the unused condition is the same as that which has made many of the "pence" stamps of Newfoundland far more readily procurable as unused than as used specimens. That is to say, an official remainder was placed on the market, and it is possible, down to the present day, to buy unused specimens of the penny "Interinsular" at about a sixth of the price of used copies.

### *In an Old Catalogue*

By W. H. PLANK

**B**EFORE me lies an old "Scott's Philatelist's Album" which is older than one half of the stamp collectors of today.

In the back of this album of some hundred pages is Scotts catalogue, twenty eighth edition. As we look it over we can not help but get out our "sixty second" and compare the two.

In so doing the great changes through which stamp collecting has passed may be seen, and as but few of the readers of the WEST have ever had the opportunity of examining one of these old catalogues, a little comparison and description may be of interest.

This catalogue consists of forty three pages against seven hundred and twenty five of today! There were then but one hundred and twenty seven stamp issuing countries and now it takes a good man and a secretary to keep up with the new ones which are springing up today.

The United States, Spain and New Grenada (now U. S. of Columbia) were the greatest stamp producer, while the French colonies (just think of it) Nicaragua and Costa Rica the smallest.

What an easy time of it the "old timers" must have had. No Seebecks, jubilee issues, watermarks, papers, shades or perforations to bother the eye or worry the brain. Nothing but straight stamps, and the prices! It will be hard on your nerves but I cannot resist quoting you some of them to show how far a slim purse could go.

In our own United States a dollar and a quarter would purchase the 1847 issue, complete unused, mint no doubt, and now they list at over twenty times that amount. Fifty cents, or "four bits" as they call it down here, would buy unused the 24 and 30 cent issues of 1851. The catalogue says they are worth \$150.

00. The 3c pink had not then been catalogued and you could have your 1862 issue with or without embossing at the same price. The 90 cent blue of this issue could be obtained for \$1.10 unused. About \$3.00 would buy the 1869 with all its colors unused. The 1870-71 issue was current then and could be bought at face!

The Department stamps are not quoted unused as they were not allowed to be sold, but a \$5.00 bill would pretty near buy them all. 30 cent Justice were going at 10c each and the 24 cent at 15c.

The Local stamps are carefully listed and priced. The newspaper stamps of 1865 now catalogued at \$27.50 for the four stamps could be bought for one dollar and seventy five cents.

In the foreign countries we notice that in Berge dorf the  $\frac{1}{2}$ s and 3s 1861 originals, unused were selling for \$6.00 while now the catalogue reads \$175.00 for the two and homely things at that.

The 5c rose of British Colombia which is listed at \$110.00 was going to the boys at 15 cents straight.

For a 12c Canada 1851 which is worth from \$400.00 to \$500.00 is not listed, but I presume a five dollar bill would have bought a nice copy.

The Cape of Good Hope triangulars were almost as cheap as when Stanley Gibbons was buying them by the barrel!

Two hundred dollars will not cover the catalogue value of the 1857 issue of Ceylon while in 1875 a hundred cents would buy them.

The 1p black of Great Britain issued in 1840 was catalogued then at 60 cents unused against \$60.00 now and the 2d blue at 75 cents against \$25.00 now.

Guatemala only possessed six stamps while she now boasts of 150 varieties.

The stamps of the Phillippines are catalogued under the head of Luzon.

The 4-4 schilling red of Mecklenburg Schwerin (Scotts No. 1) was then known

as 1 schilling and catalogued at 10 cents unused and 5c used.

None of the 1861 issue of Nevis was catalogued used over 30 cents but what a vast difference now.

In New Brunswick we find the 3c, 6c and 1 shilling selling then at \$9.50 complete unused. Now the catalogue says \$316.00 for the trio.

The Sydney Views of New South Wales were going from 75c to a dollar, while a five shilling of Nova Scotia 1851 was selling for 35 cents, worth now four times that many dollars.

In the unfashionable stamp issuing countries of Central and South America and some of the European countries the advance has not been so great.

Our Confederate States stamps are the highest priced stamps listed and no doubt collectors then looked at the price of \$10.00 for an Athens or Macon and whistled loud and long over such high prices such as we do now over a St. Louis or Brattlesboro. What has caused this great advance in some countries and not others some may ask.

The United States, Great Britain, France and Germany are the great stamp collecting countries. Hence the increase in price of the countries and colonies. The great varieties of shades and minor varieties will cause a certain stamp to increase. Scarcity and demand are the prime reasons.

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Think of it gentle reader and isn't it true with stamps as with other things, there are no times like the old times and old times are best.

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There are many collectors at the present time who do not buy the commonest varieties at all, such usually buy British colonials, the higher values only, and thus fill their books with stamps that are as good as gold, increasing in value every day and always saleable.



## ST. KITTS By FRANK C. YOUNG

THE joining together of the islands of St. Christopher, more generally known as St. Kitts, and Nevis in the recent issue of stamps for these two colonies jointly marks the accomplishment of that which has been thought probable by philatelists for many years. Indeed, the wonder is that it has not been done before, for neither colony was large or of much importance, and their proximity, being separated by only two miles of water at their nearest points, made such a grouping desirable. As a matter of fact, except in matters of postal administration, in government and in revenues, they have been wedded for many years.

As most of you know, St. Christopher is one of the Leeward group of the West Indies, a colony of Great Britain, with an area of only 86 square miles, being 23 miles long, while its greatest breadth is but five miles. Notwithstanding this extreme narrowness, it possesses a mountain range traversing the whole length of the island, which at one point reaches the respectable altitude of 4,100 feet.

The population is between 30,000 and 40,000, mostly blacks and the principal industry the production of raw sugar. I have been unable to ascertain the amount of imports and exports, all consular reports at hand grouping the Leeward Islands as a whole and not showing St. Christopher separately, but at best they are not large.

As before mentioned in some of my papers on British West Indies, the postal arrangements for all of these colonies, was, prior to 1860, in the hands of the imperial government, the service being supplied and the rev-

enues taken by the home postoffice department. Even the local postmasters and officials were appointed by the Postmaster General of Great Britain.

During 1858, 1859 and 1860 stamps of Great Britain were used in the West Indian Colonies, which it is asserted by most philatelic writers, can be distinguished by the cancellations. A01 for Jamaica, A02 for Antigua, A12 for St. Christopher, etc. This, I believe, is, unfortunately, not true, as at approximately the same time some of the postoffices of England were using the same combination of letters and figures. There were, it is true, differences in the frame work surrounding the letters, but sufficient similarity exists as to raise a doubt unless the stamps are shown on original covers.

Between 1860 and April 1, 1870, the date of the first issue of stamps for St. Christopher, letters from the colonies postage stamps, but were hand stamped "St. Kitts Paid."

The first issue, printed by DeLaRue & Co., in London on Crown and C C paper and perforated 12½, consisted of only two values, one penny for local letters and newspapers, and six pence for the letter rate to Great Britain. The penny value comes in dull rose, quite rare, and varying shades of lilac rose, from deep to very pale. This color is more common. The six pence is found in two shades, green and is in used condition a much more common stamp than the penny value, though not at all common unused. The pen cancelled stamps of this and all other issues of St. Kitts were used as for fiscal purposes and should not be considered as postage stamps.

About 1876 the perforation was changed to 14, the colors and watermark remaining the same. As before we find the sixpence much more common than the penny value.

I find that Scott catalogues (No. 4a

and 10a) penny stamps bisected diagonally and used as  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, while Gibbons ignores them. As the colony had no half-penny rate for anything prior to 1882, the only possible legitimate need for these split stamps was to make up a two pence half-penny rate,

St. Christopher joined the Postal Union July 1, 1879, and the rate of postage to sister West Indian colonies became  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d and to Great Britain four pence. Stamps of these denominations were not, however, placed on sale in the island until November of that year, having an interim of four months, during which there was use for the split provisionals. This will account for Scott's No. 4a, but for the other I am unable to find even the shadow of an excuse.

In 1882 the watermark was changed to Crown and C. A., the first to appear being the half-penny, a value which had become necessary to prepay the rate on newspapers and circulars or price lists to local and nearby points.

This was soon followed by the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d red brown and the 4d blue in the new watermark. After a use of perhaps but little more than six months the colors were changed, the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d becoming blue and the 4d gray, making the first mentioned pair quite rare stamps.

Considering the number of varieties originally issued, St. Christopher has been prolific in provisional surcharges and of varieties of these, lists and descriptions of which are better procured from the catalogues than could be given in the limited space at my command.

In February, 1887, was issued a new value, one shilling lilac, in two shades, dull and bright, of which the former is the scarcer.

January 1, 1891, St. Christopher in company with several sister colonies,

became a part of the Leeward Islands postal administration and Leeward stamps were used until the recently issued St. Kitts-Nevis set came into use.

Just prior to the supercession of St. Christopher stamps there must have been a great scarcity of stamps in the island, as letters are known dated during December, 1889, and January 1890, which contained no stamps but were marked "St. Kitts-Paid," as in the days before 1870.

In February, 1890, a small quantity of penny stamps was borrowed from Antigua and used in St. Christopher.

These, unless on original covers can only be recognized by the cancellation "A12" instead of "A02."

In February, 1887, was issued a new value, one shilling, lilac, found in two shades, dull and bright, of which the dull is the scarcer.

Jan. 1, 1891, St. Christopher became a part of the Leeward Island postal administration and Leeward stamps were used until the recently issued papers and books to local and nearby points. This was followed by the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d red brown, and the 4d blue in the new watermark. In a short time these colors were changed, the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d becoming blue and the 4d gray, making the first mentioned pair scarce stamps.

Considering the number of varieties originally issued, St. Christopher has been prolific of provisional surcharges and of varieties of these, lists and descriptions of which are better done by the catalogues than I could give them.

The last stamp to be issued for St. Christopher was the six pence olive brown, probably in May, 1890. Very few of these were used as the six pence green was still on hand in considerable quantity, and what became of the lot is a philatelic mystery which has not yet been cleared up, as only 1,217 copies were among the remainders sold in 1891.

The matter of postal fiscals or revenue stamps used for postage is a large subject and one on which the best authorities do not seem always to agree. These are most desirable and most interesting as well as most rare and most valuable when shown on original covers and this known to be genuinely used postally. The unused stamps catalogued under this head and sold by leading dealers are part of the remainders sold by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London in 1891 and it is open to question whether they should be classed as postage stamps when unused, although it is admitted that they were included in the stock of postage stamps taken over by the Crown Agents at the time of the change to Leeward Island stamps and by them so considered.

### Rural Pre-Cancellation.

Metropolitan Philatelist

From a western collector I learn of a new scheme of precancellation. Large quantities of envelopes, containing a variety of circulars, are sent out by a firm, and as the envelope with enclosures is bulky, and it is difficult to cancel the stamp on that account the following method is adopted: The envelopes are addressed and one-cent stamps affixed in the office of the firm. Then the envelopes, stamped, are taken to the local post office and the stamps cancelled with the regular hand-stamper, after which the envelopes are taken back to the office of the concern and the bulky circulars placed inside the envelopes. Then the parcels are placed in the post office and mailed in the usual way.

When penny postage stamps were first issued to the unprogressive settlers in the Bahama Islands in 1859, it was only as a means of inter-communication between the islands of the group. There was no issue available for over-sea postage until the middle months of 1861, when 4d and 6d values were created.



### CHECK LIST OF NEW ISSUES.

For the Month Ending September 15th.  
Compiled by W. O. Wylie.

- AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH Adhesives
  - Commonwealth Design
  - 9p brown and blue (New South Wales)
  - 9p brown and blue (Queensland)
- AUSTRIA (Leevant) Adhesive
  - 20 para on 10 heller carmine
- BOSNIA Adhesive
  - 40h orange and black
- BULGARIA Post Card
  - 5st on green (Ferdinand)
- CANADA Post Card
  - 1c green on cream (King)
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Adhesive
  - 3p red, King's head
  - Envelope
  - 1p pink, King's head
  - Registration Envelope
  - 4p blue, King's head
- E. AFRICA and UGANDA Adhesive
  - 2a violet and lilac (King)
- FRANCE (Mong-Tze) Adhesives
  - Stamps of Indo China surch in black
  - 1c black on blue
  - 2c red brown on chamois
  - 4c red brown on gray
  - 5c yellow green
  - 10c rose red
  - 15c gray
  - 20c red on yellow green
  - 25c blue
  - 30c brown on brownish
  - 40c red on chamois
  - 50c rose on rose-toned
  - 75c black brown on orange
  - 1f olive green on greenish
  - 5f lilac on lilac-toned
- HONG-KONG Post Card
  - 1c green on buff (buff)
- MONTSERRAT Adhesives
  - Design—Seal of the Presidency
  - ½p green and light green
  - 1p carmine and black
  - 2p brown and gray
  - 2½p blue and gray
  - 3p lilac and orange
  - 9p olive brown and lilac
  - 1sh violet and green
- ST. LUCIA Adhesive
  - 1sh green and black (King)
- SEYCHELLES Provisional Adhesive
  - Surcharged on King's Heads
  - "3 cents" on 15c ultramarine
  - "3 cents" on 45c brown and carmine
- SURINAM Adhesive
  - 5c red (numeral type)



## Counterfeits and Their Detection.

By R R THIELE

(Continued)

**GUATEMALA** The earlier issues of Guatemala are no great varieties, but still scarcer than one would think, at least in used condition. It is this class of medium priced stamps which forms the favorite field of the forger and hence these issues have been forged considerably,

The first issue is of French manufacture and the originals show the pretty satiny finish peculiar to French stamps of that period (1871) and due to their typographic production. The forgeries I have before me are lithographed, which does not help us much as a good lithograph is often very difficult to distinguish from typographed impressions. Let us therefore look for other distinctions, taking first the 1 centavo bistre of 1871. A very conspicuous difference lies in the coat-of-arms. Its upper half contains a number of white vertical bars on a horizontally lined background. The genuine stamp has six complete bars and one fragmentary one at the left, the forgery has only five complete bars and a fragmentary one at either side. The mountain peaks in the lower half of the shield are also different, though not so conspicuously; the central peak seems less distinct than the other two, while the genuine stamp shows the three with equal clearness. The oak branch at the left of the shield on the genuine stamp reaches up to a level with the top of the bars at the center of the shield. On the forgery the top of this branch is all of a millimeter lower down. The leaves at the right side of the shield are all smaller on the forgery than on the genuine stamp, though it is difficult to give measurements for such irregular objects. The rays of the sun above the shield on the forgery for some reason or other are much shorter at the right as well as rather irregular all around, so that some of them apparently do not reach the sun at all, but are merely stuck in between others that do. In the corners

there is a Celtic ornament composed of interlaced lines. On the genuine stamp it is easy to tell which of these lines crosses the other, as the intersections are very distinctly drawn. Not so on the imitation; it is hard to distinguish at many of the intersections which line is supposed to cross over the other. The inscriptions are fairly well done, but all the letters appear a little too low and thin. The point of the shield on the genuine stamp points between the e and n of centavo; on the forgery the n is directly in the center under the point and therefore stands upright, while on the genuine it leans slightly to the left. Similarly at the top of the stamp on the original the center of the upper side lies between de and gu, so that the g leans to the right, while on the forgery it is in the center and therefore stands upright. The corners of the shield bearing the coat-of-arms are not alike on the forgery; the upper left corner is much narrower than the upper right corner. To the left of the sun there is a sort of flaw in the lines of the background and of the surrounding oval, as though some lines had been erased and redrawn. On the original all the lines of the background are evenly drawn. A forgery of the 5c brown is also before me. It does not seem to be a mere alteration of the 1c, as it shows some differences. For instance there are six entire vertical bars in the upper part of the coat-of-arms and no trace of a fractional bar; all of them are too narrow as compared with the original. The rays of the sun are too short on the left side, not on the right as in the 1c. The leaves of the laurel branch at the right are all too small and narrow as against the original. The v of centavos is too large, being taller than the other letters of this word. Of the three mountain peaks in the lower half of the coat-of-arms the middle and left ones appear to be of the same height, whereas the left one should be much higher than either of the others. The cancellations of these two counterfeits are purely imaginary ones, as already described in these articles, something like this:

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\_\_\_\_\_  
((( ( ( ( ) ) ) ) )  
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(To be continued)

## Washington Notes.

~ ~ C. M. ~ ~

THE opening of the schools and the return of the government clerk from his holiday has caused an increase in stamp talk, the writer has had more collections shown him and endeavors to trade in the past week than during the rest of the warm season.

The number of rural routes which are being established and the consequent abolition of many small post-offices opens new fields for the postmark collector. Some of the new postoffices of the fourth class which are being established have rubber postmarking stamps instead of the metal ones, the rubber stamp, in an office where the mail is light, being more legible and economical.

A few orders of the Department of interest philatelically provide

"Railway Postal clerks are required to keep constantly on hand a supply of one and two cent postage stamps for the accomodation of the public at the car: and such stamps must not be sold for more than their face value."

The practice of mailing letters at the car seems to be on the increase, to judge from the number of railway cancellations on envelopes.

"August 4, 1903.—The Department is constantly in receipt of complaints and exhibits showing postal cards, private postal cards and souvenir cards which have been destroyed by back-stamping on the side intended for the message. Cautionary orders to postmasters and employes have been published frequently. Hereafter postmasters employes will be held strictly accountable for a violation of the regulations in this respect."

The order providing that Phillippine

stamps will not be received for postage in the United States after October 1 caused a great many of them to appear on domestic letters, and since that date there is a corresponding number "Held for postage."

Philatelic news from the department practically amounts to nil. So far the investigation has not affected the stamp offices, so that nothing interesting has transpired. The new two center and the Sherman postal card are promised daily, but promises are not always synchronous with performance.

### Stamps as Sticking Plaster.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

The following extract from the "Morning Herald" of many years ago shows that Londoners tried to kill with ridicule the first postage stamps that were issued:—

Considerable diversion was created in the city today by the appearance of the new penny-post devices for envelopes, half-sheet letters, and bits of "sticking plaster" about an inch square for daubing on to letters. The surface of the latter is filled up with a bust of her Majesty, or what is guessed to be intended for such, but which is much too vulgar of expression to be mistaken by any royal subjects who have had the good fortune to see the graceful original herself. But for this unlucky perversion of the Royal features the penny-post "sticking-plaster" might appropriately have come into fashion and perceded the court sticking plaster, so common for the concealment of trifling cutaneous cracks on the face of beauty. Thus women and men, too, might have carried sovereigns on their countenances as well as in their hearts and purses, and many a decayed beauty might have refreshed her faded charms with the renovating representation of Royal youth and loveliness. It is shrewdly suspected that this untoward disfiguration of the Royal person has been the studied work of ministerial malevolence and jealousy, desirous of rendering their Royal benefactress, if possible, as odious as themselves.



## CURIO DEPARTMENT

By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A.S. & C. C.

THE Howell County Gazette, a Missouri paper, announces the appearance of the book which should greatly interest book-collectors as well as archaeologists. The book is the first volume of a work by Dr. E. S. Curry, and is entitled "Prehistoric Races of America," the introduction of which appeared some months ago. It is a wonderful book in more ways than one. The printing, engraving, and binding was done at the home of Dr. Curry, the author, in the wilds of eastern Howell county Missouri. It was done with crude material but the work is said to be very nice. The maps are spoken of as exceptionally fine and the binding of the book beyond criticism. Dr. Curry, it is announced, will soon begin printing on the second volume of the work. Those desiring a copy of the volume just completed should send two dollars to the author at Christy, Mo., and receive the same. It is said to be well worth the money.

A Des Moines paper recently contained a lengthy mention of the numismatic collection of Dr. W. H. Vincent, who lives at Red Oak, Iowa. Of course the Curio Editor cannot vouch for the truth or correctness of the following statements. We simply quote them from the newspaper account, and let the WEST readers believe or reject

it, as they see fit. The paper says: "The largest coin in Dr. Vincent's collection is a Boer dollar. It is of silver and is about half as large again as a silver dollar of the United States. The smallest coin in the collection is a tiny gold quarter coined in San Francisco in 1872. Dr. Vincent has eleven pieces of paper money that are worth considerable more than the face value. One is a paper half-dollar believed to be one of the first, if not the very first one ever made in the United States. It was issued by the United States government during the first month of the year 1770, and according to a recent communication from the Secretary of the treasury at Washington, there are but two of these paper half-dollars in existence, and as this is the only one yet heard from, it is quite probable that it is the only one that will ever be found. It is valued at \$1000. Dr. Vincent can sell it for that amount, but prefers to hold it for a higher figure, and is quite certain that its value will increase. Dr. Vincent has representative pieces of copper coin from every nation on the globe, and silver coins from almost every country that has such a form of money." Remember now, that the Curio Editor doesn't vouch for the above statements you may investigate for yourself.

The historic mansion on the Place



des Vosges, Paris, in which Victor Hugo spent the most active years of his life, has been presented to the municipality of Paris by the grandchildren and other kin of the great author. It will be kept as a memorial museum of the great author. Besides being filled with many valuable souvenirs of his work, a library of 5,000 volumes and a collection of the author's drawings and wood carvings, the house also contains many souvenirs of Hugo's friends, including La Martine, George Sands and the older Dumas, consisting of ink-wells, pens and letters.

In the experiments made in Germany with metals heated in a vacuum, Cadmium boiled at 430 degrees C., zinc at 545 degrees, and bismuth below 1000 degrees. Silver evaporated quite rapidly at 1200 degrees but did not boil at 1340 degrees; copper evaporated slowly at 1315 degrees, but gold gave only a slight evaporation at 1375 degrees, the highest temperature reached.

The most singular forest growth in the world is encountered in the Falkland Islands, a dismal region constantly swept by a strong polar wind. What appears to be weather worn and moss covered boulders are scattered about, and when one of these curious objects is seized in an attempt to overturn it, strong roots are found to hold it down, these "boulders" being in fact native trees, which the wind has forced to assume this shape. The wood appears to be a twisted mass of fibres, almost impossible to cut up into fuel.

In the center of one of the ground floor rooms of the British museum is an ordinary looking slab of basalt, about three feet long and two and a

half feet wide. Few among the thousands of people who pass it day by day deem it worthy of a second glance. Yet to it we owe practically all we know, of the life and history of the early Egyptians. Unearthed near the town of Rosetta by a fellaheen in the employ of a French officer, it was found to have inscribed upon it a message in three languages—hieroglyphics, demotic or modified hieroglyphics, and Greek. In its entirety it constitutes the key to those mysterious inscriptions, which, though met with everywhere up and down the Nile Valley, had, nevertheless, baffled up till then all attempts at decipherment.

Many years ago in Europe it was a fad to make miniature Bibles for watch charms or to be hung around the neck by a chain. And they can now be found in Museums and libraries. The smallest are about an inch long, three fourths of an inch wide and half an inch thick, and they generally contain the gospels. The type is so small that it cannot be read without the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. The smallest book in the world, however, is an edition of Dante's "Divine Comedy," and although not larger than a thumb-nail, it contains 208 pages, each having nine lines and an average of ten words to the line. The paper is as thin as gold leaf. The pages are four tenths of an inch long by about a quarter of an inch wide. It was printed in 1615 with type so small that it requires a microscope to read it.

The Indian and Mexican Building in Albuquerque, N. M., contains the finest and largest collection of Indian and Mexican curios in America. Many of the articles exhibited are made by Indians and Mexicans now living while others are rare and can

never be duplicated. The principal exhibits are in the way of woven goods, pottery and baskets. Navajo, Zuna and other weaves of cotton and woolen fabrics are shown, and the pottery exhibit shows old and modern vessels of the Moquis, and the Zunis, of the Pueblos of Acoma, Daguna, Isleta, Santo Domingo. Cochita, San Juan, San Philippi, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Tesuque, as well as the cream, the black and the white and the coiled ware of the prehistoric Indians. In the main room is a vast display of Navajo silverware, old bead work of various designs and makes, dolls of the hopis, vessels for various uses, wampum, warbonnets, weapons of war and the chase, and innumerable examples of handiwork of the first people of America. Basketry is shown from all the western tribes, the Hopis, Piutes, Havasupies. Walapais, Apaches, Mescaleros, Jicarillas, Pimas, Chemehuevis, and many more. California has long been known as the home of the basket makers, and the prettiest specimens in the Albuquerque display were gathered in that state. Collectors going to New Mexico should not miss seeing the great collection in this building.

The Historical Society of Iowa, through the efforts of Mr. Charles Aldrich, is gathering for its building in Des Moines a valuable collection of curios connected with the Hawkeye State's history. The present building is far too small to display all of the collections well, but no doubt a more commodious structure will be built for the keeping of the relics later on. The collection of books and manuscripts includes works relating to the North American Indians, the records of the Roman Catholic Missionaries and early explorations and travels in the

Northwest. The most interesting section of the historical department is a collection of autograph letters, manuscripts and portraits presented to the State in 1884 by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Aldrich. It contains over 2000 papers of great historical and personal interest. Among them are autograph originals of the letters of Lincoln and Grant accepting their elections to the presidency. There are also original pages of the manuscript of Macaulay's "History of England," Bancroft's "History of the United States," Darwin's "Origin of Species," President Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," containing his alterations, and manuscripts of Henry Ward Beecher, Phillip Brooks, Charles Kingsley, Henry James, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and many more. There are about twenty commissions issued by the early presidents, from James Madison to James K. Polk, and letters written by all the presidents, except Taylor and Johnson, who very seldom used a pen. Their autographs are more valuable than those of George Washington. The archaeological department of this Iowa institution is not as complete as it ought to be. The Indian mounds in Iowa have furnished immense quantities of valuable material to the museums of the national government and several of the states, but very little has been kept in Des Moines. Not one half the treasures of Natural history and archaeology are now exhibited in the Des Moines building, for lack of space, but Mr. Aldrich hopes soon to secure appropriations for the extension of the building. It is really the most attractive place for visitors in Des Moines, and the people of Iowa are beginning to take a deep interest in the collections. Curio lovers should not miss visiting the Historical Society building.

## OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT SONS OF PHILATELIA

Edited by J. F. Dodge, Secy.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 1ST, 1891.

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1904 Convention Seat, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Official Journal New York Philatelist, (now combined with The WEST.)

Dues 35c per annum, Admission fee 15c.

Applications sent to the secretary, Nov. 18 to April 18th, should be accompanied by 50c, admission fee and dues to Jan. 1st following. Apr. 19th to May 18th, 36c; May 19th to Aug. 18th, 33c; Aug. 19th to Sept. 18th, 24c; Sept. 19th to Oct. 18th, 21c; Oct. 19th to Nov. 18th, 18c.

Members in good standing receive this, the official journal, free.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

Fellow Members:—

In the last issue of this journal appeared this department NOT edited by the secretary as provided by the constitution, but the publisher may have been ignorant of this provision. It contained a report of the late convention sent direct to the publisher by the acting secretary and a call for a new election by J. C. Miller, former president of the society, the members in attendance having decided that the ballot was illegal on account of an alleged technicality, viz. that the form of ballot had not been prescribed by the president. The president prescribed this identical form of ballot last year and so it was perfectly legal, and the officers named above are clearly entitled to the offices named, by vote of the members. T. H. Gafford nominee for vice president, being ineligible, not in good standing and A. H. Hall having declined the nomination of Auction Manager. Up to date of sending off this report, I have not received reports of any of the committees nor the

officers reports or books from the acting secretary of the convention whose duty it was to forward them to me. Nearly all the legislation passed at the convention is illegal there not being one third of the entire membership represented there, which is necessary for changes in the constitution. Numerous complaints against the conduct of the sales dept. were sent to the convention, the most important business to come up, but not even considered as far as the report reads. 16 proxies of the 89 at the convention were made in favor of members not present leaving 73 to vote on convention seat. As 49 of these were instructed in ink, "Gettysburg, Pa. for convention seat, 1904" that is the vote, and not Pittsburg as stated. Now, fellow members, it would be unjust for me to take any other position than I have as above. It was a case of Pittsburg trying to control the convention by hook or by crook and highly favored by my absence. I regret the decline in membership during the past year, but I know that much of it was due to the mismanagement of the sales department, and it has taken many, many hours of my time in correspondence endeavoring to secure the return of stamps which have been in the sales department from one year to two and a half years, and worse than that the owners can get no replies from Mr. Platz regarding them AND THE COMPLAINTS ARE STILL COMING IN. The trustees have not been able to do much in the matter thus far but I hope that matters will soon be righted and papers, etc. turned over to his successor who has plenty of time to attend to the department. I trust that now we shall be able to coax back those who have resigned and been suspended and that the coming year may be a successful one in the growth and usefulness of the society. I have already secured some reinstatements as will be seen by report below.



#### NEW MEMBER

381 Homer Sanderson, 1155-12th St, Detroit, Mich.

#### APPLICATIONS

(With age, occupation and references.)

382 Thomas D Sheehan, 5 Granville St, Halifax, N S; 25; painter and decorator; W F VanMalder, P J McUlames

383 Walter F Slusser, Fort Casey, Wash; 26; Electrical Engineer; R L Doak, J F Dodge, Bernard H Linne

384 R Von Pirch, Berlin, Canada; 48; clergyman; J P Dodge, W V Uttley

385 E L Warner, 648 Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill; 56; Dealer in Historical Paper and Curios; Leon V Cass, J E Kennedy

The above will be admitted in 30 days if no sufficient objections are received and will then receive their membership cards.

#### REINSTATEMENTS

184—P. Parker. 111—D. D. Doolittle.  
89—Wm. J. Kirk. 112—Wm. H. Gilles.  
109—W. O. Bailey. 274—D. I. McKenzie.  
218—John W. Patter—174—Chas. H. Robinson.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

355 R L Doak, Avondale, Coshocton Co, Ohio

303 R Robinson, Bx 169, St Boniface, Manitoba, Canada

328 H S Hernan, 161 Ferry St, Malden, Mass

63 H Edgar French, New Castle, Ind

43 O H Phinney, Manhattan, Kas

358 Thos C E Reichelderfer, 1010 Seneca St, So Bethlehem, Pa

#### RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED

206 Ferd Sermin

24 W H Wechans

#### MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

|                        |     |     |
|------------------------|-----|-----|
| Membership last report | 361 |     |
| New members            | -   | 20  |
| Reinstated             | -   | 20  |
| Suspensions            | -   | 92  |
| Resignations accepted  | 10  |     |
| Error                  | -   | 10  |
| Present membership     | 279 | 401 |

Just as I am making up this report I

receive nominations in response to unauthorized call published in last issue and one from Pittsburg shows what the convention (?) proposes to do. Note some of the nominations: John J. Oesch and J. D. Bartlet who carried out the wishes of the Pittsburg members at Clayton are nominated for Pres. and Secy, Mr. Platz is renominated for Sales Supt. Of course I can take no notice of any nominations sent in under this call. The board of officers selected will carry the society along nicely during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. DODGE, Secy.

#### SALES SUPT. REPORT

Fellow Members:—

I thank you one and all for the support you gave me and also for the best interests of all its patrons, and hope to receive word from all members who wish to be placed on circuit as soon as possible so I can arrange my circuits. Members having stamps to dispose of should mount them in Sales Books obtainable of me at 5c each or 6 for 25c. If, however, you should have sales books from my predecessor, they can be used. I regret the delays experienced in dealing with the department under his care and assure you that such will not occur under my charge and that all participating will be treated courteously and promptly when writing for information. Trusting that you will assist me to make this department, what it should be, the leading feature of the society, I am

Faithfully Yours,

LEON V. CASS, Sales Supt.

New Oxford, Pa.

You can bank on getting results if you place your ad in the WEST for the reason that it reaches those who are vitally interested in this paper and read its contents every month from cover to cover.

## American Society of Curio Collectors

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kas.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. F. May Tuttle, 2-C P-AMC-h m h h t t t t a a C a h a a Osage, Ia.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Warner, Jr., 1802 A Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Official organ—The WEST.

Department of Mineralogy — Forrest Gaines Glendive, Mont.

Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Conchology (Marine Pacific Division)—Chas. Russell Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Conchology (Terrestrial Division)—Charles Russell Orcutt, 365 12th St., San Diego, Cal.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.

Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis, 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.

Department of Birds and Mammals—

Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Iowa.

Cost of membership—Initiation fee, 10 cents; annual dues, 25 cents. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.; F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Association, Ontario, Canada; A. W. Conner, 640 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Cal.; Archibald Crozier, 810 W. 5th St., Wilmington, Del.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

As the election of next year's officers should properly be held not later than December 1st., I would respectfully request our members to send in nominations to the Secretary, by postal or letter, so as to reach him by October 23, for the offices of President, three Vice Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer. Members in sending in nominations may nominate their choice for all five of the offices or for any one of the five. I would like to say in this connection that Mr. Warner does not care to longer fill the office of Secretary-Treasurer, and in fact has only by great coaxing been induced to fill out his present term. As for myself, I much prefer to work in an humbler capacity than that of chief officer the coming year. I have been greatly honored by the society, and feel that the good things should be passed around. I have neglected the office, and the correspondence connected therewith, very much of late because of my connection with the editorial rooms of a daily paper that keeps me at an up town desk sixteen hours each day, leaving me no time for private work or correspondence. Let us have a new set of officers. Send in nominations before the 23 inst.

ROY F. GREENE.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Fellow Members:

I submit to you the following report. Now that that the summer has gone let each member endeavor to secure a few new members and thereby increase a the membership roll, applications can be had for the asking.

As a special inducement the A S C C offers to all new members from now until Jan 1st '04 FREE upon payment of the regular dues and fees for the year 1904

## APPLICATION

511 R E Tower, 638 Placer St Butte Mt

## NEW MEMBERS

507 Geo A Halladay, Bellows Fall, Vt  
508 A Holt, 627 N Rockwell St, Chicago Ill. Medals, shells and badges.

509 A C McDonald, Bx 1440, Butte, Mont. Money, all kinds.

510 R Kieste, 406 E 2 St Kansas City, Mo. Shells, Indian relics, birds. Call and see him. Has store full.

## Texas Philatelic Association

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 13, 1896

Membership Fee.....\$ 50  
Annual Dues.....60  
For application blanks and information concerning membership and correspondence in general, address Secretary-Treasurer.

### OFFICERS

President—S V Pfeuffer, New Braunfels; First Vice President—Otto Staerker, Cuero; Second Vice President—Emil Gerlich, Schertz; Secretary-Treasurer—Edward W Heusinger, 133-135 West Commerce St, San Antonio; Librarian—G C Cuenod, P O Box 273, Galveston; Exchange Superintendent—Charles Roemer, 200 Adams St, San Antonio; Board of Trustees—S V Pfeuffer, chairman ex-officio; Associate Trustees—H A Herzog and H G Askew. Care of R R Com., Austin.

Donations to the Library and correspondence relating thereto address the Librarian.

All correspondence relating to the Exchange Department, address the Exchange Superintendent.

### EXCHANGE SUPT. REPORT.

Since my last report for Aug.  
12, I have received 3 filled  
books value.....\$210.96  
Previously reported in circulation  
18 value.....540.00  
\$751.00

Less 3 books returned to  
owners (from which has been  
sold \$114.17) .....223.13  
Books remaining in circulation  
18, value .....528.13

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES ROEMER, Supt.

### REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

#### Applications for Membership.

DeJarnette, Wm L Y, bookkeeper, age  
42, Whitney, Hill county, Tex. Ref.  
Edw W Heusinger and Chas Roemer.  
Hofheinz, Th W, merchant, age 39,  
Lock Box 27, Maxwell, Caldwell  
County, Tex. Ref. Edw W Heusinger and Chas Roemer.

Adams, Harden W, commercial agent,  
Frisco R R system, age 33, 259 Main  
St, Dallas, Texas. Ref. Chas Roemer  
and Edw W Heusinger.

Garwood, George C, student, age 16,  
New Braunfels, Comal Co. Ref. S  
V Pfeuffer and Otto Heilig.

### Cash Account.

General fund. Cash on  
hand Aug. 1, '03 .....\$47.30  
Received for fees and  
dues since.....1.45 \$48.75  
Insurance fund.....53.09

No expenses, balance on  
hand Sept. 30, 1903....\$101.84

I would like to see all our members  
take more interest in our association.  
I am willing to answer letters and  
send out application blanks to new  
collectors, but can not do so if the  
numbers do not "put me on" to new  
collectors. All of which is respectfully  
submitted.

EDWARD W. HEUSINGER, Sec-Treas.

## Southern Philatelic Association

### OFFICERS.

President, F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J  
Vice-Pres., F. Fuessel, St. Louis, Mo.  
Int. Secy., H. Fenton, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Librarian, Dr. R. L. Allen, Waynesville, N. C.  
Counterfeit Dept., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
Attorney, F. D. Goedhue, Cincinnati, O.  
Purchasing Agent, H. S. Vandaburg, Lithrow,  
New York.  
Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.  
Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Austin, Texas.  
Official Organ, The WEST.

### ANNUAL CONVENTION ST. LOUIS, 1904.

#### SECRETARY-TREASURERS REPORT.

#### New Members.

291. Marshall Hancock, Chicago.
292. A. J. Kirby, Fall River, Mass.
293. E. B. Jones, Sioux City.

Members should send for some application blanks and induce others to join. The Official Organ alone is worth twice a years dues. We have the best Sales Department in America.

Respectfully,

W. P. KELLEY, Sec-Treas.  
3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



## *Some Minerals of Southwest Missouri*

By Ernest J. Palmer, A S of C C 224

THE Missouri-Kansas, or Joplin, mining district commercially considered is one of the most important sources of zinc production in the world; furnishing about 90 per cent of the ore of this metal mined in the United States and 20 per cent of the world's supply. Scientifically the region is of much interest and for the mineralogist and collector it is a happy hunting ground, where a great variety of beautiful and interesting minerals and fossils abound. Formerly specimens could be obtained readily at the mines but of late years they are much in demand and choice ones command good prices.

I will briefly describe a few of the more common species.

Sphalerite or zinc sulphide, called "jack" by the miners, is the principal ore mined. Beautiful crystals often line cavities in the ore bed. In color they range from yellow, through shades of brown to almost black, many showing iridescent hues. They are frequently sprinkled over with smaller crystals of pink dolomite, white calcite or greenish marcasite or chalcopryite. Some pretty specimens of calamine and Smithsonite are also found, but these minerals do not here exhibit the beauty and variety of color that they do in the Northern Arkansas district.

Cubical or octahedral crystals of galenite, lead sulphide, are often found grouped all angles on chart. The cubes range from a fraction to several inches in diameter. Some times they are entirely coated over with marcasite and often have formed on sphalerite.

Marcasite is usually of a greenish silver to a copper color. The curved

facets of the closely aggregated crystals frequently show iridescent tints. Pyrite and chalcopryite are not of such frequent occurrence here. The former usually forms distorted cubical crystals and the latter three covered or tetragonal.

A gray massive dolomite forms in many places a large part of the ore bed. In cavities beautiful surfaces of pink or flesh colored crystals are found. The facets are curved and often are thin as a knife blade. In combination with other minerals it furnishes some of the most handsome specimens.

The calcite of the Joplin district is famous amongst mineralogists and specimens are found in most large collections. The crystals are formed in water-filled cavities. They are sometimes as much as one or two feet in length, pointed and spear like. Several years ago a good sized cave was discovered at Joplin, the walls, floor and roof of which were entirely covered with such crystals.

Barite, quartz crystals, cerussite, anglesite, hydrogincite and a number of other minerals are of less frequent occurrence.

In another paper I will describe some of the fossils found in this district.

The third story of the Omaha Library building is used for museum purposes and there are some fine collections. The Byron Reed collection containing coins, medals, books, manuscripts and autographs given to the city by the late Byron Reed, is on the second floor. In this collection there are 6,395 coins, 474 patterns, 2,136 United States notes, 607 Confederate notes and 1,280 medals. The Numismatic collection is considered third in rank in the United States, and being so full of rare and beautiful specimens, requires an expert to adequately describe. The autograph collection contains 1,029 specimens, all of which are catalogued and almost all exhibited.

## American Souvenir Card Exchange Club

Miss M. Keller, President; R. W. Geaque, 96  
Wall St., New York, Secy-Treas.

Dues: Domestic, 50c; Foreign 75c per year in  
advance.

Application blanks of Secretary.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 49 Max B Elias, 815 Winnebago St,  
Appleton, Wis.
- 50 Cook Greene, 312 Bank Street, New  
Albany, Indiana
- 51 August C Hartioig, 307 W Woodland  
Ave, Fort Wayne, Ind
- 52 Mrs W S Storb, Box 37, New Hol-  
land, Penn
- 53 Walter F Slusser, Electrician Ser-  
geant, U S A, Fort Casey, Wash.
- 54 Herman C Schultz, 1st Assistant  
City Clerk Milwaukee, Wis
- 55 Arthur S Halliday, 169 Vine Street,  
Hartford, Conn
- 56 Raul Santos Araujo, Porto Alegre,  
Brazil, South America

**DUES:** Domestic 50c. Foreign 75c  
per year in advance. Please send  
money order. Members get the WEST  
for one year, five unused souvenir  
postal cards, membership card and  
have their name inserted in exchange  
column.

**SPECIAL:** Persons who are subscrib-  
ers to the WEST already may join for  
25c and receive all but WEST. J-O-I-N  
N-O-T-I-C-E: Members remember the  
premium of three unused souvenir  
postal cards for every member you se-  
cure. Send for blanks.

A list of members will be published  
complete and sent to all members as  
soon as we get 100 on the roll. Make  
a special effort and help swell the list.

R. W. GEAUQUE, Secy.

The first ad, like a baby's first at-  
tempt to walk, is likely to be a failure.

## New York's Proposed Aviary.

Now that the handsome lion house  
in the Zoological Gardens in Bronz  
Park, New York, has been practically  
completed, and a fine collection of  
lions, tigers, and jaguars is installed  
in its commodious quarters, the mana-  
gers of the New York Zoological So-  
ciety have turned their attention to  
another project that will add much to  
the value and usefulness of the exhibit  
which makes Bronx Park so attractive.  
It is proposed to begin the erection  
during the coming spring of a bird  
house. which is to cost \$100,000 and  
which, when completed, will be the  
finest structure of its kind in the  
United States. The necessary money  
for the building has already been ap-  
propriated, and it is hoped by the  
managers of the society that the work  
will be well under way during the  
present summer.

The plans for the building, as sub-  
mitted, provide for a one-story struc-  
ture of brick and limestone, 108 ft by  
150 ft. The architecture will be al-  
most identical with that of the recently  
completed lion house and the primate's  
building. It will be situated on Baird  
Court, near the lion house, and not far  
from the immense flying cage and the  
house now occupied in part by the  
aquatic birds. The structure is con-  
fined primarily for perching birds, and  
the present smaller structure will, on  
completion of the new structure, be  
given over entirely to the aquatic birds.

Plans are also preparing for a new  
ostrich house, on which 25,000 is to be  
expended, and for a house for small  
mammals, which is expected to cost at  
least \$20,000.

Man wants but little here below,  
But wants that little bad;  
The way to get it, well we know,  
Is just to run an ad.  
And keep it running.

## *A Philippine Fillibuster*

By *George J. Remsburg*

[Some time ago the Eastern papers contained accounts of a remarkable collection of war-relics from the Philippines, and recounted the many deeds of valor of their owner on the battle-fields of that country. Later it developed that he was one of those impostors and ghouls who follow the army for plunder and pecuniary gain. His methods escaped detection for a long time and he succeeded in getting back to America, where he placed his collection on exhibition, and gave lectures on his thrilling army experiences. His arrest as an impostor followed.]

He returned to his home with a legion of trophies,

Which he claimed he had gallantly gained at the front;

He told how his comrades fell thickly around him,

And how he stood firm in the battle's fierce brunt.

They trusted his word, did not ask for credentials;

Those trophies intrinsic were ample attest;

They paid him great homage, and gave him a medal;

And vowed that their hero should ever be blest.

They learned from Manilla he was a guerilla,

He plundered and blundered throughout the campaign;

Had gone out to pillage both vessel and village

And ghoulish-like to steal the array of the slain.

His name is not found on the roll of the muster,

For his was the role of a Phil(ppine) buster.

## National Philatelic Association of LETTER CARRIERS

Official organ—The "WEST."

President—Edw. P. Hennessy, St. Louis, Mo.  
Vice Pres—H. E. Chatillion, St. Louis, Mo.  
Secretary—Louis Stonecipher, Centralia, Ills.  
Treasurer—Jno. M. Fenton, Northampton, Mass.  
Librarian—Edw. E. Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.  
Exchange Supt—L. E. Richardson, Putnam, Conn.  
Executive Board—F. B. Eldridge, Chairman, Attleboro, Mass.

A. J. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.  
A. C. Bass, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.  
Chas. Eshelman, Elgin, Ills.  
H. H. Dudley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### LIST OF MEMBERS.

George I Castle, New Bedford, Mass  
Wm C Kater, Chicago, Ill  
Jas J Corcoran, New York  
A W Weigel, Cleveland, Ohio  
Edw Line, Cleveland, Ohio  
Wm Taylor, New Bedford, Mass  
U G Chessman, Eugene, Oregon  
F B Kirbey, New Bedford, Mass  
N E Chatillion, St Louis, Mo  
Edw J Sheeby, Northampton, Mass  
D J Dawling, New York, N Y  
L E Richardson, Putnam, Conn

Continuation of list will appear next issue. Owing to being called away from the city on business I was unable to secure the cut of Bro. Shaw as announced last month but will see that it appears in next issue. The committee on Constitution and Laws are at work ere this appears in print and it devolves on everyone to get to work and secure new members. What do you think of having a meeting at St. Louis next year? No doubt you all will want to come and see the fair and why not arrange for all to get here at the same time. Let me hear from you on the project.

Fraternally yours,  
EDW. P. HENNESSY, Pres.

Advertisement greatness cannot be won in an inscription. It is the cumulative result of conscientious striving and judicious advertising and keeping at it.



## ***How to Find Arrowheads***

***By E. Curtis***

**N**O pleasanter pastime, or more healthful one can be found than hunting of arrowheads. Out in the fields, walking slowly, getting all the good fresh air that's going, resting mind and body from regular work—I tell you I just enjoy it.

I had a cabinet with more shelves than I could fill so I decided to get some arrowheads and I wanted genuine ones so I made up my mind to find them. I visited the museum first to see just what I was looking for and took in everything in that line, over in one corner was a box of chips, "flint chips" and that's what you want to look for—chips struck off in making the points.

Select a field that has been plowed, situated near a brook, a lake or pond or better yet a river, and look for the flint chips, stones that look broken by heat and battered quartz pebbles the size of your fist. When you notice these "signs" in a field go over it carefully row by row you will be rewarded by a point or two, perhaps broken, but save them by themselves as they are often made of stone you are not trained to look for.

When you get home with your first find mount it on a card board 4x7 inches; write the location and date and you will see how interesting a subject you have taken up.

I started two years ago with a friend we will call Sid. We now have two hundred points, 4 spear heads, 3 hatchets, 1 pestal, several knives and only one soap stone bowl but its a splendid one and all there, Sid found it right on the river bank or the beach about two feet from the water, imbedded in the sand and how it got there we have

often tried to guess. After you have a number of Indian relics together you will want to read up on the subject and then you will be a first class crank or archaeologist. We recently had the pleasure of visiting some soap stone boulders in N Wilbraham, Mass., where the Indians had quarried soap stone block to peck and drill and was out these pots and bowls.

### **Imitation Neolithic Spearheads.**

One of the most curious exhibits at the Ladies' Soiree of the Royal Society London last month was a case of arrowheads and spear-heads which at first sight appeared to be the work of some neolithic worker who had taken jade and quartz and the purest flint for his material. But Dr. Henry Woodward, who was exhibiting the specimens, explained that the spearheads were made by the existing aborigines of the North-West Territories of Western Australia, and that instead of employing stone for their material, they commonly took glass bottles, and occasionally the porcelain insulators of telegraph wires. There was only one spear-head made of flint. But these implements, the work of modern savages, exactly resembled in form and workmanship prehistoric forms found in widely separated parts of the world and made by distinct races of mankind. Some of the specimens an uncritical attention would have declared to be Egyptian neolithic. Dr. Woodard adds that there is a large trade these spear-heads as curiosities, and that they are not infrequently made by the aborigines while in prison.

Readers who write to advertisers that advertise in this paper will confer a favor by stating that they saw the advertisements in the WEST.

if they make a trip to Iowa's capital.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article by one of our A. S. of C. C. brothers, Clarence P. De Kay, which the Curio Editor confesses to be one of the most interesting essays that it has been his pleasure to read since he has been in charge of this department of the WEST. Mr. De Kay's article is the editor's idea of what an article should be, that is intended for the edification and enlightenment of our readers. There is no attempt at "fine writing," it is simply a splendid story told in plain language. We hope other members of our society, and collectors in general will send us such articles. You do not need to use scientific terms, high-flown language or polished phrases. Just tell an interesting story. That's all!

### TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Twin City Philatelic Society meets second Friday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, Pa.

President—E L Porter, 413 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vice President—Dr T L Hazzard, 56 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Secretary—Geo W Rode, 255 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treasurer—Anton Platz, 314 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Sales Superintendent—J M Crom East Pittsburg, Pa.

Librarian—Max Arnheim, 908 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Counterfeit Detector—H E Wilson, Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Regular meeting of The Twin City Philatelic Society held September 11th 1903.

In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. A. G. Burgoyne was elected President pro tem. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Six members and four visitors were present at Roll Call

The Committee to secure the 1904 Convention of the American Philatelic Association reported that it has been successful and the next Convention will be held in Pittsburg. Aug. 9th 1904.

A number of bills were read and

ordered paid.

The resignation of Rev. Henry Madtes was accepted with regrets.

Mr. William A. Hemphill was unanimously elected a resident member (No 155)

Mr. John Neessner, Jr, was re-elected to corresponding membership.

The following was presented and adopted unanimously. (See separate sheet.)

An informal auction sale was held at which 36 lots were sold.

Adjourned  
GEO. W. RODE,  
Secy.

WHEREAS: Today, September 11th, 1903, is the sixty-first (61) anniversary of the birth of Mr. Eugene Doebelin, and

WHEREAS: Mr. Doebelin, as one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Twin City Philatelic Society and of the American Philatelic Association, and as one of the most valuable officers of the latter body, has obtained a position of eminence in the Philatelic world, whereby the whole body of stamp collectors in Pittsburgh is benefited, and

WHEREAS: His advanced knowledge his wide acquaintance and his many other resources have always been generously used for the advantage of his colleagues here and elsewhere, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Twin City Philatelic Society tenders to Mr. Doebelin its warmest congratulations on this auspicious occasion, and wishes him many happy returns of the day, and further be it

RESOLVED: That the Secretary be instructed to spread this preamble and resolutions on the record of his Society and send a copy of same to Mr. Doebelin.

France has a new coin made of nickel and called a nickel like the American piece, and of the same value —25 centimes or 5 cents. On one side its value is marked, the date 1903, and the inscription, "Liberte, Equality, Fraternity." On the other is a woman's head wreathed in laurel, representing the French republic.

## *The Hall of History of Iowa*

By *F C Allen*

**T**HE Iowa Hall of History is located at Des Moines and is a place of interest to curio collectors. The building is near the capitol building and is a fine stone structure, built especially for the large collections of historical curios, which had outgrown their quarters in the capitol. On the second floor the first room you enter is the portrait gallery, on the walls of which are hung oil portraits of many of the pioneers and prominent men and women of Iowa. Here also are portraits of the Indian chiefs of the tribes who used to roam over these plains.

In the museum is more, however to interest the collector and thither we shall go. The Aldrich collection of autographs is first seen. It comprises autographs of all the famous men of America, the crowned heads of Europe and many famous literary men. There are also many relics of famous persons as well as letters and photos. One is a small grammar used at school by Lord Bulwer Lyton and bearing his signature. Many army and navy commissions are shown bearing the signature of presidents. Then there is a collection of medals, mostly of the army and navy. One medal of special interest was given by the British to Casmanee the Lone, a Winnebago Indian, in reward for his services against the Americans in the War of 1812.

The collection of paper money is small but contains Continental and Confederate currency and some broken bank bills also Iowa state currency. To delight the eye of the entomologist there is, in wall cases, a large collection

of insects and butterflies. These are of insects and butterflies. These are arranged by states. In a large case are fossil remains of the Mastodon which have been found in different parts of the state. Beyond this are the Indian relics with fine specimens of bead and basket work, also models of pueblos (restored) and model huts of different tribes of the Indians of the Southwest. Another case contains mounted birds, and another, relics of the late war. Then there are interesting old books, Civil war relics and many objects of interest.

On going down in the basement, we find many relics of pioneer days. Among them are fence rails of black walnut wood, part of which have been polished, showing of what fine, and now costly wood, many of the early pioneers built their fences. Next is a mounted collection of the large animals which were once plentiful in the state. Here too, are the two Chinese canon, with which the Boxers assaulted the legations at Peking. They are small bronze canon of antique pattern. There are also several canon captured from the Philippines, one of which is little more than a piece of 3 inch iron pipe wound with heavy wires. And then there are several aquariums for the fish of different kinds and many sea curios. Several hours can be pleasantly spent here, by any collector and he will be fully repaid for his time.

The paper may not agree with you in politics, in fact the publisher may be a chump. Yet he must have a pretty good sized audience to talk to, or he could not pay the printer. A word from him which you can get for five or ten cents a line, may be worth more than a page from a better man. He may reach the crowd you don't train with. Your personal friends will likely come anyway.—Ad Writer.



# Stamp Collectors Association.

## TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

President, W H Barnun, 661 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O  
Vice President, L T Brodstone, Superior, Neb  
Secretary, S E Moisant, Kankakee, Illinois  
Treasurer, W A Zuehlke, Appleton, Wis  
Official Organ, The WEST, Superior, Nebr.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

### Fellow Members:—

Although it is somewhat early for me to make such a report, but as it the desire of all concerned that we get started toward permanent organization as early as possible, I take pleasure in submitting to you my first report.

To date I have received the applications of thirty-nine members, as follows:

- 1 John J Oesch, 34 Wabash, Ave, Chicago, Ill
- 2 L T Brodstone, Superior, Neb
- 3 T C Crosby, 2907 N 42nd Court Chicago, Ill
- 4 W H Zuehlke, Appleton, Wis
- 5 W H Kelly, 3324, Peery Ave, Kansas City, Mo
- 6 W O Stobb, 175 Dearborn St, Suite 319, Chicago, Ill
- 7 Marshall Hancock, 36th and Vincennes Sts, Chicago, Ill
- 8 S E Moisant, Kankakee, Ill
- 9 F N Massoth, 1149 Marquette Bldg Chicago, Ill
- 10 Leonard Micheal, 810 Milwaukee Ave, Chicago, Ill
- 11 F J Lefever, 54 N State St, Chicago Ill
- 12 C E Severn, Oxford Bldg, Chicago, Ill
- 13 P M Wolsieffer, 1149 Marquette Bldg, Chicago, Ill
- 14 Ed C Dodd, 259 Hermitage Ave, Chicago, Ill
- 15 Otto Von Schaezler, Grace Hotel, Chicago, Ill
- 16 W H Barnum, 661 Rose Bldg. Cleveland, O
- 17 J T Lively, 1564 Lill Ave, Chicago, Ill
- 18 R E Baldwin, 4407 Calumet Ave, Chicago, Ill
- 19 Fred Michael, 258 W Madison St. Chicago, Ill
- 20 Chas W Arndt, 332 Park Ave..

Chicago, Ill

- 21 C F Whitmore, Jr. Kankakee, Ill
- 22 Judson N Burton, Madison, N Y
- 23 A D Blair, Jr. Elmira, N Y
- 24 Eben S Martin, Minneapolis, Minn
- 25 A W Dunning, Newton, Mass
- 26 Charles C DeSelms, Richmond, Ind
- 27 Henry A Chapman, Rocky Hill, Conn
- 28 Leo Kahn, 1106 So East St, Indianapolis, Ind
- 29 B F Egan, 519 So West St, Indianapolis, Ind
- 30 Geo F Bull, 131 So Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind
- 31 H C Crowell, 512 Caston Bldg, Cleveland, O
- 32 Charles W Abbott, Upper Montclair N J
- 33 Oney K Carstarphen, P O Box 734, Denver, Colo
- 34 Jos S Davis, 1460 Pearl St, Denver, Colo
- 35 J E Zahn, 731-17 st Denver, Colo
- 36 C L Moreau, 105 W 42nd St., New York, N Y.
- 37 Edwin H Wilkenson, 2825 Charles St Omaha, Nebr
- 38 J A D Park, 510 Delaware Ave, Buffalo, N Y
- 39 A C Chase, E Providence, R I

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Recvd from dues from 35 mem. \$17.50.  
Paid for appli. blanks \$2.75  
" " blank book.... .25  
" L T Brodstone Superior, Nebr..... .31  
" for postage..... 1.35  
Total .....\$4.66  
Balance on hand which I have remitted to the treasurer \$12.84  
Unpaid dues..... 2.00

Hereafter the financial report will be given by the Treasurer but as a rule the dues have been sent to me and a great deal of it was in unnegotiable stuff such as unused stamps I have held the money until a short time ago when I could turn the money into cash.

We have a large supply of application blanks on hand and shall be pleased to send a supply to all inquiring for the same. We have received letters from influential collectors of most all of the large cities and they promise us their support and most of them have their good will by sending in the application of one or more friends.

Respectfully submitted,  
SHIRLEY E. MOISANT, Sec.  
Kankakee, Illinois, October 1, 1903

## *Not A Lottery*

But you take a chance of being of the same opinion as others.

### *Opinion Contest Number Two*

Our recently concluded opinion contest was so successful that on its conclusion we immediately drew plans for another. In this second contest the requirements are but nominal, the prizes worth having. To enter this contest you are required to answer the following questions:

1. **Which page advertisement do you consider the most interesting? Why?**
2. **Which half-page advertisement do you consider the most interesting? Why?**
3. **Which quarter-page advertisement do you consider the most interesting? Why?**
4. **Which dealer has advertised the greatest bargain, irrespective of the size of his advertisement? Why?**

The advertisements judged must be in this number of the WEST.

### *Awards Awaiting Anxious Answers.*

1. If your replies to two of the four questions agree with the opinion of the majority of the contestants you will receive prize number one.
2. If your reply to one of the questions agrees with the opinion of the majority you will receive prize number two.
3. If your replies to all four questions are found to possess greater evidence of neatness in preparation and attention to detail than the replies of the other contestants you will be awarded prize number three.
4. If your replies fail to win either of the first three prizes, but still are considered of merit as indicating a close reading of the advertisements, you will receive prize number four

**Prize No. 1** \$10.00 of stamps, coins, curios, camera goods or ad space same value.

**Prize No. 2** A life subscription to the WEST.

**Prize No. 3** A subscription to the WEST for 3 years

**Prize No. 4** A subscription to the WEST for one year.

### *Rules.*

Your replies must be written on but one side of letter paper of regular business size. Your name and address must appear at the top of the first page. To be eligible to contest you must be a subscriber to the WEST. Awards one and two are awarded to those who have chosen those ads which have also been chosen by the majority of the other contestants. Contest closes on October 29th. Address your replies to

***Philatelic West Contest Department  
Superior, Nebr.***

## Kansas Phil. Soc'y

President, F. N. De LaMeter, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Vice-Pres., T. O. Cunningham, Kansas City, Ks.  
 Secy-Treas., F. A. Lilly, Sabetha, Kansas.  
 Sales Supt., W. P. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Auction Mgr., F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans.  
 Librarian, E. G. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Counterfeit Det., Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Lincolnville, Kansas.  
 Int. Secy, C. W. Meyers, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, Kansas City, Kansas  
 Trustees, T. C. Stephens, O. H. Phinney, F. J. Bescher, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Official Organ, The WEST.

### SALES DEPARTMENT REPORT.

20 books in circulation Aug. 28 \$178.33  
 2 books received since 13.89

22 \$192.22

This is my last report as Sales Superintendent. By the time this is in print my successor will have been appointed. I thank all who have contributed to my department and wish my successor all success. Books on hand will all be retired by Oct. 10 or 12.

Respectfully,

W. P. KELLEY, Sales Supt.  
 3324 Peery Ave, Kansas City, Mo.  
 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

As our Annual Convention will be held in Wichita, Kansas, on Wednesday, Sept. 30. This will probably be my last report of the year, for this magazine. Thanks to the prominent position given our society's report by Mr. Brodstone in the last issue of the Philatelic WEST. I hope all of our members have noticed the call for this Convention by our president, and hope that many of our members will make arrangements to attend. As I am now busy mailing to every paid up member an official ballot and proxy blank, this will further remind them of the convention, So we hope many will remember to send in their ballots even if they cannot attend.

Application for membership, Austin Salee, Penaloosa, Kingsman, Co., Ks., Ref. Bank of Penaloosa, T. DeLaMater. New member 59. I N DeLaMater, Wichita, Kans.

I trust that the members will show Mr. Ford, the new secretary, the same courtesy they have shown me.

Very respectfully,  
 F. A. LILLY, SECY.

## Some Illuminated Cards

BY MISS M. KELLER

These depict various streets and buildings lit up as though by night. These cards do not only appear lit up when held up to the light, but are made to appear so by means of yellowish cream colored paper on the address side of the card showing through on the picture side wherever the openings representing windows, doors, etc allow. Those seen depict some views from Boston, Mass. The Museum of Fine Arts, Cowley Square, Trinity Church. Others are views of Philadelphia, Penn. showing the Pennsylvania University and grounds the other shows the Memorial Hall, Fairmont Park, also various others, yet some are from New York and St. Louis. These are the newest in illuminated cards and differ from the older ones in appearing lit up as well by not being held up to the light as when held up, cause the natural tint or glow of the setting sun or artificial light is furnished by the back ground paper of the cards and give a really pretty effect and furnish as nice a card as anyone would want. One of the most beautiful that I saw was that of Grace church on Broadway and 10th St. Greater New York. This being a grand and beautiful structure well adapted for illuminated cards even. another building appearing equally as grand is the City Hall Dome of San Francisco, Cal. also the "Claus Spreckels" or Call building one of the San Francisco sky scrapers, still another shows a street scene in Chinatown also of San Francisco. The China lanterns are seen hanging from roofs and pillars and this together with the Chinese people appears really artistic. All collectors must avail themselves of the opportunity and use such cards.



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK

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(By Arthur B. Coover, Roxabell, O.,  
A. S. of C. C. 374.)

The field work of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society, under the direction of Prof. W. C. Mills, curator and librarian for the society, is now over for the season.

The first part of the season was spent in exploring the Gardner Pre-historic village site on the Scioto river, in Ross county. The latter part of the season was occupied in exploring the Harness mound, also in Ross county.

The work has been very interesting and many new facts have been learned in regard to aboriginal man. In the village site, hundreds of pits were found containing camp refuse and many specimens of the work of pre-historic man. The specimens found would indicate that the mound builders were not only hunters and fishermen, but were agriculturists as well, the evidence of agriculture is found in the large quantities of corn and beans taken from the pits in a charred condition.

Bones of the elk, deer, bear, grey fox, raccoon and many other animals were found in abundance, giving evidence that the pre-historic people were hunters; and the many fish bones and fine fishhooks are evidence that they were fishermen. The hooks were made of bone and with the exception of the barb being absent, resemble the hooks of modern manufacture. Skulls of animals were found which had been worn as charms, together with necklaces made of the teeth of the elk and the bear. Broken pottery of various designs was found in large quantities. Large bone awls and needles made from the bones of the wild turkey were also found. That the fresh water mussel was an article of food highly appreciated by these people was shown in two immense clam bakes unearthed. To bake the clams a cir-

cular hole some five feet deep and four feet in diameter was dug and an intensely hot fire built in the hole, then good-sized boulders to the number of four or five hundred were placed on the hot coals, after which the mussels were put in and covered over with grass. Six weeks was very profitably spent in exploring this village site, after which we moved our camp to the Harness mound, some sixteen miles down the Scioto river.

The Harness mound had been opened by Squier and Davis in 1840 and a number of fine specimens were found at that time. In 1884 Prof. Putnam dug a trench twenty feet wide which extended about one-half the length of the mound and got a great many specimens for his labor. In 1896 Prof. Moorehead tunneled the mound and found some 26 or 28 skeletons with which were many shell and copper ornaments. Several years ago a lot of school boys dug a small hole in the top of the mound, and they also found a large quantity of shell and copper ornaments.

Our survey adopted a different method in opening the mound by commencing at one end of the huge pile and moving the earth back of us. By this means we could examine each shovelful of earth and no specimens would escape the notice of the workmen. On the base of the mound was found 68 skeletons, of which number 67 were cremated. With the skeletons was found many pieces of copper and some of shell and stone. Thousands of beads made from small ocean shells were found with the remains, also mica and graphite was found in large quantities. Woven cloth and a coarse matting was found with several of the skeletons. Ornaments were found with each pile of bones. The one uncremated skeleton had been decorated with many pearl beads. With one of the skeletons were charred pieces of a well-formed wooden bowl. With others were ornaments made of the teeth or bones of animals, pieces of mica and of copper and slate. All the ornaments

have holes in them and were intended to be suspended from the neck by cords. One piece of slate is fashioned in the form of an eagle's claw and is a handsome piece of workmanship.

Two of the skeletons were evidently those of ancient traders, and prominent men of the village. With one was several thousand beads made of ocean shells, while with the other was a score or more of the delicate and beautiful flint knives and as many needles and bodkins made from the bones of the wild turkey.

The strangest and most rare was the finding of an ivory ball an inch and one-half through and pierced by a hole through the exact center. This piece of ivory may be a part of a fossil mammoth tusk or from the tusk of the walrus. A ball of cord is the best preserved specimen of the kind ever found in a mound. It was wrapped on a piece of copper and the action of the metal had kept it in a perfect state. The cord is made in two strands, but of what material has not yet been determined.

About one-half of this mound has now been thoroughly explored, the remaining half has been reserved for another season, when the work will be completed. The plan adopted by Prof. Mills in moving all the earth in a mound gives an opportunity to study each successive stage in the building of the mound, and as the work is thoroughly done and photographs made in site of all important finds there can be no dispute as to the thoroughness of the work.

The society publishes a full and complete report of the field work each season. Copies of these reports may be had from the secretary, Hon. E. O. Randall, or Prof. W. C. Mills, Columbus, Ohio. The society makes a

small charge for the reports, but to any one interested in the archaeology of Ohio they are well worth the money.

## STAMP COLLECTOR'S BUTTON.

(By L. G. Dorpat.)

Reading lately so much about an identification button for stamp collectors, I can not help but consider the matter myself, and I think I have an idea which is novel. To make the proposed button acceptable to all, the design must be of a universal character and must not refer to any society, except by additional smaller character. For all English-speaking collectors a button with the plain word Stamps in simple letters seems to be the most appropriate; but that would be non-acceptable for the French, German and Russian collectors. Substituting the word Philatelist for stamps might satisfy the English and the Germans; but the Timbrophile of France and Belgium would hardly accept it. I know of but one word which is equally understood by all, and that is the word Post; but this seems too remote to serve as an identification for collectors of stamps which include fiscals. If we want a universal button, we shall most likely have to refrain from adopting any staple design. The only way to do, seems to be this: Select a universal frame and let every individual collector insert in it that stamp which is his favorite. I would suggest a gold or gilt frame, rectangular (about the size of our present issue of United States stamps) with slightly rounded corners, polished and plain, about a sixteenth of an inch wide on the face, holding a piece of glass, mica or celluloid with any desirable stamp under it. Anybody who knows a stamp when he sees it would be able to identify the wearer as a stamp collector.

## *Entre Nous.* *Cave Explorations.*

*For Dealers Only*

*By F. E. Bushey, Cavetown, Md.*

**B**USINESS is brisk. Are you getting your share? You are not unless you are in the WEST.

➤

Everyday we get letters like this one:

Dear Sir:

I have received many answers, mostly from Illinois and my profits have more than paid my ad. The results exceeded my greatest expectations for I always supposed that the WEST had too many pages of ads and that my 5 lines would never be noticed.

Very truly yours,  
Archie C. Onyun.

Washington, D. C.

➤

So you see it is not always the big ad that gets the business. Try a small one just for a starter.

➤

Our rates have gone up again on large spaces. Space is getting too valuable to continue former low prices. Will raise again before long. It will pay you to fix up that contract now. We will treat you right.

➤

How's this?

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30, 1903  
Friend Brodstone:

I received a card the other day from a man in Pennsylvania, saying he had seen my ad in the WEST, and wondered if I was the Hubel that was in Co. G. 11th U S Infantry, when he was a member of that Co. I replied that I was. He has since written me a long letter telling me all about himself since we parted 36 years ago at Lynchburg, Va. It seems he is a subscriber to the WEST also; his name is B. F. Smith of Millersburg, Pa. All of this goes to show that naught can beat the WEST you know.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN D. HUBEL.

**D**URING the past week two agents of The National Museum have been exploring the Large Caverns at this place and have found many curios.

Among them were bones of the deer, beaver and others; teeth of human beings, the above named animals.

Indian tools such as awls, needles and many arrow heads and knives were also found.

The writer would like to correspond with some collectors as he has some specimens to exchange.

Many years ago the government issued 4,5000,000 bronze 2-cent pieces, and of these over 2,750,000 are still outstanding. But nearly all of them, it is thought, are lost, inasmuch as it is seldom seen that one turns up for redemption. The same is true of the nickel 3-cent pieces, of which nearly 2,000,000 are unaccounted for. Somewhere in the world are 119,000,000 big copper cents, but it would be hard to find any of them, barring the few in the hands of the collectors. What has become of them is a mystery, and the same may be said of the old ½ cents, corresponding in value to the English farthings. Of these ½ cents 800,000 were minted, and none have been returned for recoinage or are held by the treasury. Save for a few in the possession of curio hunters, they seem to have vanished from the earth.

Nearly all sea shells are polished by the action of water and sands.

The advertiser should see that his ad appears in every issue of the paper he uses. The good advertiser never gives people a chance to forget him.



## COINS REVEAL A MYSTERY.

(By Clarence P. DeKay, A. S. of C. C. No. 311.)

The community at first will recall, perhaps, the publication of a short sketch in a recent issue of this journal regarding a unique find of ninety dishes along the New York frontier, with an estimated value of \$300.00. Today they are worth over a thousand dollars. Their ownership still remains undecided, and the claimants are seeking the courts to establish their respective claims.

The community has again been aroused by the finding of gold and silver money on the John S. Rockwell farm, in the Butternut valley, Otsego county, which was buried by John Johnston shortly before he was taken prisoner by the Indians, in 1778.

Your correspondent has had the pleasure of examining these old English coins at the home of Mrs. Rockwell, having found the budget to be an extremely valuable one, consisting of thirty-three gold coins of various denominations, bearing the likeness of King George III, dated from 1761 to 1771; thirty-seven silver coins, dated from 1661 to 1671, and a number of old copper coins of undetermined value. Mrs. Rockwell intends to dispose of the coins to the descendants for nominal sums, inasmuch as their discovery establishes the innocence of a person wrongfully accused of stealing them 120 years ago. The legend is worth relating here.

John Johnston died a firm believer in the dishonesty of a daughter whose innocence has been demonstrated to the descendants by the finding of the old English coins on the Rockwell farm. The daughter had always protested her innocence, and grieved over the accusations of her unforgiving parent, but he never relented, and even denied her his best wishes upon her marriage.

Johnston emigrated from Berbyshire, England, about 1774, and set-

tled on what is now known as the Rockwell farm. According to the family history, Johnston was not wealthy, but for those days he was comfortably well off. One daughter married Robert Garrett, and they lived on an adjoining farm. Johnston, his wife and his remaining daughter lived on the farm when the Indians began to raid the white settlements in that section. Then came the bloody massacre at Cherry Valley, in 1778. Property was destroyed and valuables taken by the Indians and their white allies. Johnston, like the other settlers, buried his treasure for safekeeping. Johnston's daughter was with him at the time. Before long the Johnson and Garrett families were taken to Canada as prisoners of war for five years.

After their release, in 1783, the Johnston and Garrett families started for Otsego county. Johnston began to seek his buried treasure, but it could not be found. The search was extensive, but it produced no results. The unmarried daughter was the only possessor of the secret, and Johnston accused her of taking the money. She denied the charge, but Johnston could not be persuaded that she was innocent. He refused to speak to her, and it is said by descendants that he never conversed with her after that. She lived in the family home for a few years, when, grief-stricken, she married and moved away. Johnston died, still believing his daughter a thief.

As time rolled by there was no trace of the buried treasure, and among the many descendants of the family there was a division as to the guilt and innocence of the daughter. There were many who believed she had been greatly wronged.

The writer, who has often conversed with a collecting enthusiast that has misjudged the faults of his exchanging friend, considers it far better for us to have undeniable proof of the guilt of those about us before condemning them, rather than allow

grief impair a single tender soul.

It has been the writer's fortuity to live the greater portion of his life amid this charming and historical section of the Empire state, which was long ago the scene of devastation and terrible massacres by the invading bands of Indians, and it was due to the dangers to which the settlers were exposed that occasionally a revelation of some new, historical and valuable find, most interesting and important to active collectors everywhere. A prosperous historical society has been formed, to which The West is the bright monthly visitor.

### Romance of a Charles II. Coin.

A rare and valuable coin with a pathetic history will be sold by auction by a London firm next month. It is one of the very few known specimens of the Charles II. "petition crown," and has been in a sealed parcel in a bank for the last 114 years.

The story goes that the merry monarch deprived one Thomas Simon of his position of coin designer to the Mint and gave it to a Dutchman. With a view to regaining his post he turned out beautifully executed five-shilling piece, admitted to be one of the greatest masterpieces ever produced. Round the edge he inscribed in a double line the following petition to the King:—"Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare his tryall piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully order'd, and more accurately engraven, to relieve (sic) him."

Simon's petition was, however, unheeded, and he died of a broken heart in a debtor's prison. The actual coin presented to the king was bought by Messrs. Spink at the sale of the Murdoch Collection for \$2100.00.

### THE FIRST GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

(Ernest R. Holmes.)

"Rich as Croesus" is still a common proverb, but few know how intimately this king of Lydia in the sixth century B. C. is connected with the history of money. Not only did he accumulate greater wealth than any other ruler of his time, but he also was the first to introduce a system of gold and silver coins. Before his day, as early as 700 B. C., in Lydia, there had been coins of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver. According to some authorities a few towns had issued gold coins, though M. Babelon, conservator of coins and medals in the French National Library, in a lecture at the College of France recently, gave Croesus the credit for issuing the first coins of pure gold. The early coins were marked merely with rude designs, such as parallel lines on one side, and square or oblong depressions on the other. Croesus introduced standard coins harmonizing with both the Babylonian and the Phoenician standards, thus facilitating commerce between the different countries of Western Asia. His coins bore the image of a lion and a bull fighting, and another design was of an elephant. One of his coins is in the Louvre at Paris, and one is at London.

Croesus was conquered by Cyrus of Persia, and losing all his wealth, underwent many misfortunes, all said to be the fulfillment of a prophecy by the Delphic oracle. The coinage of Croesus, and his monetary standards were superseded by those of Darius I. of Persia, 516 B. C., who made the standards simpler, avoiding the double series of Croesus, and increasing the weight and fineness of the coins, so that the inferior coins of Croesus were driven from circulation.

Largest Stamp Society in America

STAMP COLLECTOR'S  
**Protective Assoc'n**  
OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

President—E. Chandlee, Roanoke Va.  
Vice-President—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr  
Sales Supt. and Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.

Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hopson, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.

Complaint by Robinson of Belvidere Ill., A E Carr, Lynn, Mass and W F Slusser of Ft Casey Wash against party by the name of Perry of Portland Me. Would advise all members to put your complaints together in the hands of the P.O.Dept. and see if you can't get better results. Blanc of Washington and Slade of Detroit do not seem to be heard from as well as Scott & Williams or Brassington of Seattle, Wash. M. Milliken of McPherson, Ks complains of M Duhumel, St Omer, France. Slusser, Ft Casey, Wash., complains of A Nelson, East Greenwich, R I.

Deceased Member: Rob Cling, 314 UGI Bldg Philadelphia, who was interested in original covers.

NEW MEMBERS.

R Swab, Norristown, Pa.  
D C Neefus, Hudson, N Y  
G Asby, Racine, Wis, 739 Racine St  
F Baldwin, Christchurch, Worthington England  
W Kelly, Kansas City, Mo  
C Chappel, Lyons, N Y Bx 139  
F Willus, St Paul, Minn, 527 Laurel St  
W Clark, Wertherfield, Ct, Bx 20  
S Futer, Philadelphia, Pa 431-41st St  
D Stuart, St Marys, Ont Canada  
N Cledems, Sparta, Ill  
L Gunby, Chillicothe, Mo  
L Lamotte, New Orleans, La 933 Bunday, St.  
L Jones, Globe, Ariz, Bx 1086  
W Berkley, El Cayon, Calif  
S Swanson, Elizabethtown, N J 26 W Grant  
P L Chambers, N Y City 111 Nassau St  
Excel. Stamp Co Brooklyn Sta G Bx 27  
C H Detmers, Golden, Ill.

Glad to hear of another protective association being formed for dealers as it may help to clear up more frauds. The Secretary is always glad to get ideas to help clean out the frauds.



NEBRASKA  
PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY. 222

Nebraska's  
Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.  
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.  
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.  
Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.  
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.  
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.  
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg;  
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha.  
Hopson & Peterson.

NEW MEMBERS

S. Betzer, David City and W. Akerman, Omaha, 1115 So 30 Ave.

Nominations for officers made by H. Wendt all old officers hold or run over, but Librarian Park of Lincoln and Auc. Mgr. Pond of Omaha are back on dues so others must be put in their places and nominations of Stewart of Lincoln for Librarian and Mortensen for Auction Mgr. Sorry delay of paper makes it impossible for me to be present at the annual meeting. With best wishes.

L. T. BRODSTONE, Secy.

REPORT OF SALES DEP'T.

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 75 books in cir July 13 value | \$850 00  |
| 56 " rec'd since net value    | 406 70    |
| 131                           | \$1256 70 |
| 65 books retired net value    | 540 76    |

66 books in cir Sept 17 net value \$715 94  
As the August report for some reason did not appear, this report extends over two months. During this time \$73.00 worth were sold. We are now receiving fine stamps and can use more. We only wish more would try the dept. either in buying or selling stamps or both. Why not write me?

H. WENDT, Sterling, Neb.

Keep thy ad and thy ad will keep thee.  
Have you advertising to do tomorrow? Do it today.

Advertise not that which you would not have known.



**This Paper Has the Largest Paid Subscription of any Collector's Monthly.**

Beacon Lights of History; Gems of Art; Disseminators of Universal Knowledge,  
Monuments of Heroes, Records of Industrial Achievements;  
Mute Witnesses of the Rise and Fall of Empires; All these and More are Stamps



*Official Journal of the Following Societies. Aggregating Over 15000 Members*

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors' Protective Assn. of America, Boys' Collecting Society, Michigan Camera Art Association, Pan-American Camera Workers' League, Spanish-American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers' Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Open Window Club Philatelic Society, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographers Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, International Stamp Collectors Association, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association, American Souvenir Card Exchange Club, Metropolitan Philatelic Association, National Letters Carriers' Association, Pre-Cancelled Stamp Club, Int-State Philatelic Association, Twin City Philatelic Society, Texas Philatelic Association, and Sons of Philatelia, New York American Fiscal or Revenue Society, Stamp Collectors Association, etc.

**Vol. XXV.**

**NOVEMBER, 1903**

**No. 1**

Entered at the postoffice of Superior, Neb., as second class mail matter.

L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher, Superior, Neb., U. S. A.

E. H. WILKINSON, Managing Editor, 2825 Charles St., Omaha, Neb.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

CAMERA NEWS: F. J. CLUTE, 16 Marye Terrace, San Francisco.

FOREIGN REVIEW: R. R. THIELE, Manchester, Wis.

CURIO: ROY F. GREENE, Arkansas City, Kas.

DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY: REV. L. G. DORPAT, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT: C. A. NAST, Cor. 16 and Curtis, Denver.

NUMISMATICS: F. E. ELLIS, 115 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PHILOCARTY: MISS M. KELLER, Manchester, Wis.

Representative New England States—C. W. Brown, Watertown, Mass.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:** 50c per year, 3 years \$1, postage free in the U. S., Canada, Mexico. Other countries \$1, 4 shillings, 4 marks, 5 francs or 5 pesetas.

Send money in a safe way. If you send stamps send lowest value, not over 1c face. Money sent in unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

Interesting MSS., items, suggestions and good half-tone, zinc and electro cuts always solicited.

The WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

**ADVERTISING RATES** 10C A LINE. Lower rates based on length of time and amount of space.

Advertising copy should reach us before the 15th or 5th if proof is required.

The WEST is of unequalled value as an advertising medium. It covers territory that no other paper enters, and has the largest field of any. Official organ of 30 prominent societies. **THE OLDEST COLLECTORS' PAPER IN AMERICA PUBLISHED BY A NON-DEALER.** The largest paid circulation—comparison of subscription books invited. Considering results and circulation, the WEST is the cheapest monthly for the advertiser's use. The longer you stay, the better it pays. An experiment solicited.

**Get Your Ad Copy in Early. You Get Better Display and Position. Try It.**



THE WEST opinion contest, number two was even more successful than the contest number one, and that was immensely popular. When we publish the flattering remarks made about some of our dealer friends we can almost imagine them blushing. This contest makes one point patent—that WEST ads. are read. But that never was in question.

The WEST is now official journal of the Fiscal Philatelic Society. 36 societies and clubs have selected the WEST as their official paper. And the WEST is not a cheap paper, either; but it is value for their members that these organizations seek. There are over 15,000 members of these various societies. That alone assures a circulation that has both size and quality.

It may be of interest to some to learn that after several months of tiresome collection, we have ascertained that during the last two years over 15,000 advertisements have appeared in the WEST.

We believe in "taking our medicine," and carry advertisements in probably more publications than any other collector's monthly. The better known weeklies and monthlies are all acquainted with the WEST as a liberal advertising patron. It is by such that we secure a circulation which has led to the remark: "To advertise successfully, advertise in the WEST."

And by the way, now is the time to arrange for that season contract. The first of the year our rates advance. An equitable contract can be arranged now that will insure the advertiser a continuance of the present low rates during its life.

Messrs. C. Nissen & Co., of London, inform us of their intention to publish in November, the first issue of a new yearly publication for Philatelists, to be known as "The Stamp Collector's Annual." This will be a Shilling book of over 100 pages, containing a compilation of facts and information interesting and valuable to all Philatelists, besides a mass of original and exclusive matter.

Mr. S. D. Pierce, of St. Francis, Minn., announces that he has "taken the bull by the horns" and is now prepared to supply a philatelic emblem that he believes will supply the demand for an identification badge of this nature. We have not been privileged to inspect Mr. Pierce's creation, but wish him success in his exploitation of it.

The WEST will remember its subscribers as usual with a big Christmas number, overflowing with "the best—and lots of it." It is not possible to furnish free copies of this issue, and if you are not a subscriber, remember this. Any dealer who wishes to use large space will find it advantageous to consult us regarding the matter.

So great has been the demand for free copies of the WEST of late we have been unable to fill it. We have sent to many applicants copies that were damaged in one way or another, originally discarded, but later used to satisfy a few of the horde hungry for copies. Every month a greater number is printed than the preceding month but still we seem to be unable to accumulate a surplus.

## DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

### 139.—What is the Relation Between the Terms "Unused" and "Original Gum?" — "Unused"

means simply what it says, namely, that the stamp has never been used. When a stamp is without cancellation it may have been used, but is considered unused because there is no evidence to the contrary. When a stamp has the original gum on its back, that may be considered as an additional evidence for the unused state. Stamps cancelled to order are strictly speaking, unused; they usually have original gum. In some instances stamps have been used and cancelled in the proper way, but they peel off the envelope and retain most of the gum. Consequently, neither the gum nor the cancellation is conclusive evidence as to whether a stamp has been used or not especially as unused stamps may have been soaked, and may so have lost their gum. No unused stamps can be considered quite perfect unless it has its gum immaculate.

140 —What is More Conducive to the General Welfare of Philately. "General Collecting" or "Specialism?"—Here we have a new question and one well worth consideration. It differs widely from the old questions, "What shall I collect?" and "Is this or that stamp collectable?" questions which each individual really has to decide for himself. The general welfare of the philately is not and can not be one man's business; it concerns all philatelists, students, dealers and collectors alike. The student wants to find out about stamps as much as he can, not about one alone, but about stamps in gen-

eral; the more he knows about other stamps, the more will he be able to learn about any one particular stamp, because study is to a great extent made up out of comparison and distinction anyway. Now what is true of stamp and stamps, certainly is true of group and group of stamps. Consequently the student will never be quite contented with the stamps of one country, much less with one issue of a country, and least of all with but one single stamp, though he may have tens of thousands of it. The dealer wants to sell (he buys for selling's sake), and he wants to sell as much to as many people as he can; he wants to sell what he has in stock and what he can easiest buy after his stock has been reduced. He does not care whether he sells 12 different stamps to the same person or 12 copies of the same stamp to 12 different persons, if only his sales finally amount to the same profit, and his stock can be kept in such a condition that his clients can be satisfied. Consequently the dealer will never be contented with selling the stamps of one country alone, except he have a practically unlimited supply from that country and a patronage that will never lag in buying those particular stamps, circumstances which hardly ever will be realized, though they may at times be approached. The collector wants stamps, as many as he can get, but here he differs from both the student and the dealer: He may want many stamps of one or a few countries, or he may want one stamp only of each denomination of each issue of all countries. Here is the difference between specialism and general collecting. The specialist will discard the stamps of many countries, the general collector will take them all, if—well, if only he can pay for them. Now suppose, all collectors were general collectors. The result would be a pretty uniform demand for all stamps, and as brisk a trade as the pocket books of collectors could afford; stamps of all kinds would become scattered all over the country and hid away in private col-



lections; dealers would be pleased for a time, but when a student would want a hundred or a thousand of any particular stamp for study, the dealer would soon be at a loss to supply him. The student would have to call on several, perhaps on many, dealers, or would have to borrow stamps from collectors to get together what he needs. There would be some trouble, but there would be life. On the other hand, suppose all collectors were specialists and all favored but one and the same country. What would be the consequences? It is hardly necessary to point them out: Enormously high prices for a few stamps, collectors disgusted, dead capital, general stock, etc., etc.; life, too, plenty of life, but pleasure for a few only, and disgust for many. Especially the student would in vain look for a place where to come in. Philately would have to die. In actual life neither extreme represents the situation. There has always been, since philately was born, plenty of general collecting, and specialism, too, is so varied, and will most likely remain so, that the death of philately on that account need not be feared for a long time to come. Let those few, who are pleased to do it, go to extremes, they will neither overturn our hobby, nor destroy our science, nor bankrupt our business. All they can accomplish will be to furnish the spice for soup. The pot remains safe nevertheless, and the philatelic stew will come out so much the better for all. For an instance: What splendid opportunities are offered to the student, when he finds a grand special collection of any one country! What boon to the dealer, when the specialist sells out, as he usually does after some time! What chances for the general collector, when a big special collection is broken up! How pleasant for all to see now this, now that country come into prominence and the prices for the few stamps one has go up by jumps! How tempting for the collector of limited means to see this or that country almost forgotten and its stamps away down, so that even he may buy them and go into specialism, too!



## BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

Advertising postmarks were first used in the United States in 1899.

M. Elisen Viscont, a Brazilian artist residing in Paris, is to design the new stamps for Brazil. The stamps are to be printed in London.

The nine stars on the stamps of Bolivia have a significance; each one stands for one of the nine republics of Bolivia. The nine republics of Bolivia are Atacama, Beni, Cherquisaca, Cochambamba, La Paz, Potosi, Urnro, Santa Cruz and Tariza.

To the Republic of San Salvador must be credited the doubtful honor of having issued more varieties of postage stamps than any other country, the number being 404.

A machine which reproduces stamps in their natural colors and enlarges the size is called the amphemigiscope. This machine is of great use to specialist.

Count Paul Durrien recently exhibited his superb collection of French stamps at The Hague, Holland.

On the islands of Atin, Mitiaro and Mamke, which, taken together, constitute the Cook islands, the postmasters are paid about \$10 a year.

J. Pierpont Morgan, F. W. Vanderbilt, and many of the New York millionaires are enthusiastic collectors and have collections which have cost them many thousands of dollars.

### MEXICAN REVENUES.

(By George Griggs.)

Parts of this list have already appeared in print. I now begin with the series 1901-1902, Perf. 6, size 39x20 mm.

Description: "Mexican Eagle;" in the rear stands the Aztec calendar or "stone of the sun" (at the National Museum.) The upper part of

the stamp is for a check, the lower part or label is placed on the stub.

1901-1902—

- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 centavos, ultramarine.
- 5 centavos, brown.
- 10 centavos, blue.
- 25 centavos, carmine.
- 50 centavos, slate blue.
- 1 peso, lilac brown.
- 5 pesos, olive.

1902-1903. Perf. 6, size 40x20 mm.  
Description: Head of Minerva in center of laurel wreath.

- 1 centavo, orange.
- 2 centavos, green.
- 5 centavos, blue.
- 10 centavos, red brown.
- 25 centavos, carmine.
- 50 centavos, carmine.
- 1 peso, lilac brown.
- 5 pesos, dark green.
- 50 pesos, chocolate brown.
- 100 pesos, dark red and green.

1903-1904. Perf. 6, size 25x19 mm.  
Description: Head of Liberty with Laurel Wreath.

- 1 centavo, blue.
- 2 centavos, orange.
- 5 centavos, brown.
- 10 centavos, vermillion.
- 25 centavos, paris green.
- 50 centavos, dark green.
- 1 peso, lilac brown.
- 5 pesos, navy blue.
- 10 pesos, ultramarine.
- 50 pesos, red.
- 100 pesos, olive and black.

Note—Some of the stamps are surcharged "Alcoholes" (liquors), and "Mineras" (mines).

#### Contribucion Federal Stamps.

1901-1902. Unperforated, 40x20 mm. Description: Bust of Lerds de Tejada, with eagle underneath.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 5 centavos, brown.
- 25 centavos, vermillion.
- 1 peso, reddish brown.
- 5 pesos, olive.

1902-1903. Unperforated, 40x20 mm. Description: Mexican eagle in center of globe.

- 1 centavo, orange.
- 5 centavos, blue.
- 25 centavos, brown.
- 1 peso, olive.
- 5 pesos, ultramarine.

1903-1904. Unperforated, 40x20

mm. Description: Liberty cap in a hexagon.

- 1 centavo, light blue.
- 5 centavos, brown.
- 25 centavos, green.
- 1 peso, red brown.
- 5 pesos, navy blue.
- 10 pesos, ultramarine.

1901-1902. Perf. 6, size 25x20 mm.  
Description: Bust of Morelos, Documentos.

- 1 centavo, green.
- 2 centavos, ultramarine.
- 5 centavos, rose.
- 10 centavos, blue.
- 25 centavos, carmine (without label.)
- 50 centavos, slate brown, "sin talon."
- 1 peso, lilac.
- 5 pesos, olive.

1902-1903. Perf. 6, size 24x20 mm.  
Description: Mexican eagle inside circle.

- 1 centavo, orange.
- 2 centavo, green.
- 5 centavo, red (?)\*
- 10 centavo, brown.
- 25 centavo, red brown.
- 50 centavo, carmine.
- 1 peso, olive.
- 5 pesos, ultramarine.
- 10 pesos, light blue.
- 50 pesos, redish brown.
- 100 pesos, dark red and green.
- 500 pesos, violet and brown.

\* (?) means not positive as to color.

1903-1904. Perf. 6, size 25x19 mm.  
Description: Eagle in center of shield. Bi-colored stamps.

- 1 centavo, red and green.
- 2 centavo, black and orange.
- 5 centavo, navy blue and violet.
- 10 centavo, brown and lilac.
- 25 centavos, carmine and olive.
- 50 centavos, black and slate.
- 1 peso, black and yellow.
- 5 pesos, navy blue and pink.
- 10 pesos, red and yellow.
- 50 pesos, black and crimson.
- 100 pesos, navy blue and light green.
- 500 pesos, black and gold.

These stamps are almost facsimiles of some original Russian postal designs, and they are the finest stamps ever made by Mexico, and as works of art they will compare with the postal or fiscal emissions of any country.

## About That Revenue Album.

By Dr. J. M. Brooks

**S**OME time ago, I wrote an article which was printed in the Eastern papers. In this article, I intend a plea for the printing of some sort of an album for the reception of the beautiful and interesting Match and Medicine and our late Private Proprietary Stamps.

This article has been copied by stamp papers all over the United States and has been discussed Pro and Can. By the vast majority of papers this has been ably discussed by their correspondents. The Scott people seem to think that the response required to launch forth such a book will not justify its being printed, owing to the limited demand for such an album.

Now, I realize that only a small per cent. of the collectors collect M. and M. But I believe that the reason for this is that there is no space in the albums for them, and we all begin with, and in fact, the majority of collectors never go futher than the printed album (It meets their needs).

Thus beginning with a printed album, we are not inclined to spend much time or money in securing a stamp that our albums have provided no space for—virtually ignoring them,

Now I think you will agree with me, that if spaces are provided in our albums for them that most general collectors in the United States would collect them.

Why not begin now and accomodate the collectors who now collect them and encourage them who do not collect them at present?

The question of how to arrange the album would be one to also decide. Scott argues against placing it in the International or National owing to

herebeing to much space taken up by them that so many collectors did not care anything about.

How do they know collectors will object to it, and not caring anything about them?

Granting that many do not care any thing about M. and M., it would not be long until collectors would become interested in them.

I will agree that the International is now about as bulky as is best to have a one volume album. A two volume album will soon be a necessity. There is the chance to insert printed spaces for the M. and M. Another nice way to arrange the matter would be to have an U. S. Revenue Album. This would contain spaces for all revenues (regular issues) and the M. and M. and our 1898 Proprietaries. This would make a nice album. Most U. S. collectors collect revenues of the regular issues and many of them would hail with delight, a special revenue album, with spaces for M. and M.

An exclusive revenue album would be welcomed and would be an advanced step in the Fiscal Philately of the U. S.

The old editons of J. W. Scotts Best Album as mentioned by Mr. Nast as having spaces for the M. and M., are practically out of the question at issue as but few are in existance.

Hoping that what little I may have said may inspire others who are like interested, but more influential and eventually bring about a general demand for this neglected feature of our hobby. If this result is secured we will then see our desires realized, and until that time, I will be found pleading my cause and still endeavoring to secure one of the things I most desire in the collecting of stamps, and which I think will be a great boom to the revenue department of Philately, viz: A printed album for the M. and M. of the United States of America.



## Philatelic      Miscellany

### B y W. H. P l a n k

**A**USTRIA issued the first postal card in October 1869.

The stamps of Bergedorf appeared in 1861, and were in use by ten or eleven days. Hence, their rarity.

The large newspaper stamps of the United States, 1865 issue, were used only at Chicago and Milwaukee.

Egypt has issued over 200 varieties of official stamps. Here is a good field for some specialist.

The state revenue stamps of California, Nevada, and other states, as well as those of Canada and Mexico, make about as handsome a showing as any class of stamps. Some day collectors will pay more attention to these stamps.

The collecting of "proofs" and "specimens" of either postage or revenue stamps is another field which but few follow. In many cases these stamps are much scarcer than those used for postage. A few years ago, they could be picked up very readily and at low prices. A collection of these are very beautiful, especially so on India paper. They are commonly printed on thin card board. They are found printed in colors.

The "Connell" stamp of New Brunswick is probably the most famous stamp of the British possessions in America. It is so called on account of Thos. Connell, in 1861, thought his portrait would look well on a stamp, so a supply was ordered, but the government didn't see it that way. It was very short-lived and very scarce.

But a few used over, are in existence. Proofs, however, have been sold as low as \$5.00.

Many Collectors wonder why the United States issued such high valued stamps as the \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$20.00 State Department. They were only used in sending books, documents and and official papers to foreign countries.

The "Sidney Views" of New South Wales are probably the most interesting stamps of Australia. New South Wales was originally, a penal colony, and was first settled at Sidney on Botany Bay. Hence, the name. "Sidney Views" to the first stamps of this country. The stamps were issued in 1850, with the the following design: a family of emigrants just landed from their ship, of which the masts may be seen. The figure seated represent industry welcoming them. To the left shows the city on the hill. These stamps are hard to obtain, in fine used condition. These stamps have rapidly advanced in price during the last ten years, owing to the plating by English and Australian collectors. A complete sheet or plate of the early varieties consists of twenty-five stamps and are worth from \$350.00 to \$700.00,

The collecting of foreign revenues is on the increase. These stamps form a very handsome, as well as unique collection by themselves. There are already several catalogues, and two or three dealers in America who make a specialty of these stamps. Those of England, France, Germany, and Austria are the commonest. A handsome collection of these stamps can be made for very little money.



Papers desiring an impartial review on the lines of those below, are requested to send a copy of each issue to the address below:

Auslaendische Fachzeitungen sind hoefflichst gebeten ein Tauschexemplar regelmassig an den Unterzeichneten zu senden.

Tous les journaux philateliques sont pries d'envoyer un exemplaire en echange a l'adresse sous-donnee.

Deseeamez recibir esemplares de cambio de las publicaciones filatelicas estranjerris a la adresa enseguida.

R. R. Thiele, Box 149, Manchester, Wis, U.S.A.

The postal exhibition at Stockholm, about which I referred from No. 9 of the Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift, has given rise to some heartburnings which are related at some length in No. 10 of the same paper. It seems that the Swedish Post Office Department entrusted the arrangement of the official collection for this exhibition to a prominent stamp dealer at Stockholm, who was to fill its vacant spaces as much as possible from his stock and to recoup himself from its duplicates. The slighted philatelic societies of Sweden, now discovered all kinds of errors and worse in his work, even reprints cancelled to order, with the official postmarks still in the archives, and the like. The matter was even discussed in the public press and the Post Office Department issued an official document, defending the unlucky dealer against these charges. He probably wishes now he had never seen that official collection.

In the 1891 set of Sweden, there was shown at this exhibition, a 5 oere stamp in light brown, the color of the 30 oere, an error not shown in the catalogues, since the only sheet thus printed, was discovered before issue, and destroyed, with the exception, presumably, of this one copy.

More errors in the late Icelandic surcharges are reported in this number. They are as follows:

5 aur perf. 12½ with black surcharge  
I Gildi

Same with inverted black surcharge.  
20 aur Service with surcharge,  
02'-'03, instead of '02-'08.

Same with surcharge '03-'03.

50 aur Service with surcharge 02'-'03  
and Gildi.

20 aur Service with surcharge  
perf. 12½.

25 aur with inverted. Surcharge.

50 " " " "

6 " " double "

10 aur surcharged IL instead I Gildi

10 aur Service surcharged L instead  
of I Gildi.

4 aur Service Surcharged I Gildi  
without year.

The writer says that the 16 and 50  
aur Official Will probably show up  
perf. 12½ with I Gildi surcharge and  
that these as well as the 40 and  
100 aur Ordinary and 20 aur Official,  
all in the old type, may show up perf.  
12½ without surcharge. Remainders  
of these were sent from Kjoebuhavn  
to Iceland and they were all perf. 12½.

The following from No 10 of Der  
Philatelist will be of interest:

"Messrs. Grunenberger and Tellmann  
"notify us that at the meeting of the  
"Swiss Federal Art Commission held  
"on Sept. 18 and 19 at Bern, some  
"copies of designs for new postage  
"stamps made by the engraver Girar-  
"det, a member of the Commission,  
"were laid before it. They met with  
"general approval and are shortly to  
"to be laid before the Federal Council.  
"The new design' whose background  
"is formed by the native glaciers,  
"shows a young and vigorous figure  
"crowned with an oak wreath and  
"leaning with one arm on the Swiss  
"coat-of-arms, while the other holds

"the lictor's fasces bearing the figure  
 "XXII. On a waving ribbon above  
 "the inscription HELVETIA is read,  
 "while the value is expressed on a  
 "small shield.

Reinheimer's study on the older  
 postmarks of France is of great inter-  
 est, but will probably appeal to but a  
 few collectors.

Relative to the present speculation  
 in the new Serbian surcharges, engi-  
 neered by Kohn, Bickel, and others of  
 the same caliber, the following may  
 be of interest:

"40,000 one para stamps, equal to 400  
 "divars or 300 marks (\$80.00) face val-  
 "ue are to be placed for 60,000 marks  
 "(\$15,000.00.) That is a profit of 59,-  
 "680 marks, i. e., the capital invested  
 "is to bea. interest at the rate of  
 "18,650 per cent. If every collector  
 "would purchase ten of these rare  
 "stamps at once, Kohn and Bickel  
 "would be content with the modest  
 "profit of 39,680 marks. Really the  
 "the modesty of these two firms is  
 "without limit We can only advise  
 "collectors to wait with the purchase  
 "of this stamp."

Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr re-  
 ports in its No. 32, that the remaind-  
 ers of the last issue of Salvador,  
 about 750,000 stamps of a face value  
 of \$60,000, are to be sold as a block.

La Cote Reelle reports that the  
 comic opera Empite of the Sahara is  
 about to issue a set of stamps bearing  
 the effigy of the redoubtable Emper-  
 or Jacques I. Particulars are promis-  
 ed shortly. This issue will be on all  
 fours with the celebrated Sedang issue  
 of about fifteen years ago, well re-  
 membered by older collectors.

There is, in this number, an inter-  
 esting article on General Mirahda, in  
 whose honor Venezuela has issued a

set of stamps. It is curious to learn  
 that his name also figures on the Arch  
 of Triumph at Paris. His life was  
 rather a romantic one. Born at Cara-  
 cas in 1752, he served in his youth in  
 the Spanish troops in Venezuela, he  
 resigned his commission and went to  
 France. Here he joined the French  
 Army; came to America with the  
 French troops during our war of inde-  
 pendence and took part in the siege of  
 Yorktown. After trying in vain to  
 entrest European help for the libera-  
 tion of Venezuela, he joined the Re-  
 publican Armies of France as lieuten-  
 ant-general and took Antwerp. La-  
 ter he was arrested on a charge of trea-  
 son, but cleared himself and spent  
 some years in England. In 1806. he  
 returned to Venezuela and took part  
 in the war of liberation, but was cap-  
 tured by the Spaniards in 1812, and  
 died in prison in 1816.

The following may be of interest:

"In Germany, the letter rate is 12½  
 "centimes (10 pfenning) up 15 grams  
 "and 25 centimes (20 pfenning) from  
 "75 to 20 grams. In Great Britain,  
 "the price is 10 centimes (1 penny) up  
 "to 28½ grams (½ ounce), 15 centimes  
 "from 28¼ to 57 grams, 20 centimes  
 "from 57 to 114 grams and so on, 5 cen-  
 "times for each additional 57 grams or  
 "fraction of same.

"In Switzerland, a letter costs 10  
 "centimes (2 cents) up to 250 grams  
 " (½ pound). The Helvetian Republic  
 "spares nothing, so have the best  
 "postal service.

"Belgium and the United States both  
 "have a rate of 10 centimes (2 cents).  
 "Comparing these rates we find  
 "that a letter weighing 200 grams cost  
 "in Switzerland, 10 centimes (2 cents)  
 "in Germany, 25 centimes (5 cents),  
 "in England, 30 centimes (6 cents)  
 "and in France, 2 francs 10 centimes  
 "(42 cents)."



## The Nine Different Processes of Printing



## The COOK ISLAND'S STAMPS.

The Cook Islands are, of course, named after the king of navigators, the famous Captain Cook.

An explanation of the extreme crudity of the first stamps of the Cook Islands Federation is to be found in the exceptional circumstances of the issue. The native government then ruling the islands was not in a position to pay for the engraving of elaborate dies and the other incidentals attaching to modern stamp-production; at the same time the stamps were wanted quickly, to supply the needs of the Native Postal Service newly organized in the islands. We are all of us eager to experiment with a new toy, and the Cook Islanders were anxious to experience the blessings of an up-to-date postal system.

In this position of affairs the British Resident in the islands, Mr. Moss, rendered valuable service. He procured the strange type-set stamps of the first issue from the Government Stamp Printing office at Wellington, N. Z. They were not pretty, but they were postage stamps and answered

the immediate purpose.

The manufacture of the stamps was a process almost as crude and as simple as that adapted in many of the native states of India. A number of copies of the type-set design were "set up" from ordinary printers' type and "ornaments"; these were electrotyped in such a way as to form a sheet of sixty stamps (ten rows of six stamps each) and from these electrotypes the stamps were printed.

The ruler of the Cook Islands, the dusky lady whose portrait appears on the second issue of the Cook Islands Federation, is officially known as the Chief of the Federal Government. Though generally styled Queen Makea she is not really Queen, but only the chieftain of one particular tribe.

Mr. C. A. Howes, explains this and many other noteworthy things in one of his interesting articles on "Stamp Designs:"

"Makea Takau (he writes) is rather erroneously called 'Queen Makea,' for she is not Queen of the Islands, but only the Ar ki Vaine (Queen

or 'Chiefess') of her district of Avarua, the principal district of Rarotonga. She was very influential, however, as her election to the highest position in the native government shows. I quote from interesting account of this royal lady by Vivian C. Gossett: 'She is a very portly old lady about 65 years of age, and I believe she has held the Trikiship of Avarua for about 45 years of age; although she cannot speak a word of English she is a very intelligent, commonsense woman for a Maori. The elderly married native women at Rarotonga have a custom of plaiting their hair into two long tails which they sometimes carry over either shoulder; one of these 'tails' can be seen over the right shoulder of Makea in the stamp. She has, like all Maori women, a fine head of hair. Around her neck is seen a large white silken scarf, as all the Maoris are very fond of finery and bright colors.'

That her portrait appeared on the stamps is doubtless due entirely to the philatelic success of the first issue which enabled the government to defray the cost of the more expensive process necessary. In proof of this I take the following extract from a letter of Makea's to the Premier of New Zealand, given in Mr. Basset Hull's monograph on these issues: "Our postoffice is at work, and people from England and other places are sending money to buy our stamps. Mr. Moss advises us to get new and good stamps with this money, and the Parliament have decided that my likeness as Chief of the Government shall be upon them." With regard to the latter statement Mr. Moss explains in an accompanying letter: "This has been the subject of much heartburning with some other of the Arikis, but was carried into Parliament by ten to two." Mr. Moss further writes: "I send herewith a photograph of Makea, obtained, by good fortune, from a chief who prizes it greatly. No other is to be obtained, for Makea has not kept any." And a bit of vanity in the dusky Queen is perhaps shown by the

later admonition: "Take care that Makea's likeness is not made too dark."

These stamps also emanated from New Zealand's government "printery"—a fact which accounts for the watermark of a star and "N.Z."

## BULGARIA.

During the present crisis in Turkey the following quotation from Westoby's Postage Stamps of Europe may be of interest: "The principality of Bulgaria, although under the suzerainty of Turkey, has a separate existence as it owes its autonomy to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin of July 13th, 1878, and is governed by a prince elected by the National Assembly. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was elected April 29th, 1879; but resigned in 1886. In September of the previous year the province of Eastern Roumelia, which was also formed into an autonomous province under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, revolted and declared for union with Bulgaria, with which it is now incorporated, under the name of Southern Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who was elected July 7th, 1887, being now the ruler over the united provinces." Postage stamps were in use in Eastern Roumelia before its union with Bulgaria, but ceased to be issued on September 18th, 1885, when the union of the provinces was proclaimed; but to exhaust the stock in hand they were stamped with the Lion of Bulgaria, and were so used until they were superseded by those of Bulgaria." What will be the next change? Bulgaria and Macedonia united? Look out for new stamps.

## O n R e v i e w s

By V e r n a W. H a n a w a y.

**M**y recent article on "The Woman As a Collector," which was intended to call the attention of women to philately, as an interesting, pleasant and profitable pastime, and study, contained some warnings against mistakes, which all beginners are liable to fall into. This article seemed to offend a certain reviewer, for she put herself to the trouble to write a long and sour review on said article.

I also stated that the woman collector is seldom evolved from the little girl (which I can, and will prove). My reviewer seems to take the statement as meaning that she is never. In reply she says: "the little girl is just as apt to develop into a philatelist, when grown up, as is the little boy, and also, just as apt not to. There is no more truth in saying the man collector is seldom evolved from the little boy. There is just as much chance for one, as for the other." She stated exactly what I meant and said, "just as apt to develop into a philatelist, when grown up." I said it before and I say it again that the little girl is seldom interested in philateing. Although there are many women collectors, they seldom have begun collecting when little girls. Mind I do not say, Never. For there are a few cases in which the little girl acts as a philatelist. I started collecting myself, when very young. If the little girl becomes a philatelist she almost always continues as such until death claims her. But to one hundred boy collectors, there is but one girl.

She continues: "there is just as much hope and chance for one as for the other". I should hope so. Who said anything to the contrary?

She appears to think that the article

was meant as an attack, on women's wisdom. When speaking of the fact that many beginners are apt to be tempted by the handsome reprints of Heligoland, Hamburg and the Roman States, she remarks: "She may, if she is a beginner." That was what was meant and said. "But not merely because she is a woman, and as soon as she gains wisdom, she will let such things alone, with no more feeling of regret than anyone else." This is really laughable, "but not so merely because she is a woman;" Pray, who said that women were so singularly deficient in plain common sense? Certainly as soon as she gains wisdom, she will let such things alone. Again: "give our sex credit for a little common-sense please." Certainly I will, as I belong to your sex myself.

Again: "This writer needs to study the subject of his essay before starting to give information." If this writer had practiced what she preached all this trouble would have been unnecessary.

The lecture continues to make many other remarks upon my article, but in charity to the reviewer's carelessness, we will not continue, but hope she will be more careful in the future. For one of the most important things for a reviewer is the careful reading of an article.

I do not write this reply from any feeling of malice against my reviewer but in justice to myself, for many who have read the review, have not read the original article.

A small boy collector in Washington, gobbles up everything, new or old, in the way of stamps depicting beasts or birds.

It pays to be cheerful in advertising; "even a dog gets bread by wagging his tail."



## The Stamps of Roumania

Authorized Translation from the  
French of Count d' Assche in  
"Le Philatliste Francais"

BY R. R. THIELE.

(continued)

**I** T HAD been decided to issue a complete set of this type, but only two values saw the light.

### A. Perforated 11

15 bani, brown-lilac from light to dark  
25 " dark blue

### B. Perforated 11½

15 bani, brown lilac, from light to dark  
25 " blue, pale blue, dark blue

### C. Perforated 13½

25 bani, pale blue, dark blue.

### D. Perforated 11½x13½

15 bani, pale-brown-lilac  
25 " pale blue

### E. Perforated 13½x11½

25 bani, pale blue.

(Scott's lumps these under Nos. 73 and 74.—Note of translator.)

On March 26, 1881, Prince Charles I. was proclaimed King of Roumania by the two chambers, and his coronation took place on May 22nd following. In consequence, when new plates became necessary, a new design was chosen, in which the crowned eagle became the symbol of Sovereignty.

### ISSUE OF 1885-1889.

**SCOTT  
TYPE  
A 13**

Profile of King Charles I. is left on plain background, surrounded with fancy circles and bearing at the top, the inscription: POSTA ROMANIA on white ground. Over the forehead of the King there is a crowned eagle with extended wings and turned to the left. In each of the upper angles a small rosette and in the two lower corners large shields, bearing the figures of value on Colorless ground. Between the two shields a rectangular label bearing the word BANU for the

lowest value and BANI for the others in capitals on colorless ground.

The stamps are rectangular in shape. They were printed in sheets of 130—10 rows of 13—at the Government Printing Office at Bucarest. The paper, of medium strength, is wove and the gum is white. The stamps are perforated 11½ or 13½ or compound by means of a single line machine as before.

### A. Perforated 11½

1½ banu black to intense black on white (April, 1885)

1½ banu black on bluish (December 1888)

3 bani green olive on bluish (Apr 1886)

3 " violet mauve, " (Feb., 1887)

3 " " " on white ( " 1888)

5 " green on greenish (August, 1886)

10 " red on yellowish (April, 1886)

10 " " on straw (December, 1888)

15 " brown-red, from pale to dark, on white (October, 1885)

15 " dark brown on chamois (December, 1888)

25 " dark blue, pale blue on white (July, 1886)

50 " ochre on straw (December 1885)

### B. Perforated 13½.

1½ banu black, intense black on white

1½ " " " " on bluish

3 bani green, olive on bluish.

3 " violet, mauve, on " "

3 " " " on white.

5 " green on greenish (Feb., 1888)

5 " " " on white.

10 " red on yellowish.

10 " " " on straw.

15 " brown-red, pale to dark on white

15 " dark brown-red on chamois.

25 " blue, pale to dark, on white

25 " " " " on yellowish (November, 1888).

50 " ochre on straw.

In this last perforation, one can collect two complete sets, one with clean, well-cut perforation, the other with defective perforation, undecided and very difficult to measure. Measurement is, however, useless, as this poor perforation is 13½,

TO BE CONTINUED



## Revenue Dep't.

Conducted by  
Charles A. Nast.

**T**HE DISCUSSION started in this department respecting the proposed album for match and mediche stamps, is still going on in the various journals. The latest advocate is the well-known philatelist, Geo. J. Carter, who, in the *Perforator*, makes a strong plea. He says, in substance, that stamp collecting has attained to its present height and importance largely by, and on account of the stamp albums. Without these, philately would never have had the vogue it now enjoys to-day. Therefore, if we had a U. S., Revenue Album up to date, it would encourage and foster the growth of this side of philately. I think that is excellent logic. It will not do to say, the number of collectors of M. and M., is small, and that therefore, we should have no space in a published book. Give us an album, and you will see the collectors of these stamps spring up from all sides. The field of general collecting is becoming so vast, that collectors all over the world must restrict themselves either to certain countries only, or specialize in one country and its dependencies and adjuncts. The Revenues of the U. S., are so distinctly different from the general postal issues, and again, so diversified within themselves, that they are not to be compared for a moment with the fiscals of any other country. Take our M. and M., for instance; aside from the divisions of plain, pink, silk and water-

marked paper, where else can one find such a variety of shapes, sizes, colors, and designs? The lot is unique in the history of the world. Give us a U. S. Album strictly, with spaces for all the postal and revenue issues. Make it a "National" Album, and it will be a success beyond expectations. All interested in this subject, will please address Geo. J. Carter, 265 Halsey St., N. Y., and give their name for a copy, when out.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society here sent out a memorandum sheet, in which members are reminded that the yearly subscription of of five shillings, for the ensuing season, is now due. The annual report, rules of society, exchange section, etc., will shortly be issued, and copies of same, with any other information desired, can be had from the Secretary, A. B. Kay, 2 Hoarlin, West Kessington, London. During the coming season, the revenue stamps of Great Britain, Peru, and Switzerland will be taken up and catalogued.

Messrs. J. H. Peterson & Co. send the following rarities for listing and reference in this department:

A pair unsevered, of  $\frac{1}{4}$  ct. Mexicos Durangos, one considerably longer than the other, color, green. Also a Porto Rico 10 veals, black Dericho Judicial (Judiciary Stamp) which has never been catalogued. Another is a Cuba "Pagos Al Estado" (pay to the state) 5 pesos, surcharged in blue Habilitado Transportes, 1892-93, color, rose. All these revenues are said to be quite rare.

My old friend, H. J. Douglass, of Champlain, New York, sends for listing a part perforate 2ct bank check blue, which is a very fine specimen of double impression of shifted die vari-

The curious part of this find was the fact that they had been cancelled 9-1-99, (a well known date of that firm) and parts of the stamp were new roulette, and parts of them old roulette. When as a matter of fact, the new roulette was not used until some months after this date. The matter, however, is very easy of solution. This big firm never used more than six different dates, although the law providing for such cancellation was in force exactly three years to a day. This would give an average length of usage for each date of six months. These stamps were pre-cancelled in sheets and no doubt the forms were kept up and used for weeks and months together, without a change. Therefore finding the date 8-1-99 on new roulette stamps proves nothing except that stamps were printed from this for a period extending over the time of the change in the perforations.

The following are the only dates known on stamps bearing the initials of the great firm of Jayne:

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 7-1-98   | 4-9-1900 |
| 9-1-99   | 7-9-1900 |
| 1-9-1900 | 1-9-1901 |

There are three distinct types, though there are innumerable minor varieties of type, showing that the firms printing office did not have an over surplus of type. The figure 9 it will be noticed played a mystic part in all dates.

Can any of my readers give me the firm names for which the following initials stand. I am at work identifying all the surcharges on the Spanish-American proprietaries, and wish the co-operation of collectors of precovels:

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| A T S & Co on 2½    | K M Co on 1½ |
| A M P Co in redK    | M C, rubber  |
| B W H, various      | L & C, Ltc   |
| C H S & Co red on ⅝ | M & F on ⅝   |

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| D & L Co Ltd  | M M F        |
| E E S M Co    | P G Co       |
| E C P         | T E M Co     |
| E D & Co.     | T M Co.      |
| F R A & Co    | W I V P Co ⅝ |
| F W F et al   | W S P Script |
| I P Co        | W D S h s    |
| J S Co on 5ct | Y T M Cc 4ct |
| J F S & Co    | Z D G        |

All Collectors who favor having a special album made for Match and Medicine stamps, and who will agree to purchase one copy at two dollars, send their names to Clarence H. Eagle 57 Broad St., New York City.

Mr. Eagle has a copy of every invert U. S. Revenue known, including 4 black and green 1871 issue, of which there is only one copy known. It formerly belonged to H. Deats.

## The Kiwi.

McKeel's Stamp Collector

The 6c New Zealand shows the bird commonly known as the "Kiwi," its scientific name being Apteryx Mantelli. It is the lowest form bird which exist, but is so scarce that scientists are happy to get a specimen in any condition. It is absolutely without wings or tail; its legs are short stubby, but very strong, and are used by these birds for digging.

The body covering is a cross between hair and feathers—a material which is very coarse. They can develop great speed and put up a desperate fight, when attacked. A peculiar trait is during the day they conceal themselves under rocks or roots of trees, and when at rest, resemble, to some extent, a hedgehog when coiled up. Breeding them in captivity, has utterly failed, and only few museums can boast of a specimen.



## Revenue Department

Through error in "make-up" this page was transposed with the one preceding. This is page 2 of Revenue.

ety. Also 5c Foreign Exchange, on silk paper, not catalogued.

Mr. O. F. Harrington of Nueva Gerona, Isle De Pinos, sends one of the new 2c blue, Cuban Revenues. It is very fine. Its sale is to provide means wherewith Cuba can make a show at St. Louis World's Fair.

Robert S. Nelson of Birmingham, Alabama, sends, with his compliments, a copy of the \$1.00 Closet Tax on Seal Stamps. These State Revenues will some day receive much more attention than they have in the past.

W. W. Norton of Lime Rock, Conn., in a letter, states that an office colleague has a document in which his father was appointed as guardian and administrator of an estate. The same bears a pair of \$20.00 Probate of Will, perfectly centered and only lightly cancelled. But, he can only look at them—his companion refuses to allow them to be removed.

The latest find of note, must be credited to D. T. Eaton, of Muscatine, Iowa. He recently acquired a vertical block of 10 (2x5,) a vertical strip of 4, and a vertical strip of 2, making 16 in all of the 3c green Playing Card, catalogued at \$96.00. They were all taken off the same document, and came from the South. No doubt they did duty as fifty cents, together with a 2c. bank check. The lot reposes now in a New York collection, the same place where some of my best things have gone in the past.

During the week, I sent for a copy of the big catalogue, published by McKeel in 1895. It is a magnificent work and is not only valuable in a philatelic library, but contains a mass of information not found usually in catalogues. Besides it illustrates fully

all the U. S. Locals, Confederates, early franks of Wells, Fargo and others, Mexican Revenues, and U. S. Entire Envelopes (Chandler's Compilation.) The work originally sold for \$3.00 in paper covers, but the McKeel's Publishing Co., of St. Louis, state that they still have about a dozen copies left, bound in cloth and gilt letters, which they will sell at \$1.00 post paid. As the postage alone is 20c., there is not much left for the publishers. I advise any readers to send for this work as it contains in addition, E. B. Sterling's catalogue of U. S. Revenues with price list.

Since everybody has had their little fling at the new catalogue, I would be a poor editor, indeed, if I didn't put any roar in, I think it is very foolish to price the U. S. stamps first, and send them out on the first sheets. As the catalogue is never ready much before Christmas, the few pages covering U. S. could be given in November easily enough, instead of July, for the reason that it would more nearly reflect the true tone of the market. There, now.

Just to come back again, I want to say that the Proprietary Stamp of 1899-1900 issue are priced much too high. They ought to be cut down 60 per cent., except two stamps, and these are 2½c orange Emerson Drug Co., which should list 20cts instead of 8cts., and the 1½ct Chas. Marchand which is just right as it now is. Such stamps as the 2½ red Antikamnia, 3½ Warrens, Fletcher, Piso, Odchem Co., Johnson & Johnson, and others are an absolute drug on the market.

Some time ago, a few blocks of unused proprietary stamps of the values of ¼, ⅓, and ⅝ cents, with the surcharge Dr. D. J. and S. were discovered in a drug store in Pennsylvania.

## STAMP EMBLEM

By H. W. Boers.

**A**FTER carefully going over the button matter, which I have been agitating now for sometime past, leads me to believe that there is a desire among the collectors to have one.

Judging from the letters I have received from collectors, and the press opinions, all favor the idea more this time. Of course there has been condemnation by a few, but this sort of a thing exists whenever anything comes up. Always some in favor, others are not.

A button that is to be worn universally by all, that serves an identification amongst collectors is what is sought for.

There is just as much reason for us to wear a button as any society, lodge, or college. Many may think a campaign button or similar to this is the thing in view. Not at all. What we want is a neat enameled button about the size of a dime with the philatelic colors, as well as letters, that can be recognized at a glance.

There are thousands of collectors, today, and many of them would gladly wear one.

How much easier would it be to identify each other instead of beating around the bush to find out if he is a collector, and how often does it happen the party is no collector. The same party oftentimes get joking at you and then this kind of talk comes: "Oh, you are one of the stamp cranks. Don't see how you can collect stamps. Too much nonsense, No sense to it. Child's play, etc., etc." Then you begin to explain why you collect and at the same time, you feel like a counterfeit local.

While this thing has been agitated,

it is time to act, and my idea to get this thing to a focus is this and to do so I want to get the name of as many collectors as possible that are willing to put up \$1.00 for the first lot of buttons, after, say we have 50, then have some artist draw up designs, have these reproduced in the paper and voted on for the best design.

Then have some maker bid on them and appoint someone as agent, allowing them a commission for the trouble.

This is the only way to get one.

Herman W. Boers, Detroit, Mich.

Herman B. Seagrave, Pontiac, Mich.

L. T. Broadstone, Superior, Nebr.

H. B. Warner (dealer) Chicago, Ill.

C. W. Leonard (Leonard Stamp Co.) Detroit, Mich.

Camille Coves, Detroit, Mich.

J. C. Stewart (Toledo Stamps) Toledo, Ohio.

Homer Sanderson, Detroit, Mich.

H. W. Boies Stamp Exchange Co. Ambestbury, Ont.

Now collectors come on and show your colors.

New York City's oldest dealer says not only the stamp trade, but coins are also looking up. It is becoming increasingly difficult to supply the demand for fine U. S. cents. Those who bought wisely five years ago can easily double their money. Old silver coins are also in good demand, while double, triple and larger sizes are practically unattainable. We note in this connection that several dealers in this issue, offer an opportunity to secure bargains.

The principal of the Seebeck system is pernicious; but the Seebeck stamps, on the other hand, are wonderfully handsome and attractive.

## MORESNET.

(Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.)

The little strip of territory known as Moresnet, lying between Belgium and Prussia, has hitherto been a kind of neutral territory, jointly owned and administered by the two countries aforementioned, much in the manner of the Republic of Andorra in the Pyrenees, which is under the joint control of France and Spain. Now a change has come. Moresnet, henceforward, will rank as Belgian territory, King Leopold, an experienced dealer in land, having bought the 800 acres for a round sum in cash.

Moresnet's disappearance from the list of quasi-independent states recalls a stamp story to which the word "Finis" may now be applied. In the days when certain ingenious and covetous persons were beginning to discover that there was a type of stamp collector who would pay cold cash for anything that was gummed and perforated — just about that halcyon period, a certain R \* \* \* (no good object would be served by dragging him out of the oblivion to which he long ago retired) thought out a brilliant scheme for a raid on the pockets of philatelists. He would issue a set of stamps for Moresnet.

Nobody in Morsenet wanted a set of stamps, but that fact did not discourage Mr. R. "Not for a single nation did he labor, but for all the world!" The stamps might not sell in Moresnet—that did not matter so long as they sold in the stamp shops! Unfortunately it was a well understood thing that the inhabitants of Moresnet could use either Belgium or German stamps—at their own pleasure. This was a serious drawback to

the enterprising R. Nothing daunted, however, he secured the help and good will of an inferior postal official in the "buffer state," arranged for the transmission of letters bearing his stamps to various places in Belgium, France and England (of course with the addition of ordinary Belgium stamps on each envelope forwarded), and then came back to his native London to complete his plans.

Alas, poor R! Those plans were destined to disappointment, and all because of the lack of the miserable £100 or so that would be needed to prepare the designs and to print off the necessary stock of stamps. To dealer after dealer he went with glowing stories of the wealth that would be extracted from his Moresnet gold mine. He painted vivid word-pictures of provisional issues to come, and in the future a glorious bi-colored pictorial series that would sell like hot cakes among the school boys of Britain and America. All in vain! Stamp dealers for the most part listened in stony indifference, and the few who did catch a little of Mr. R's enthusiasm were just those who lacked the money to help him. The people who warmly enter into our plans are generally those without capital.

And so the Moresnet scheme died, and little Moresnet was doomed to go on using commonplace Belgian and German stamps instead of helping to swell the already growing ranks of the "gumpaps" in the world's stamp albums!

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The finish of the "sick man of Europe" is apparently well nigh in sight. It is only a question of a comparatively short time until Turkey will be carved and the stamps of the crescent design a thing of the past.



## Counterfeits and Their Detection

B y R. R. T h i e l e

(CONTINUED)

**TASMANIA.** The very first issue of Tasmania—or, as here known, Van-diemen-land—has no doubt been counterfeited, but I have no specimens of such forgeries in my collection. I, therefore, turn to the second issue, for the subject of my present article. This issue, with all its variations of water mark and perforation, held the boards for many years. The plates came from Perkins, Bacon and Co., of London, and were engraved in their best style, but local printers and perforators afterwards rang the changes on them. To which of these the forgery of the 1 shilling vermilion, here before me, is supposed to belong, I couldn't tell you, as the perforation is rather nondescript. The counterfeit is lithographed, but, none the less deceptive to the unexperienced collector, as the printing of the originals is not always too clear. Still, there are some divergencies.

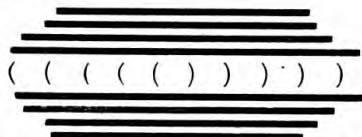
The background around the portrait of the Queen, on the genuine stamp, is not solid color, but cross-hatched, though very closely. This, because solid color cannot well be rendered by steel engraving of the *Eaile-douce* variety. In lithography, on the contrary, solid fields of color are easily produced and thus, this forgery shows unbroken color as the background of the portrait. In consequence, the portrait stands out too clearly and prominently as compared with that on the original stamp. Nevertheless, it is in itself, not so clear and distinct. For instance, the shadows on the neck and chin have become blurred almost into solid color—for in lithography the lines on a worn plate become thicker and heavier, while in *taille-douce* engraving, the lines become thinner with wear. For the same reason, the delicate, lac-like groundwork on the octagon, bearing the inscription, is badly blurred and indistinct on the forgeries. On the genuine stamp, it is not always, distinct in its general makeup, but the lines of the engraving are always quite clear. The lettering of the counterfeit is pretty fair, and resembles that of the original, very closely, the forgers task

was here made easier by the large size of the letters. The left leg of the the last A in TASMANIA on the original ends just opposite the corner of the inner frame; on the counterfeit it ends a little below it. The final down-stroke of the G in SHILLING is well marked on the original, but hardly perceptible on the forgery. The vertical stroke on the first L in the same word on the forgery, points directly into the the corner of the outer framework, while on the genuine stamp it points considerably to the left of that corner. The Queen's portrait, of course, lacks the clearness of an engraving, but the expression is quite faithfully reproduced. The pendant from the youthful Queen's ear on the forgery, seems to consist of three distinct jewels, while on the genuine its composition is not clearly distinguishable. The pearls in her necklace on the original are not all the same size, the pearls hanging lowest being somewhat larger than the others; on the forgery they all seem to be of the same size. The pearls on the Queen's crown in two (or three) rows (the upper one being barely distinguishable from the jewels of the upper part of the crown) are not very distinctly drawn on the original, ranging into each other in several cases; the counterfeit here is an improvement over the genuine, the pearls being quite distinctly drawn. The third ornament in the upper part of the crown, counting from the left, should incline towards the left by all laws of perspective, and it does, on the original, but not on the forgery where it leans towards the right. The space between the third and fourth ornament, also counting from the left, should be straight, with parallel sides; on the forgery it is wedge-shaped.

The "postmark" of this forgery is often used on common forgeries and has often been described in these articles. It consists of four parallel bars above and the same number, below, growing shorter as they are farther removed from the center, between the two sets of bars is a set of brackets, like this:



This fake postmark is particularly dangerous in this case, because Tasmania in the early days employed a "killer"—at least at some offices—that resembles this forged one considerably. The chief difference lies in the fact that the curvature of the brackets decreases with their greater nearness to the center, so that the innermost ones are quite straight, thus:



Another Tasmania postmark looks like this:



Pen cancellations are very frequent but not in all cases, if I am rightly informed, indicate fiscal use; the smaller offices seem largely to have postmarked with pen and ink.

(To be continued.)



#### CHECK LIST OF NEW ISSUES.

For the Month Ending October 25th.  
Compiled by W. O. Wylie.

**Australian Commonwealth** Unpaid Letter  
10sh green  
20sh green

**Bermuda** Adhesive [Dock]  
3p olive and violet

**British Somaliland** Adhesives  
Surch. on King's heads India  
½a yellow green  
1a carmine  
2a violet  
3a orange brown  
4a olive green  
6a red violet

Official  
½a yellow green  
1a carmine  
2a violet  
8a red violet

**Ceylon** Adhesives [King]  
1c brown  
6c carmine and black  
Wrapper  
2c violet on buff

**Dominica** Adhesives [Pictorial]  
½d gray green

1d carmine and black  
2d brown and gray green  
2½d ultramarine and black  
3d black and violet  
6d orange brown and black  
1sh gray green and red violet  
2sh red violet and black  
2sh 6d ochre and gray green  
5sh brown and black

**France** [Pack-Hoi] Adhesive  
5fr lilac on lilac

[Yennan-Sew] Adhesives  
Stamps of Indo China surcharged  
1c black on blue  
2c red brown on chamois  
4c red brown on gray  
5c yellow green  
10c rose red  
15c lilac gray  
20c red on yellow green  
25c blue  
30c brown on brownish  
40c red on chamois  
50c rose on rose toned  
75c black brown on orange  
1fr olive green on greenish  
5fr lilac on lilac

**Gibraltar** [Morocco Agencies]  
Post Cards

5c in black on ½p green  
10c in black on 1p rose  
Newsbands  
5c in black on ½p green  
10c in black on 1p rose

**India** Adhesive [King]  
6a bistre

**Italy** Special Delivery  
28c rose

**Labuan** Adhesive [crown]  
1c violet and black  
3c brown and black

**Liberia** Provisional Adhesives  
24c 1892 "Official" surch ORDINARY  
\$1 " " " "  
\$2 " " " "  
5c 1894 "O S" [imperf] surch ORDINARY  
24c 1894 "O S" surch ORDINARY  
32c 1894 " " " "  
5c 1898 " " " "

**Mauritius** Special Delivery  
15c Labourdonnais, surch in red

**Victoria** Official Adhesives  
Wmk V. Crown Perforated O. S.  
½p blue green  
3p brown orange  
4p bistre  
1s orange yellow  
2s blue on rose  
5s blue and vermilion

#### Add Something Each Day

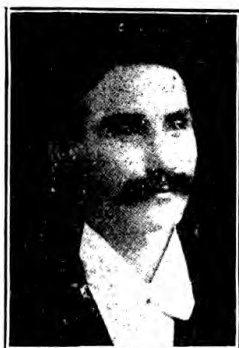
The Metropolitan Philatelist

It is very easy to tear down, but building up is slow work and the more imposing and lasting the structure the longer it is before any appreciable headway is made. A stamp collection is no exception to this rule, and he who would be the possessor of a beautiful collection should make it a rule to add something to his accumulation every day.

## Button Versus Emblem.

By J. K. Burrow

NO. II.



**S**INCE first taking my stand as an advocate for a Philatelic Emblem, and not for the button as some desire, I am surprised that read-

ers of WEST are not taking the stand, the maker seems to warrant, even on the behalf of the button. I have seen several accounts calling forth expressions and desires for some philatelic recognition, but there seems to be a decided lack of cohesion or unity among the collectors themselves. This, of course, would need impetus before any thing could be intelligently done. As far as the button is concerned, I am strictly opposed to that for reasons as stated in my last article a few typographical errors marred it somewhat, but the principal involved was plain, it certainly ill becomes a collector of any importance (by this, I mean those who have passed the 2000 mark, and importance is not to be construed as meaning pomposity) to parade the street with a cheap button on the lapel of his coat, or in fact, a button of any kind.

I have a collection of buttons and while in itself are amusing pastime, and somewhat instructive, on the whole it is grotesque and crude. The button craze has passed; it has been run to death, and I am glad, and certainly do not wish to see it resurrected for the sole purpose of making philately a laughing stock. All sorts and

conditions of advertisements has been placed on buttons. I have one before me now, which portrays a fine cow with the the milking maid, advertising a well known brand of baby food and still another which contains the alluring information: "I am as happy as a clam at high-tide." The crowning glory of my collection is a button on which is depicted two asses and a fence with the inscription underneath "when shall we three meet again?" Now does the crowning glory of philately seem to hunt for such a mark as this? If so, all that would be necessary would be to remove one of the asses and let every one put on what stamp he saw fit to put in its place, and ask the same question: "when shall we three meet again?"

The object of the emblem is not to advertise ones-self to all the world. The basic idea is to let ones collecting friends know that the wearer is a keen disciple of philately and a firm believer in the best it has to offer. On the other hand were it only a button of a low grade, made to suit any wearer's taste, it would be possible for us to run up on one who probably had a few hundreds in his collection and boasted of his sign, the button, as I did only a few days since, and every specimen in his album pasted down flat. This brings me to the point advanced, of letting each collector use his own fancy in selecting a button to suit his own taste. This is not good judgment, and as unreasonable as the proposition taken by certain collectors of having nothing whatever, to do with buttons or emblems at all. This course may be all right for the elite, but then we must bear in mind they have had no proposition, only the button idea advanced, which has carried nothing with it but the proud distinction of denoting the wearer, a collector of stamps. This is disgusting to say the least, for what collector cares whether anyone for that matter, knows he is a collector?

TO BE CONTINUED



**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
(C. M.)

Postmaster General Payne has at last approved the design for the new stamp, to replace the current 2-cent adhesive, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is at work on the plates. The portrait is that of Stuart, with a frame or background of a shield, the lower portion flattened, to come within the size of the stamp. The upper third of the design comprises the blue field with stars in white. There are four stars fully visible, and others partly so. The blue field is cut off by a line about on a level with the head of the portrait, and the vertical bars on either side are shaded to represent the red and blue of the flag. The die proof is a beautiful one, as the simplicity of the new design as compared with the old one lends itself to clearness, even with red ink.

The 26th volume of the proceedings of the National Museum, recently published, contains many monographs of interest to scientists, as well as amateurs. The edition of this volume is too limited to admit of general distribution, but any of the monographs may be obtained by application to the secretary, and a list of them can be obtained from the same source.

The transport Sherman, which sailed from Manila last month, had in its treasure room \$2,000,000 of the new Philippine pesos, and several hundred thousand of the new silver certificates for the islands. All army contracts are to be made payable in the peso, and in general every effort is to be made to encourage the use of them in the transaction of business.

Following the decision of the attor-

ney general that the government of the District of Columbia is not entitled to use the penalty envelope in forwarding mail, come two more decisions forbidding the use of the envelopes to local officials in Porto Rico and to army post exchanges for forwarding articles of uniform or equipment to officers and enlisted men of the army.

A number of the new fourth-class offices are being supplied with a postmark having dater and dauber in one stamp, as is the case with larger offices, but made of rubber instead of metal. This gives an unusually clear impression while the stamp is new; it remains to be seen whether they will wear equally well with the metal ones. The dauber is made up of six horizontal lines about one inch long, the dater resembles the ordinary metal one.

A notice is published by the department of the ratification of a postal treaty between Cuba and the United States whereby the island is placed on the same footing with Canada and Mexico in the matter of postal rates.

Those who are interested in forestry should write to the Department of Agriculture and secure the very interesting series of bulletins now being issued on this subject.

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There is only one postoffice for the colony of Fernando Po, the continental district of Spanish Guinea and the island of Elobey, Annoben and Corisco—none other than that of Santa Isabel. This town had 1,194 inhabitants at the last census, mostly illiterate, as there were only 108 whites and half breeds. This single office has the distinction of employing three series of stamps, comprising 54 varieties.



By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A. S. & C. C.

Some months ago M. H. Plank of Fond du Lac, Wis., while digging for gold at Green Gulch, thirty-six miles from Dawson, Alaska, discovered the tusk of a giant mammoth fifty-three feet below the surface. It is regarded as a most valuable specimen, and was brought home by Mr. Plank. It is twelve feet eight inches in length, twenty-seven inches in circumference, weighs 300 pounds and is perfect from root to point except for a few large cracks in the larger part. It is nearly circular in shape. With the tusk, Plank found two gigantic teeth perfectly preserved, one of which weighs seven and a half pounds. There have been numerous mastodon tusks discovered in that vicinity, but this one is nearly twice as large as any of the others. What is thought to be its mate was struck near Plank's mine, but had not been taken out when he left there.

A specimen of azurite of exceeding interest was recently secured by a collecting party of mineralogists in New Mexico. The mineral, of an intense blue, appears in the form of a round ball, built up of overlapping and interlaced laminated crystals. Another specimen found by the same party they labeled "pseudomorphs after azurite," which shows the next stage in the transition to native copper,

being identical in structure, but opaque instead of translucent, and with the color changed to a grayish copper tint, with only a trace of blue. The copper mines at Terlingua, Tex., have been giving geologists some surprises in the way of specimens, and mineralogists have been wondering what new specimens will yet be found there. One of the late acquisitions of a collecting party there is said to have been a handsome specimen of native mercury with cinnabar, pyramorphite and vanadinite,—a combination never before known. Another specimen from the same mine shows native mercury on calcite crystals, and still another has a piece of charcoal incorporated into it.

The discovery of the mummy of a cliff dweller was recently made by Mrs. Jeannette R. Newcomer, wife of John Newcomer, assistant state's attorney of Chicago, in an excavation made by her in a burial village in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The mummy was taken to Chicago and is now at the Newcomer home. It is said to be the most perfect of its kind ever found. It is that of a man about five and a half feet tall. On one side of the head there is a mass of soft, brown hair. All of the teeth are perfect. The lower portion of the body was wrapped in a coarse sacking cloth.

The right leg below the knee had crumbled away.

If any of the readers of this Curio Department live in Hinds, Claiborne, Copiah or Jefferson county, Mississippi, I should like to have them communicate with me, personally, by letter, and tell me what they know about the "Brandywine wall," in that section of the state. Some two or three years ago, I remember having read in a St. Louis paper a letter written by a special correspondent in Jackson, Miss., about a discovery made in the southeast corner of Claiborne county of what was thought to be a prehistoric wall. According to this newspaper article the people of that part of Mississippi had for some years been quarrying rock for use in chimneys and the foundations of buildings from what was thought to be a sandstone quarry, near the little country village of Brandywine. The stones dug up were all square blocks of a regular shape and trimmed with almost mathematical exactness. The "quarry" seemed to be about twelve or fifteen feet in width and the same in depth, probably a little wider at the bottom than the top. The people of the neighborhood had been using these stones for twenty years, the correspondent said, before it suddenly occurred to some one that the "sandstone quarry" was not a natural one, and was, perhaps, a long, wide and high wall of prehistoric origin. When the correspondent wrote this letter no scientist, or archaeologist, to be more exact, had as yet visited the spot, though a party had signified its inten-

tion to come there and make explorations. It was said that these trim, neat blocks of stone, when pried from their places, seemed to have the interstices between them filled with a hard and grayish sort of cement, which, in the upper layers, had disintegrated, but which, down in the middle of the wall, was clearly defined and well preserved. It was noticed that a long ridge extended over the country on the top of this "quarry," and that along its top grew great live oaks, slow-growing scrub oaks and long-leaf pines. The nearest sandstone to this "quarry" was said to be in the upper part of Hinds county, nearly fifty miles away, and that it had no regular stratification and was of a totally different character from the stone in this wall. If any Mississippi or other reader of the WEST can tell me of later discoveries I'd be pleased to have a letter.

J. J. Rettinger of Hastings, Minn., writes that he has a petrified Indian moccasin in his collection which his brother found near Lansing, Ia., while grading down a bank. "Lansing," says Mr. Rettinger, "is on the Mississippi river and there are many points of interest near the little city. High bluffs and beautiful scenery characterize the great 'Father of Waters' at this point, and near the city is Battle Island, where at one time during the Blackhawk war, Chief Blackhawk was captured. A great many mounds are scattered along the river banks here, and about 200 Indians still live near Lansing. About twenty-five years ago the United States government took these Indians to a reservation in



South Dakota, transporting them by rail, but they got homesick and came back to Lansing overland. They have not since been disturbed, and make that their home." Mr. Rettinger says the petrified moccasin is a splendid specimen, and \$30 has been refused for it. He has made photographs of it, one of which he sent to Mr. Brodstone.

On August 4 last, according to a Syracuse daily paper, Dr. B. P. Wright of that city, a noted numismatist, had burglars break into his house during his absence and take over 2,000 coins of his collection, having a value of more than \$1,000. The doctor's collection consists of more than 20,000 coins, but it seems that the more valuable ones, the gold and silver ones, particularly, he keeps in a vault, and he only had two series at his home, one of them foreign coppers and the other colonial coins of America. One of the burglars was caught the next day, and at an Albany pawnbroker's shop 139 coins, having a numismatic value of over \$500, were found, where they had been sold by one of the youthful culprits for 10 cents. The two young housebreakers had no idea of the worth of their plunder. Part of the collection taken from the doctor's residence were thrown into a creek by the boys in their rush to get away, and the captured one took the officers to the spot after he had been arrested. Dr. Wright says he did not suffer very much from the thieves, but he did learn a good lesson. Hereafter his treasures will all be housed in a vault

instead of in a cabinet in his library.

The mounds of the mound-builders and the Aztecs in various parts of Arizona and New Mexico abound in antique vessels, studded by the most valuable specimens of turquoise. About two years ago Prof. C. H. Shaw, an eminent antiquarian, delving among the prehistoric ruins of Arizona found a necklace consisting of twenty-eight great blue stones, unusually rare for size, beauty and value. The stones were discovered in an apartment in a ruin containing stone slabs bearing inscriptions and pictures. There are a half dozen rich turquoise mines in Arizona and New Mexico, besides smaller ones, which the Indians and half-breed Mexicans operate in a desultory way and after a crude fashion. It is known that turquoise was mined here before the Spanish invasion, and there is little doubt that the Aztecs operated the mines, many of them in use having, at the time of their later location, sheltered earthen and stone vessels of great antiquity. Besides some of the tribes of New Mexico have traditions which tell of great treasures of beautiful blue stones, and their rare specimens of wampum, which have been handed down from generation to generation, contain beads of turquoise, many of them very valuable gems.

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A large advertisement may fail to pull, but it is probably the fault of what is said rather than the fault of advertising.

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Never use small advertisements when you can afford to use reasonably large ones.—The Advisor.

## About Picture Post Cards

BY M. KELLER.

**I**TALIAN Royalty is made but of Paris Humor. Special Cable dispatch to the New York Herald: Paris, Oct. 3:—The streets are beginning to resound with a number of popular songs, on the subject of the Italian Sovereign's visit. One, a chorus, asserts that Queen Elena accompanies her husband, because she is too jealous to allow him to come to Paris alone. There are being amusing postal cards published. One represents the Sovereign on the summit of Mount Plana, starting to slide down in an automobile to M. Loubet and M. Delclasse in Paris. Another, shows the President and Sovereigns dancing a cake-walk.

S. S. Baldwin, Philadelphia, Penn., has just gotten out a new idea in cards. And it proves to be a novel idea, and the most natural development of the comic picture card. These are truly amusing. One represents the golf player. Another, a darky playing the banjo. Another, the latest dude, etc. One card illustrates a jolly fisherman in a boat and underneath, the words: "Pait, yes and good bait(?)." This card is printed (not photographed.) But cards printed on the front, the same as this, and chemically treated, all ready for photographic printing, will be furnished on request.

The foregrounds of the cards are made ready beforehand, and are held up in front of the sitter, whose neck fits in the little oval cut out at the top. On the various cards the head appears to be that of one sitter, but assuming different faces or expressions. And on No. 1. the face assumes a broad grin, as if laughing heartily. In No. 2 it appears to say: "my! but it's hot." On No. 3, it is supposed to be, "oh! I don't care," etc.

Almost every sitter has different ideas as to the faces assumed, and this is one of the greatest sources of profit. As often sitters will have 3 or 4 negatives made from the same foreground, and a large number of prints from each negative.

Some express satisfied contentment. Then it appears cross as if scolding something. Again, it appears to be funny. In short, the faces express more than words and it requires no physiognomist to read them. They are a Caricature card in the true sense of the word. "Caricature," and decidedly humorous.

Tucks of New York City: post cards, just out, are just the thing to catch the eye. There are various sets. One set of 10, lithogr. in colors illustrate the portraits of poets, composers, and their homes. Roosevelt in colors, as well as Washington cards, are hand colored. The White House, the Capitol, Washington's Monument, Aqueduct (Cabin John Bridge) Library (Soldiers Home) etc.

There are no end of Florida Cards, from Pensacola, St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Orlando, Palm Beach, etc. Most of these are highly interesting, being historical cards.

Post Cards executed in real photo-gravure, are all artistically executed. There appears to be London views, European views, Charles Dickens Post Cards, etc., Vexier Post Cards. The text of these is changeable, and German text only. Allerseelen mean, "All Souls." are transparent cards with the famous German Poem. The Transparent Post Cards are in different colors, showing Columbia University, Brooklyn Bridge, Statue of Liberty, etc., various others. To enumerate the varied and charming designs which are to be had from them, would take up too much space, and for any

one who would want to see for themselves, they will find his adv. in this copy of the WEST.

I have a card before me which is decidedly humorous. It appears to be a banquet. Several men are cozily seated near a well laden table, drinking and smoking. All are in a happy mood. Above, on the right side of the card are the words:

"To you, my my friend, best wishes.  
And plenty beer and wine,  
And many fragrant dishes  
Of Sausage, good and fine."

Queen Wilhelmina is said to be the best royal photographer in Europe. A Kodak is a part of her traveling outfit, when making excursions through the various parts of her Kingdom. The Netherland Society of Photographers has made her a present of a richly bound album, containing post cards of the views of the towns and villiages visited by the queen since her arrival to the throne. She is also proficient in making her own view cards in photo prints, displaying good taste in photographic art.

We hope many camera workers will send us specimens of Photographs taken during the holidays. Many strange places are visited at holiday times, and no better means than photography can be found of making pictorial memoranda. The season has been anything but brilliant, but there is no need in these days for strong sunlight in order to secure good photographs. Good light is needed, but photographs taken in direct sunlight are more often than not, spoilt by heavy shadows.

A little ad must say one thing at a time, and say it forcibly. It must hit and hit hard and make an impression on the reader with one blow.

## A Credulous Curator

Geo. J. Remsburg, A. S. of C. C. No. 161

THERE is no better illustration of the old expression, "the wrong man in the wrong place," than in the case of the curator of one of the Western museums, who in this great age of archæologic advancement, recently had the audacity to come out in an extended newspaper article and contend that the various types of aboriginal flint implements, commonly known as drills, scrapers and the like, were, in reality, as many different forms of arrowheads, each having a special adaptability in archery: for instance, the blunt, so-called scrapers being used in killing game at close range, etc., etc.

An arrow point  
With a narrow point  
Was used for a drill, we claim;  
But a narrow head  
Says an arrow head  
And a drill are both the same.

It sometimes happens, the  
wise (?) curator,  
With his head full of lore  
from the Alma Mater,  
Can't tell an Indian Perforator.  
Or the ancient drill, from  
a nutmeg grater.

Discriminating readers knew what the editor meant, when he said in a recent issue of the WEST: "There is a little matter to which the WEST begs to call attention of some of its subscribers. We really hate to speak of it but some have seemingly allowed it to slip their minds. To us this is a very important issue; in fact it's necessary in our business. We won't speak further on the subject. Perhaps you have already guessed the drift of our remark."



# *Kansas Phil. Soc'y*

President, W. P. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Vice-Pres., F. A. Lilly, Sabetha, Ks.  
 Secy-Treas., F. J. Ford, 314 N Wabash Ave.,  
 Wichita, Kans.  
 Sales Supt., F. N. De LaMeter, Wichita, Kansas.  
 Auction Mgr., F. R. Hayworth, Wichita, Kans.  
 Librarian, E. G. Stephens, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Counterfeit Det., Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Lincoln-  
 ville, Kansas.  
 Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Trustees, T. C. Stephens, O. H. Phinney, F. J.  
 Bescher, Kansas City, Kansas.  
 Official Organ, The WEST.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Dear Fellow Members:

Through press of business I was unable to attend our convention in Wichita. From what I hear it was a successful one, I wish to thank you all for having elected me to the office of president of your society. Now, fellow members, let's increase our membership. Send to Mr. Ford our new Sec'y for some application blanks and get to work and see if we cannot have 100 members by next convention in Kansas City.

We now have a man of 40 years experience in the stamp line, and who ought to be able to make the Sales Department the foremost feature of the society. Mr. Brodstone of the WEST is working for us and I think we should also endeavor to keep up our end of the line.

Respectfully,  
 W. P. KELLY,  
 President.

3324 Peery Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

To the K. P. S.:

316 Doug. Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Having been duly elected sales superintendent, I desire to thank you for the continuation of your confidence in me, and promise to make the circuits interesting during the coming year. To that end, let every one who wish to avail themselves of the circuit send their address at once to me, stating at same time their preference as

to special lines or full circuit; also forward your books for circuit. I can furnish K. P. S. books at 5 cents each

F. N. DE LA MATER, Sales Supt.

## Kansas Philatelic Convention at Wichita, Kan.

The fifth annual convention of the Kansas Philatelic Society was held in Wichita, Kan., on Wednesday evening, September 30th, 1903, with eight members present.

The meeting was called to order by President F. N. De La Mater, who, in a few well chosen words extended a welcome to all present. Mr. F. J. Ford was placed on the committee on credentials to assist G. R. Barker, chairman of the committee.

The following members were present: F. R. Hayworth, Oklahoma City, Okl.; Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Leebenthal, Kan.; R. C. Edgar, Hutchinson, Kan.; F. N. De La Mater, F. J. Ford, C. W. Myers, G. R. Barker and J. F. Nitschke. In the absence of Secretary Lilly, G. R. Barker acted as secretary pro tem.

The committee on credentials reported that they had received 16 ballots and 12 proxies, and that the following ticket was elected by 16 votes:

President, William P. Kelley, of Kansas City, Mo.; Vice President, Foster A. Lilly, of Sabetha; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank J. Ford, of Wichita; Superintendent of Sales, F. N. De La Mater, of Wichita; Librarian, E. G. Stephens, of Kansas City, Kan.; Counterfeit Detector, Rev. R. Stollenwerk, of Leebenthal, Kan.; Attorney, H. W. Broadbent, of Kansas City, Kan.; Trustee, T. O. Cunningham, T. C. Stephens and F. J. Bescher, of Kansas City, Kan. Official Organ, The Philatelic West and Camera News.

The twelve proxies received were held as follows: G. R. Barker, 6; F. N. De La Mater, 4, and F. J. Ford, 2.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer, also of William P. Kelley, superintendent of sales, were then read and approved. The report of the sales department showed a big gain over that any previous year.

The report of the secretary showed

that while 60 names had been enrolled as members since it was organized, 38 names are still left on the roll, of which one, F. O. Stetson, of Washington, D. C., wishes to withdraw, and nine have not been heard from during the year, so are delinquent on their dues. During the year that he has been secretary, we have received 12 new members, or one a month, including the one to be acted upon today.

The treasurer's report, owing to heavy expense, showed a very small balance of 16 cents to its credit, but has since been increased to 66 cents by dues from two more members.

The application of Mr. Austin Sallee of Penalsosa, Kan., was read and on motion he was admitted to full membership in this society.

There was considerable discussion over consolidating this society with the Nebraska Society, or some other society, but such a plan did not meet the approval of those present.

After all business was transacted the members present were invited to the home of President De La Mater, where an elegant dinner was served at 9:30 p. m., which was enjoyed by the few present, who had a very jolly time.

The convention adjourned to meet next year at the call of the president.

G. R. BARKER,  
Secretary Pro Tem.

Report of Foster A. Lilly as treasurer of the Kansas Philatelic Society for the year ending October 1, 1903:

Oct. 15, 1902—Balance from T. Dr. To—

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| O. Cunningham, last treasurer .....           | \$7.68 |
| Oct. 15, 1902—Donated by F. J. Bescher .....  | 1.40   |
| Sept. 28, 1903—Initiation fees received ..... | 1.30   |
| Sept. 28, 1903—Dues received .....            | 9.88   |

Total .....\$20.26

Cr. by—

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Dec. 6, 1902—Paid M. De La Mater for cut..... | \$1.75 |
| Dec. 6, 1902—Express on books .....           | .40    |
| Feb. 21—Draft to F. L. Bescher .....          | 5.00   |
| April 1—Fee returned by re-                   |        |

|                                                       |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| quest .....                                           | .50    |
| July 22—Printing of cards and supplies .....          | \$2.25 |
| Sept. 18—Mailing ballots.....                         | .90    |
| Sept. 30—Paid L. T. Brodstone for official organ..... | 7.25   |
| Sept. 30—Postage of secretary .....                   | 1.55   |
| Sept. 30—By cash and balance* .....                   | .66    |

Total .....\$20.26

Annual report of William P. Kelley, Sales Superintendent of the Kansas Philatelic Society:

|                                                             |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 91 books received during the year, valued at .....          | \$813.30 |
| 91 books retired during the year, valued at.....            | \$813.30 |
| Total sales during the year, \$189.36 or about 23 per cent. |          |

Total number of circuits sent out 8.

Respectfully submitted,  
WILLIAM A. KELLEY,  
Sales Superintendent.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27, 1903.

Dear Fellow Members: This is my last opportunity to address you as sales superintendent, as with this convention my term of office expires.

I desire to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the kind assistance you have given me in conducting my department. As the above report will show, the year's business has been very satisfactory, and I am much pleased with the result.

I am sorry that I cannot be with you this year, but as I spent my vacation in Chicago, attending two other conventions last month, I could not very well spare the time to come to this one. But while I am absent in person I am with you in spirit, and I trust that the coming year will be one of the most prosperous in our history.

I also wish to thank Mr. Ford and Mr. Barker for the able manner in which they handled my circuits while in their possession. Wishing you an enjoyable time and trusting to see you all in Kansas City a year hence, I remain as ever,

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM P. KELLEY,  
Sales Superintendent.

## WHAT, WHERE AND HOW TO ADVERTISE.

— —

(By R. Butz.)

Advertising is practically the show window of the stamp business, and in order to build up a good business one must know how to advertise.

The three principal things which it is necessary to know in order to make a success out of advertising, are: What to advertise, where to advertise and how to advertise it. For instance, it would be of very little use for a boy just starting in the stamp business to advertise in a paper like *Mekeel's Weekly*, for unless he had a very good stock of stamps he could not fill the wants of the customers whom he would secure from an advertisement in such a paper, as it is generally the regular customers obtained from an advertisement and not the direct returns from the sale of the stamps advertised that makes it pay. For instance, the writer inserted a small advertisement which cost less than a dollar, but did not sell one dollar's worth of stamps from it, but has obtained the custom of a gentleman who has bought liberally ever since and in this way the advertisement has been made to pay for itself a dozen times over, and a regular customer has been secured.

Advertise according to your stock. If it is large and you are able to sell as low as other dealers and make a profit, advertise extensively and let it be known that you are in the business. If, however, you have only a small stock, limit your advertisements so that you will be able to attend properly to all the answers you receive.

To draw customers it is best to ad-

vertise a few popular stamps at a very low price, as persons who read your advertisement will remember your name, and by sending your price list to every person who answers it you will soon get a few regular customers who will buy of you as long as you can supply their wants and treat them fairly.

Above all things do not advertise anything which you will not be able to supply, as it will do much harm, and collectors will get the impression that you are simply trying to get them to write to you in order that you may get into correspondence with them. So it would be better not to advertise anything at all unless you have a supply large enough to meet all demands, or in case you have only a few, put the price at a reasonable figure and mention the number of copies you have to sell.

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There is a coin, of which the government in 1804 made 20,000 pieces, but of which, as has been ascertained, not even one is known to be in circulation. That coin is the American silver dollar of the mintage of 1804. Two of these most precious of all American coins are in well known collections and are valued at \$2,000 each. Speaking of these coins a well known numismatist said:

"It has been determined to the satisfaction of every numismatist that these two dollars were not coined until 1823, although they were struck from the original 1804 die. They were secretly made—although such a procedure is a penal offense—for someone high in influence and authority, who desired them for certain coin collectors."

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"There were no silver dollars issued from the mint in 1805, yet 321 were coined, and are in the hands of collectors today, just as they came from the die. No dollars were coined by the government after that until 1836.



## SOME MONSTERS OF LONG AGO.

— —

(By Oswald A. Bauer, A. S. of C. C. 325.)

We all know that the age of Mother Earth extends back for almost untold ages, and that man's inhabitancy has covered but a minute portion of this existence is also well known, but of the life which preceded man the average mind possesses but small conception. A glance at the geological time scale will show us that the earth's past is divided into three great ages; the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. In the first, life is just dawning and the fish is the highest form attained. In the second, great reptiles are the undisputed inhabitants and in the last we find the mammals, great and small, developing first from the simpler to the higher and more complex types produced by the evolution of time.

The records which we have and by which we acquire some knowledge of these monsters of a bygone age are to be found only in the "story of the Rocks," and it is here among the few fossilized remains left to us that we must look. Slowly but surely science has gathered these fragments together until we now have a fair conception of the life which inhabited our earth millions of years ago. Despite the great strides made, however, there must ever remain thousands of types and forms that have passed forever beyond possibility of man's research.

When these giant reptiles trod our earth it was covered, as now, with a great coat of vegetation. The underground forces of nature were more active than in the present age, and volcanic eruptions of a grand scale were frequent, showers of ashes and lava in tremendous volume being

ejected. As to the cause of extinction of these great denizens of the secondary age, little is known; but there are many theories, but none which quite seem to fit. Natural elements probably had considerable influence in determining it.

One of the queerest, perhaps, of these ancient inhabitants was the Plesiosaurus, or sea lizard. Its head was that of a lizard, its teeth those of a crocodile, its neck that of a serpent, its ribs those of a chameleon, and its paddles those of a whale. This remarkable animal was over twenty-two feet long and was carnivorous, feeding upon its neighbors. Another equally remarkable beast was the Brontosaurus, or thunder lizard, measuring sixty feet in length and weighing, according to Marsh, about twenty tons. Some idea of the size may be obtained when it is said that in walking every track of the monster covered one square yard. A close relation of the Brontosaurus was the Atlantosaurus. Little is known of this reptile other than that it measured over 80 feet in length and a thigh bone which was discovered measured about sixty feet.

A famous member of the order of Dinosaurs was the Megalosaurus. Its great limb bones were lengthened in order to allow rapid movement. Its length was at least 30 feet and armed with powerful hind limbs, long-pointed teeth and enormous claws it certainly was without a rival among carnivorous reptiles. The Ignodon, a herbivorous dinosaur, walked on its hind feet habitually, and was remarkable for a dagger-like thumb which it possessed. No less than twenty-five specimens of the beast were discovered in Belgium in 1898, a most remarkable find. The queerest of the dinosaurs

was the Triceratops. This beast was twenty-five feet long and so named because it possessed three horns on its face. Its skull was enormous, being over seven feet long and of triangular shape, while the brain was exceedingly small.

Finally among the Secondary reptiles we have the Pterodactyls, an order which acquired the power of flying. These creatures had a thin membrane stretching over their fingers. The organ was not a wing in the scientific sense but was similar to the flying mechanism of the bat. A remarkable feature was the difference between members of this group, some being no larger than the smallest bird of today, while others measured 25 feet from tip to tip of the membrane.

These are but a very few examples of the life of the Secondary age. There are hundreds of other types equally curious in form, but too numerous to mention in this short space. Passing, therefore, to the Tertiary age we find in the Megatherium, or giant sloth, a good representative of the mammalia of that age. The sloth of today is little larger than a monkey. The sloth of long ago stood eighteen feet high, and its bones were larger than those of an elephant, the thigh bone being three times as thick. This monster pulled down large trees and ate the top foliage for his daily meal. The Mylodon was another member of the sloth family, and closely allied to the Megatherium. This mammal has caused somewhat of a sensation recently, as a discovery made by Dr. Moreno of the La Plata Museum have led many to suppose this monster still exists in the solitude of Patagonia. Several fruitless searches have been made, however, and if the giant sloth still exists it has been unusually successful in evading man in his search for knowledge.

In all probability the giant sloth is no more but has passed on with those other types to whom man's coming was the death knell, and will exist, as its fellows, only in the records of the past.

## Interstate Philatelic Association.

### OFFICERS FOR 1903.

President C H Gardner, Port Townsend, Wash.  
Vice Pres H P Strickland, Seattle, Wash.  
Sec'y Treas Frank L. Applegate, Yainax, Ore.  
Sales and Auction Supt H C Griesel, Woodstock, Or.  
Librarian H O White, Salem, Or.

Trustees { C H Pre emeder, } Portland, Ore.  
          { L A McArthur, }  
          { Alex C Rae }

In the absence of the president I have called the I. P. A. convention to convene in Portland, the convention seat, on December 15, 1903.

Any nominations should be mailed to me not later than November 30 1903. The Sales department is running smoothly under Mr. Nickerson's able management, and all members who are not on circuit should send him their names at once (W. W. Nickerson, Klamath Agency, Oregon.)

### Proposed Member.

No. 143. (Proposed by F. L. Applegate.) W. E. Whitehead, Fossil, Oregon. No objections being filed to Mr. Whitehead's application in 30 days he will be issued membership card.

### Resigned.

No. 138, Harry Labowitch, 291 7th St., Pauland. No objections being raised in 30 days Mr. Labowitch's resignation will be accepted.

FRANK L. APPLGATE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Report of Superintendent of Sales, Henry C. Griesel:

Value of 15 books received  
from M. Moeller.....\$207.35  
Value of 7 new books received 36.02

Total .....\$243.37  
Sold ..... \$24.04

All books retired and settlements made with members. Ins. fund paid to treasurer, 25c. Other matters have prevented me from giving the department the attention it deserves, for which I am very sorry. However, the department is now in better hands and members will again have the pleasure of receiving stamps regularly.

Regretting that I have been able to do so little for the department, I remain, yours for the I. P. A.

(sd.)

H. C. GRIESEL.

## American Society of Curio Collectors

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kas.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Welgel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Ia.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Warner, Jr., 1802 A Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Official organ—The WEST.

Department of Mineralogy — Forrest Gaines Glendive, Mont.

Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Conchology (Marine Pacific Division)—Chas. Russell Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Conchology (Terrestrial Division)—Charles Russell Orcutt, 365 12th St., San Diego, Cal.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.

Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis, 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.

Department of Birds and Mammals—

Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Iowa.

Cost of membership.—Initiation fee, 25 cents; annual dues, 50c. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.; F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Association, Ontario, Canada; A. W. Conner, 640 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Cal.; Archibald Crozier, 810 W. 5th St., Wilmington, Del.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FELLOW MEMBERS:—I submit to you the following report in pursuance to the call of our president for a vote on new officers for the year 1904. A fair vote was polled, as a result of which it seems that it is the wish of the members to retain the same officers for another year; the vote will be given in the December number of the WEST.

I desire to call the particular attention of all members of the A. S. C. C. that dues for 1904 will be 50 cents and not 25 cents as heretofore. A number of members are already remitting their next years dues, but all send 25c instead of 50 cents. Membership cards will not be issued unless the required amount is sent. Members will please bear this in mind and thereby save your secretary much unnecessary work.

## NEW MEMBERS.

510 R Kriete, 406 E 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. Birds, fishes, shells, Indian relics. Call and see him, he has a store full.

511 R E Trower, 638 Placer St., Butte, Mont. Old paper money and coins. Buys and sells.

## APPLICATIONS.

512 W B Mitchell, Box 24, Santa Anna, Texas.

513 W H Amberg, Box 5; Dundas, Ontario, Can.

514 Mrs H L Haskins, Medford, Ore.

515 Cyrus McMichael, Conneaut Lake Pa.

516 A G Reynolds, Disston City, Fla.

517 Norman L Sims, San Rafael, Cal, 614 4th st.

518 R D Vroman, Box 22, Forbes Station, Pittsburg, Pa.

519 Walter Sherman Miner, Bellows Falls, Vt.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

R L Jewell from Henry, S D, to Stonyford, Cal.

333 Chas C Lungren, Ozona, Fla.



# WAMPUM BY VIRGINIA BAKER.

**W**AMPUM, or wampumpeag, is the name generally given to the black and white shell beads which, among the Algonquin and Iriquois tribes, who inhabited the north-eastern section of our country, were used as currency and as articles of adornment. The name is derived from two Indian words signifying white and strung beads, and, although wampum in the the Aboriginal tongue, denoted only white beads. The early settlers of New England applied the name to black and white indiscriminately. The Dutch designated this shell money "Zewant," while to the French it was known as "Porcelaine."

The manufacture of wampum was, originally, confined to certain sections on the coast. Governor Bradford states that "wampum was made and kept among ye Nariganssets and Pequents, which grew rich and potent by it." After a time, however, the inland tribes learned its value from traders. The Narragansetts called the black beads "suckanhock." They were reckoned at twice the value of the white beads. The latter were cut from the twisted ends of perininkles, or other small shells. Strings of beads were termed "fathoms," and their market price fluctuated with the price of beaver skins in England. In New England five to nine white beads equalled a penny. In New Amsterdam, from four to six beads were equivalent to a striver.

The Indian "natonwompitea," or coiner, broke his shells into pieces and after rubbing these smooth upon a stone, bored holes through each with a rude stone awl. The women wove caps caps, coats, girdles, bracelets, and necklaces of the beads. "Curious-

ly strung into many forms and figures," says Roger Williams "their black and white finely mixed together." Mrs. Rowbandson, who was captured by the Indians during King Philip's War, relates that Weetamoe, the squaw sachem of Pocasset (Tiverton, R. I.) spent her leisure time in making "girdles of wampum and beads." The traveler, Jossely, mentions that on one occasion, King Philip visited Boston, attired in a coat, belt, and buskins of wampum, valued at twenty pounds. This coat, Philip afterwards divided among the sachems who joined him in war against the English. When Amawon, Philip's "great captain," was taken prisoner by Captain Benjamin Church, he presented to his captor, the "royalties" with which his deceased chief had been "wont to adorn himself." Among these were two wampum belts, one nine inches broad, wrought with black and white beads, "in various figures and flowers and pictures of many birds and beasta." This reached from Church's shoulders to his ankles. Both belts were edged with red hair, "which Amawan said they got in the Mohog Country."

Belts and strings of wampum were given by the Indians as a solemn ratification of treaties. These belts were worked with figures forming a record of the agreements entered into. Wampum figured conspicuously upon all ceremonial occasions. It was generally placed in graves, the amount buried, varying according to the estate of the deceased or his relatives.

One advertisement, one time, is about as forlorn as the last cent in a purse—and does about as much good—White's Sayings.

If you know how to get at the right people, in the right way, you ought to make advertising pay.—Jed Scarboro.

## A COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

BY REV. L. G. DORPAT

From my childhood days I was a lover of pictures, regretting to see a picture, which I thought good, spoiled or torn. Before I knew why or what for, I found myself in possession of a collection of pictures, chromos, wood cuts, steel engravings, three-plate prints and photographs, some large, some small, some good and some bad. The collection was formed almost involuntarily, because it was against my feelings to destroy or throw away a picture that came into my possession. By and by I began to classify what I had according to subjects, natural history, geography, architecture, allegory, war, religion, passion, etc., and to learn something about painters, engravers and printers, about conception and execution, about art and art criticism. After some time I began weeding out some of the poorest prints and to buy pictures of artistic or educational value. Finally, being an amateur book binder, I made two large blank books, 18x24 inches in size, and arranged my treasures therein according to a new classification. I have never counted my pictures, but there are many hundreds of them. Time and again visitors were held captive for hours looking at and discussing what I could show them. My whole family—and I have one that would please President Roosevelt—is always delighted whenever I bring forth one of my big books and bombards me with questions; some of which I can answer, while others induce me to study. Thus we manage to get pleasure as well as stimulation for research out of this collection, the cost of which has not been much over \$5.00, most pictures having been rescued from waste paper, sample copies of magazines and similar sources. For the younger part of my family I have an extra volume, 12x18 inches, containing advertising cards, coffee pictures and the like, arranged under my supervision in the most artistic way that we know, and it hardly ever fails to please children who see it; it cost practically nothing. I write this to show that by persistently following any line of collecting

one may in time form a valuable collection of most anything which one may select. For instance, if a youth begins to make a collection of botanical specimens and persists in adding to it year by year, he may by the time when his hair begins to turn gray, have a botanical collection that would be a welcome addition to many a museum, and though his exertions be quite small at a time, he cannot help learning something of botany that will later on seem as great knowledge to others. It is not important what objects one may select; it is only necessary to persist and to bring method into the collection. Though I am not a photographer myself, I know a gentleman who began handling the camera about twelve years ago, and who has now several albums full of photographs that are a delight to the beholder. The gentleman was until lately a very busy merchant, and had very little spare time, but he used the moments that he had and kept right on until he got into the habit of adding to his collection whenever there is a chance to get a picture that is good. The owner of a good camera has extra facilities to make a picture collection, but everybody can make such a collection if he will but keep his eyes open and use the chances that he gets. Of course, there is a difference between a picture and a picture, some are not worth keeping if viewed by themselves, but in a system, where they serve a special purpose, they obtain interest and value and may legitimately hold their places besides the most worthy productions. Thus a wood cut, made fifty or a hundred years ago, may be a very poor piece of art as viewed by the present standard, but when it enters into a series of prints which show the gradual development of the art, it may become one of the most valuable pieces. Again, the representation of a subject in one picture may be exceedingly poor, but for the sake of comparison, where many different representations of the same subject are desired, it becomes as valuable as some of the very best. If there are others who collect pictures or wish to start, I shall be pleased to hear from them.

## The Prehistoric Southwest

Forrest Gaines, Glendive, Montana

A. S. of C. C. 135

**C**ERTAIN portions of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Texas and several other of our southwestern states, abound in riches of the prehistoric man of America. These remains include everything from cliff markings, to implements and utensils of every kind. And in the dryer and more desert portions, even cliff dwellings, untold thousands of years old, still remain for our study and wonderment.

Many disputes are daily arising as to the distinction of the races of these prehistoric people and also as to their first origin. There can be no doubt that some of our modern Indian tribes of the southeast are descended from the prehistoric cliff-dwellers, although all distinction of individuality has been lost. Also the manner and modes of living have been entirely changed by the lapse of the great number of years.

Although the modes of living of the the cliff-dwellers seem to have many points in common with that of the aboriginals of ancient Egypt, yet the Egyptians had a secret process of embalming, by which the bodies of their people are preserved almost intact even to this day, while the cliff-dwellers apparently had no such art. Occasionally, however, a body has been found, but it is due to nature alone that such is so, as the body has been lain away in a very dry atmosphere and completely dried by wind and sun, the tissues being so hardened that it seems almost as if chiseled from the surrounding rock.

The writer recently saw a remarkable example of this desert drying process. It is in a Chicago museum, and is not be classed in the large category of so called "fakirs," as it has been

personally examined by a great number, whose word as to its authenticity is not to be doubted. It is the body of a native-born American, of medium stature in life, about five feet and four inches. It was found in a desert in New Mexico, a short time ago, and is perfectly mummified, the tissues being as hard as rock. What is more wonderful, the body has recently been identified as that of a man born in Boston, of Irish parentage, and who was about thirty-five years of age at his death. So all chance of discussion as to its authenticity is swept away.

Although bodies have rarely been found in cliff-dweller's ruins, a large amount of pottery and implements of various kinds is nearly always found. Pottery of one kind and another is especially frequent and in some places thousands of fragments of it may be picked up.

The best example of the cliff-dweller's hill houses are found in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. Of late years there has seemed to be a disposition to destroy these relics, by vandils, so the legislatures of the various states, and certain scientific societies are making strenuous efforts to have them protected. This move is to be commended, as otherwise, the coming generations would be practice ally ignorant of the ancient history of our great southwest. Let the legislature continue.

All persons who have data or specimens of the cliff-dwellers, which they would loan or donate for the benefit of Science, should send the same to, or communicate with Prof. Warren K. Moorehead, of Andover, Mass., the curator of the department of archaeology of Phillips Acapemy. This eminent archaeologist is now at work on "The Stone Age." to be issued in about three years, and which no doubt will be about the most comprehensive



work on American Archaeology ever written. All those who have relics of our prehistoric Indian races, should also communicate with him and thus aid in the progress of this fascinating science.

Certain Indian tribes of the southwest present more of the characteristics of the ancient cliff-dwellers than any others in the country. Some of these are the Zines, Arapahoes and Moquis. Certain bands of these tribes may be found today, living in primitive earth cliff abodes, which somewhat resemble those of their remote ancestors, although of course, they are good deal more accessible, and their habits and modes of life are better known.

Some more of these interesting people and their habits and ancestors may be given in a later article.

## Invention.

By E. M. P.

Some of the most useful inventions were discovered by mere chance. Mr. Joseph Gillot was a Birmingham working jeweler in 1830. One day he accidentally split one of his fine tools, and being suddenly required to sign a receipt, and not finding his quill pen at hand, he used the split tool as a substitute. This accident led to the idea of making pens out of metal. It was carried out with secrecy and promptitude, and the pens of Gillot became famous. The manufacture of metal pens has been one the most important of any of the inventions, since the printing press, in the advancement of education. There are numerous firms which every day produce as many pens as all the geese in the world could possibly supply in a year. Steel pens are used in almost all the banks, large or small, in the world. They are used in almost every country in the universe. There is still, however, a large demand for the quills and quill pens but for common use in the days of universal education and advancement, the importance of Gillots first invention is incalculable.

## Texas Philatelic Association

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 13, 1896

Membership Fee..... \$ 50  
Annual Dues..... 60

For application blanks and information concerning membership and correspondence in general, address Secretary-Treasurer.

### OFFICERS

President—S V Pfeuffer, New Braunfels; First Vice President—Otto Staerker, Cuero; Second Vice President—Emil Gerlich, Schertz; Secretary-Treasurer—Edward W Heusinger, 133-135 West Commerce St. San Antonio; Librarian—G C Cuenod, P O Box 273, Galveston; Exchange Superintendent—Charles Roemer, 200 Adams St, San Antonio; Board of Trustees—S V Pfeuffer, chairman ex-officio; Associate Trustees—H A Herzog and H G Askew. Care of R R Com., Austin.

Donations to the Library and correspondence relating thereto address the Librarian.

All correspondence relating to the Exchange Department, address the Exchange Superintendent.

### REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

#### NEW MEMBERS

No. 103—De Jarquette, Wm. L. Y., Whitney, Hill Co.

No. 104—Hofheinz, Th. W., Lock Bx 27, Maxwell, Caldwell County.

No. 105—Adams, Harden W., 259 Main St., Dallas.

No. 106—Garwood, Geo. C., New Braunfels.

No applications to report.

#### CASH REPORT.

|                                               |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| General fund, cash on hand, Sept. 30th.....   | \$48.65  |
| Insurance fund, cash on hand, Sept. 30th..... | \$53.09  |
|                                               | <hr/>    |
|                                               | \$101.84 |

No receipts and expenditures.

I have sent the name and address of each member to Gustav Schmidt, Haudtstatter Strasse, No 116, Stuttgart, Germany, for insertion in his World's Address Book, to be published Jan. 1, 1904.

Edward W. Heusinger, Sec. and Treas.

#### EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDANT'S REPORT

Since my last report from Sept. 14th I have received 8 filled books value....

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| .....                                              | \$54.57  |
| Previously reported in circulation, 18 value ..... | \$528.13 |
|                                                    | <hr/>    |
|                                                    | \$585.70 |

|                                                                          |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Less 6 books returned to owners (from which has been sold \$59.49) ..... | \$158.23 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|

|                                                |          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Books remaining in circulation, 20. Value..... | \$427.47 |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|

Chas. Roemer, Supt.

## THE COINAGE OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(By Wayte Raymond, A. N. A.)

1. One of the earlier coinages which may be placed with Quebec is that of the Magdalen Islands in the St. Lawrence, and part of Gaspé county, in the Province of Lower Canada. These islands were given under grant to Sir Isaac Coffin, he brought over with him a large number of pennies, the workmanship of Sir Edward Thomason of Birmingham. They may be described as follows:

Obverse—A seal within a circle, surrounded by Magdalen Island Token, 1815.

Reverse—A dried codfish within a circle surrounded by Success to the Fisheries. One Penny.

### BANK TOKENS.

2. PENNY—Obverse: A Canadian habitant surrounded by Province Du Bas Canada. Deux Sous.

Obverse: The armorial bearing of Montreal, namely: within an oval garter buckled, a St. Andrew's cross separating a rose, thistle, shamrock and beaver, below the buckle the date 1837. Concordia Salus on garter and ribbon inscribed Bank of Montreal. in incuse letters. Above the whole the words, Bank Token and One Penny below.

3. PENNY—Similar. Banque du Peuple, on ribbon.

4. PENNY — Similar. Québec Bank on ribbon.

5, 6 and 7. Similar half-pennies. Un Sou.

The value of these coins was raised to two and one-cent, respectively, in 1870.

8. PENNY — 1838-39. Obverse, front and side view of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Montreal above

and date below.

Reverse. Similar to 2. This coin is one of the rare Canadian tokens.

9. HALFPENNY—1838-39. Similar.

10. PENNY—1839. Banque du Peuple on ribbon of garter, otherwise the same as 8. Rare.

11. PENNY—1842. Obverse, front view of the Bank of Montreal. Province of Canada above. Bank of Montreal below.

Reverse. Similar to 2.

12. HALFPENNY—Similar.

13. PENNY—1852. Obverse, same as 2.

Reverse. The armorial bearings of Quebec, namely, the fort of Quebec, with a female seated at the base of the rack, pointing her left hand toward the river and holding a cornucopia in her right. A ship, a beehive, a beaver and an oval shield bearing a lion passant, are also seen. Quebec Bank Token above date and One Penny below.

14. HALFPENNY—Similar.

15. HALFPENNY—1816. Obverse, bust of Wellington within a circle surrounded by Halfpenny Token, 1816. Reverse, a ship under full sail, Montreal above.

16. HALFPENNY—1841. Obverse, Canada, 1841. Reverse, halfpenny in two lines.

17. HALFPENNY. No date. Obverse, Canada Halfpenny Token in four lines. Reverse, a ship in full sail, surrounded by For Public Accommodation.

The list contains no store cards or trade checks. It is also necessary to omit the famous boquet tokens of Montreal, of which there are over forty varieties, and it would be impossible to treat on them here, without a good illustration of each one.

## TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Twin City Philatelic Society meets second Friday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, Pa.

President—E L Porter, 413 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vice President—Dr T L Hazzard, 56 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Secretary—Geo W Rode, 255 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treasurer—Anton Platz, 314 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Sales Superintendent—J M Crom, East Pittsburg, Pa.

Librarian—Max Arnheim, 908 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Counterfeit Detector—H E Wilson, Fitzsimmons Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Regular meeting of The Twin City Philatelic Society held Oct. 9, 1903.

In the absence of the President, M. E. Doeblin was elected President pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Roll call showed eleven members present. It was resolved to present a bronze impression of the Society's Award Medal to the American Numismatic and Archeological Society of New York.

A general discussion took place, relative to plans for the Society's winter work, and for entertaining the 1904 Convention of the American Philatelic Association, and these two topics were made the special order of business at the November meeting.

The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$194.93

After the usual informal auction sale the meeting adjourned.

GEO. W. RODE, Secretary.

## National Philatelic Association of LETTER CARRIERS

Official organ—The "WEST."

President—Edw. P. Hennessy, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice Pres—H. E. Chatillon, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—A. J. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.

Treasurer—Jno. M. Fenton, Northampton, Mass

Librarian—Edw. F. Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.

Exchange Supt—L. E. Richardson, Putnam, Conn

Executive Board—F. B. Eldridge, Chairman, Attleboro, Mass.

A. C. Bass, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Chas. Eshelman, Elgin, Ills.

H. H. Dudley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother Members:

Quite a few changes have taken place since last report which have been approved by your chairman of executive board, as follows. Bro. Stonecipher's resignation accepted and Bro. Bauer of St Louis appointed as acting secretary all communications should be addressed to him. The Executive Board, Jas. J. Corcoran of New York

City, Vice Bro. Dudley; Constitution and Laws, D W Millen, Springfield, Ill., D J Dowling, N Y, N Y, C L Turck and Jas J Corcoran.

Quite a little time has been consumed in getting things into running order but I am pleased to state that things are moving smoothly now.

The Constitution and Law committee are at work. The officers are writing other members securing their co-operation to secure new members and it is expected of each member to secure at least one applicant before the close of the year. The Exchange department under the guidance of Bro. L. E. Richardson, Putnam, Conn., is under full sway. All members will receive from the Secretary the latter part of the month application blanks, receipt cards and exchange numbers. At this writing we have 36 members, and the co-operation of all is necessary and requested. Fraternally,

EDW. P. HENNESSY, Pres.

## American Souvenir Card Exchange Club

Miss M. Keller, President; R. W. Geaque, 96 Wall St., New York, Secy-Treas.

Dues: Domestic, 50c; Foreign 75c per year in advance.

Application blanks of Secretary  
NEW MEMBERS

57 Mrs J B Oheim, Bx 31 Henrietta, Tex  
58 A J Lins, 149 Wright St, Newark NJ  
59 Chas Wainright, 6 Decatur Street Gloucester, Mass

60 Edgar M Seaman, Salina, Kan  
61 Mrs M G Hutton, 113 W 4 Joplin, Mo  
62 H J Frenck, PO dept Appleton, Wis  
63 F J Groer, 10 Warecka, Warsaw, Poland, Russia

63 Miss Ellen Swanson, 1658 Broadway Kansas City, Mo

65 N S Sims San Rafael Cal, 614 4th St  
Regular new members get the WEST for 1 yr, 5 unused souvenir post cards, membership card and their name in the above ex. col. SPECIAL: Persons who are already subscribers to the WEST may join for 25c. These receive all the benefits except the WEST N-O-T-I-C-E! We give three unused souvenir postal cards to members who induce their friends to join. Remember, 3 cards for each membership of either kind. Send at once for blanks.

R W GEAGUE, Sec'y.



## Postmarks of New York.

By J. W. Wheeler, 72 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I.

Note: Corrections or additions welcomed. Cuts are half size. See illustrations in next number.

In an examination of several thousand letters mailed previous to the year 1800, the earliest stamped postmark is from Philadelphia, 1774. Although many of the offices, previous to this date, were in the habit of marking their envelopes by pen and ink, in all this great number of envelopes none were found bearing a written postmark from New York City.

The earliest New York postmark is shown by the letter on which it came to have been marked in 1791, and is shown in Fig. 1. This postmark was stamped at the left end of the envelope in black ink, while the postage (18½) was written in ink in the right hand corner. This manner of marking letters prevailed until after the arrival of postage stamps in 1847. During this time and even later no envelopes were used, but the letter was folded up, sealed and addressed on the back. In many cases the manner of sending the letter was written in the lower left corner, like SHIP LETTER, STEAMBOAT, BY THE RED RAVEN, etc. For years, owing to the high rates, letters were generally sent by some other means than the regular mail. Consequently a very large portion of the letters sent from New York had no postmark whatever.

## NEW YORK FEB 24

The postmark shown in Fig. 1 was used until 1798. Meanwhile, another of the same style, but set in smaller

type, came into use and remained

## NEW YORK AUG 24

until 1797. (Fig. 2.) These were the only dispatch marks used in New York that were set in straight lines, all the following being set in circles or ovals. This straight line variety, however, was common at this period, not only in this country, but in Europe, where it was in use several years after it had been discontinued in this country.

(To Be Continued.)



## NEBRASKA PHILATELIC SOCIETY. 222

### Nebraska's Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.  
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.  
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.  
Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.  
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.  
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.  
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg.  
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha.  
Hopson & Peterson.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Fred Rothery, c-o Auditor B & M R R Omaha

B L Morgan, 246 West 6th St, Fremont

### MONTHLY REPORT SALES DEPT.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 66 books in circ Sept 17 net | \$715.94 |
| 41 " rec'd since net value   | 228.42   |

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 107                   | \$944.36 |
| 55 retired last month | 488.42   |

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| 52 in circ Oct 21, net | \$455.94 |
|------------------------|----------|

The sales amounted to over \$100.00.  
All should fall in line and use the sales dept of the N P S. H. WENDT, Mgr, Sterling, Nebr.

## *Philatelic Fiscal Society* *OF NEW YORK CITY.*

Formerly the American Fiscal Philatelic Society.

Organized for the benefit of and in the interests of Collectors of the Fiscal Stamps of all Nations.

### OFFICERS FOR 1904.

President—A. E. Lawrence, 221 South St. N Y Cy  
1st Vice President—E. A. Wood.  
2nd Vice President—W. W. Norton  
Secretary—Raymond Wilcox, Room 226 N. Y.  
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y. City.  
Treasurer—J H Peterson, 70 East 121 St, N Y Cy.  
Exchange Superintendent—F. J. Schoof, 74  
Bleeker st, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Librarian—William J. Salva, 733 Tremont Ave  
N. Y. City  
Auction Manager—A. Herbst, 106 East 111 St.  
N. Y. city  
Trustees—T. O. Young, Chairman, New Haven,  
N. Y.; A. B. Kay, A. M. Trujillo, Dr. L. M.  
Homburger, E. A. Wood, J. C. Miller.  
Official Journal—WEST, Superior, Nebraska.

Meetings are held regularly on the first Monday in each month (July and August excepted) 8 p. m. at No. 167 West 71st St., New York City.

The first annual Convention was held Friday, October 16th, 1903, at the collector's Club, 351 Fourth Ave., New York City at 8:45 p. m.

The following members were present: Messrs. A. E. Lawrence; Dr. L. M. Homburger; F. J. Schoof; Edw. Salmon; William J. Salva; Raymond Wilcox; F. P. Lothrop; H. Stein; and A. M. Trujillo.

Geo. R. Tuttle and Chas Huber were present as visitors.

President Lawrence was in the chair Following is his address.

### President's Address.

Fellow Members:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here this evening.

Of the progress of our Society during the first half of the season I can express but little satisfaction. The absolute neglect of his duties by our former secretary, and the difficulty of getting necessary information from him caused us no little trouble, many members have complained that after paying their dues, they have received

no membership card, and all so placed should notify the present secretary, and the cards will be sent them. There is also a small balance due the society by the former secretary, who pays no attention to requests sent him to remit. The exchange department has thus far amounted to, almost nothing and this condition of affairs will, I trust, be very different in the future. I have never believed it wise that the office of Exchange Superintendent should be filled by a dealer, Naturally he cannot give it the requisite attention, and cannot take the time from his own business to devote to it. To make the department a success, the active co-operation of the members is absolutely essential, and this I trust will be the case hereafter. The department is to be run on a strictly Cash basis, and the stamps should not be placed ridiculously high, as I have sometimes noted to be the case. Send in your books of stamps, priced low, and we can guarantee good results. One trouble is that many of our members do not know the true market value of fiscal stamps and do not realize that catalogues of many countries are obtainable. I am assured that you should send for De la Courcelles catalogue, which includes French fiscals (but which however is by no means complete,) the low prices should be a revelation to many of you. A very important subject which will be presented to you tonight will be the question as to increasing the dues. As my friend Mr. J. W. Scott said to me a few days ago, that it was a great error to start the society with dues insufficient to much more than cover the postal expenses; it does not appear well and makes a society appear insignificant in the eyes of the world. We must have a larger income, as it is now we have no philatelic home, where the local members can meet and display or "swap" stamps, and no money to pay for such a room, and I am hoping that some good Samaritan may be found to help us out. Two of our members have kindly filled this role several times during the season, for which we are duly grateful, but we should have a meeting place of our own.

Members should do all in their power to get others interested in fiscals. Few collectors of postage stamps can realize

the fascination of accumulating them, or they would show far more interest than they do. Few reprints, no counterfeits (except those made to defraud the government) no issues made expressly to sell to collectors, generally very low in price, and above all to the true philatelist, lots and lots to learn, even about the older issues. Then again we have no speculators to bother us, and surely that is something to be proud of. I trust that at the next an-  
meeting, the then president will have a very different state of affairs to report in society matters, and that we will then have something to be jubilant over. Would that we could emulate the example of the Fiscal Society of London, who are doing so much to advance our branch of Philately. Unquestionably, the interest in collecting fiscals has increased wonderfully during the past year in our own country, and to a marvellous extent, in the Old World.

I thank you for your kind attention.

A. E. LAWRENCE,  
Pres dent.

-----  
The report of the Credential Committee shows officers elected as above.

It was moved and carried that the dues be raised to \$1.00 per annum. Same to take effect January 1st, 1904. The present rate (25c) is not enough to meet the society expenses.

The following changes were made in the rules, same to take effect at once:

Rule 1. Name changed to "The Philatelic Fiscal Society of New York City."

Rule 6. To read "and six Trustees" instead of "and six other members of the Society." The words "The officers of the society shall hold office from Convention to Convention." be substituted for "The Committee shall serve from Jan. 1st following the General Meeting of the society in October, for one year."

Rule 7. Substitute "The Trustees are empowered" for "The Committee are empowered."

Rule 10. Section A to read "Meetings shall be held monthly (July and August excepted) on the first Monday of each month. 8 P. M., at No. 167 West 71st street, New York City." Section C word "Convention" instead of words

"General Meeting."

Rule 11. "Trustees" instead of "Committee."

Rule 12. "Convention instead of "General meeting."

Moved that the rules be adopted, and take effect at once. Carried.

Also moved that the name of the society be changed to "The Philatelic Fiscal Society of New York City." Carried.

The resignations of Henry A. Chapman and George W. Pepper were read and accepted.

Mr. Homburger offered his office as a meeting room, which was thankfully accepted. Meetings will be held as above stated.

Mr. R. W. Greague, 96 Wall Street, New York City, was elected a member.

The treasurers report showed a balance of \$2.00 in the treasury. Same was turned over to the new treasurer.

Convention adjourned 11 P. M. "sine die."

#### Report of The Auction Manager.

As election is now on and my term of office draws to its close I will make a general report for the term.

Sales have not been regular nor large, but fairly successful. Of the lots offered probably three-fourths have been sold and the prices realized have seemed to give general satisfaction. Of the lots offered, South and Central American, West Indian and the smaller British colonies have elicited the most spirited bidding. U. S. and Canadian the least.

With best wishes for the future success and onward march of this department, I now turn over the office to my successor.

JOEL H. DU BOSE.

#### ----- Librarians Report.

When I was elected Librarian, I wrote to my predecessor, Mr. Brown and in reply he advised me that he had nothing that belonged to the society as there was no library. During my term I sent a notice to be published in the official Journal in which I desired contributions of magazines, catalogues, etc., pertaining to fiscals, but did not receive any.

BENJ. H. DAYTON.

The new Librarian would like to re



ceive contributions for the Library.  
Send anything pertaining to Fiscals to:  
William J. Salva, Librarian,  
733 Tremont Avenue,  
New York City.

Full report of the Exchange Department in next number of the Official Journal.

New application blanks will be printed and distributed among the members.

When you want stamps, try our exchange department. If you haven't signed the rules, send for a copy to:

F. J. Schoof, Supintendent,  
74 Bleeker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Don't forget the next meeting of the society, November 2nd, 1903.

#### **Fiscal Collectors Attention!**

To encourage and promote the collecting of Fiscal stamps of ALL countries, Mr. J. H. Peterson has made the following offer:

1000 VARS. FOREIGN FISCALS ABSOLUTE-FREE

for the best notes on Fiscal stamps

A committee, to be appointed by him, from the members of the American Fiscal Philatelic Society to be the judges. Contest ends December 31, 1903. Send all notes to the Secretary, or direct to

J. H. PETERSON,  
70 E 121st St., N. Y. City.

### **Kansas City Philatelic Society**

M. O. Canfield, President.  
O. H. Phinney, Vice-President  
W. P. Kelley, Secretary  
O. G. Maurer, Treasurer  
F. R. Hurst, Sales Supt.  
F. J. Bescher, Purchasing Agent  
Trustees, T. O. Cunningham, H. W. Broadbent  
and Myron Loewen  
Official Organ, The WEST

#### **SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

10th regular meeting held Friday evening October 30th, 1903 in Room 407 Bank of Commerce Bldg. Called to order by President Confield with following members present: Bescher, Maurer, Wynne, Loewen, Hunt and Kelley.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Applications of Phillip Strange and Robert Rhone were posted.

Was decided to change time of meeting to Monday evening.

Next meeting election of officers for 1904.

Respectfully,  
W. P. KELLY, Secretary.

## **Stamp Collectors Association.**

#### **TEMPORARY OFFICERS.**

President—W. H. Barnum, 661 Rose Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio  
Vice President—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.  
Secretary—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Illinois  
Treasurer—W. A. Zuehlke, Appleton, Wisconsin  
Official Organ—The WEST, Superior, Neb.

#### **SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

Fellow Members:

I am pleased to submit herewith my second monthly report as secretary of the association. We are making steady progress and are adding new members frequently.

#### **APPLICATIONS.**

40. R. D. Vroman, Box 22, Forbes Station, Pittsburg, Pa., Occupation, Bank Clerk, Age 21. Ref. S. E. Moisant, H B DeSelm

41. A Herbst, 106 E 111th St., New York City. Occupation Journalist, Age 26. Ref. W H Barnum, S E Moisant

42. Percy Stephenson, Sheridan, Montana. Age 45. References, S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

43. J A Cook, Waterloo, Iowa, Ry. Clerk, Age 43. Ref. S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

44. D T Eaton, Muscatine, Iowa, Stamp dealer, Age 48. Ref. S E Moisant, H B DeSelm

45. Sidney H Barnes, Marceline, Mo Age 26. Ref. S E Moisant, H B De Selm

46. Howard C Beck, City Controller's office, Detroit, Mich, Deputy City Controller, age 35. Ref. S E Moisant, H B DeSelm

47. Elly Marks, 526 Euclid Ave, Toronto, Ont., Can. Stamp dealer, age 25. Ref. S E Moisant, H L DeSelm

48. E B Sterling, 941 Edgewood Ave Trenton, N J Bookkeeper, age 53. Ref. S E Moisant, H B DeSelm

49. Wm F Schad, Box 815, Elreno, Oklahoma, Manager, age 33 Ref H B DeSelm

50. Rev R Stollenwork, Liebenenthal, Kans. Catholic Priest, age 31, Ref. S E Moisant, H B DeSelm

51. Lieut. Colonel Ernest F Wustle, Quebec, P Q, Canada. accomtant, auditor, etc. Age 43 Ref. S E Moisant H B DeSelm

52. Reginald Robinson, P O box 164, St Benef. ce, Man. Canada, Newspaper reporter. age 27, ref. S E Moisant, H B

#### DeSelm

53. Marcus Tausig, 20 East 111th St. New York City, N Y. Compositor, age 41. Ref. S E Moisant, H B DeSelm

54. W A Sangdon, 127 Ontario St Cleveland, O. Retired age 59, ref. W H Barnum, S E Moisant

55. G C Cuenod, P O Box 273, Galveston, Texas. Accomt. Ref. S E Moisant and H B DeSelms

56. Herbert Bowens, room 83 Moffat Bldg. Detroit, Mich. Lawyer, age 59 S E Moisant, H B DeSelms

#### ORGANIZATION MEETING

##### Stamp Collectors' Association.

At the final session of the convention of the Philatelic Sons of America held August 20th at the room of the Chicago Philatelic Society, 92 La Salle street, the question of organizing a new society was discussed informally; and when a resolution was passed dissolving the corporate body, the sentiment of the delegates and others crystallized in a call for meeting.

J. J. Oesch was elected chairman and C. E. Severn secretary of the organization meeting. A discussion was participated in generally by those present as to what distinctive features the society would embody and what specific purposes it would serve. It was carried that the idea of juniority would be paramount and that officers would be not over thirty years of age. Members must reside in the United States or possessions.

The charter roll was signed by the following who were awarded their membership numbers by lot:

1. J J Oesch,
2. L T Brodstone,
3. T R Crosby,
4. W H Zuehlke,
5. W F Kelley
6. W O Staab
7. M H Hancock
8. S E Moisant
9. F N Massoth
10. L Michael
11. F J Lefever
12. C E Severn
13. P M Wolsieffer.

It was carried on motion of Mr. Zuehlke that all those joining before November 31st be considered charter members.

The annual dues were placed at a sum not less than fifty cents; and later

when the proposition submitted by L. T. Brodstone on behalf of the Philatelic WEST whereby that publication would serve as official journal at a charge of one cent a month for each member, was accepted unanimously, the dues were fixed at fifty cents a year.

Nominations for officers for the first fiscal year were made and upon ballot, the following official board was selected: President, W. A. Barnum, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice President, L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb; Secretary, S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.; Treasurer, W. H. Zuehlke, Appleton, Wis.

Ballots having been taken with a view to a choice of name from the dozen proposed, without result of decisive nature, a committee consisting of Messrs. Zuehlke, Wolsieffer and Severn was appointed to select a name; and later, it reported that "Stamp Collectors. Association" had been decided upon.

The convention seat for 1904 was chosen, Pittsburgh being named; the president was authorized to assign the date of the convention in due course of time.

A committee on Constitution and Bylaws was appointed, by the president pro tem, consisting of Messrs. Massoth, Wolsieffer and Severn, with instructions to report so soon as possible.

After remarks by different members predicting a career of usefulness for the new organization, the session adjourned at 4 P. M.

C. E. SEVERN,  
Acting Secretary.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of

the Stamp Collectors Association.

In addressing you for the first time in the capacity of president it may be well for me to outline, briefly, the purposes for which this Association was conceived.

Organized primarily as an association for the young collector, it was decided to reverse the usual order, and instead of barring the younger members from serving in official positions, to rather allow them to carry the entire responsibility and to that end it was decided that members only under the age of thirty years should be eligible to hold office.

In this way only, it was felt, would

Get Our Next Number—The Best and Lots of It!

Beacon Lights of History; Gems of Art; Disseminators of Universal Knowledge,  
Monuments of Heroes, Records of Industrial Achievements;  
Mute Witnesses of the Rise and Fall of Empires; All these and More are Stamps.

# The Philatelic West.



Established 1895

Combines The N. Y. & Omaha Philatelist.

The Curio Monthly and Photo-Exchange Bulletin

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED AT SUPERIOR, NEBR., U. S. A.

*Official Journal of the Following Societies. Aggregating Over 15000 Members*

American Camera Club Exchange, Stamp Collectors' Protective Assn. of America, Boys' Collecting Society, Michigan Camera Art Association, Pan-American Camera Workers' League, Spanish-American Philatelic Society, International Souvenir Card Exchange, Stamp Dealers' Protective Association, American Society of Curio Collectors, American Society of Young Scientists, Open Window Club Philatelic Society, Hawkeye Camera Club, Postal Camera Club, Universal Photographers Society, World-Wide Photo Exchange, Natural History Photo Society, Nebraska Philatelic Society, International Stamp Collectors Association, Subscription Stamp Society, Nebraska Camera Club, Kansas City and Kansas Philatelic Society, Southern Philatelic Association, American Souvenir Card Exchange Club, Metropolitan Philatelic Association, National Letters Carriers' Association, Pre-Cancelled Stamp Club, Int-State Philatelic Association, Twin City Philatelic Society, Texas Philatelic Association, and Sons of Philatelia,

New York American Fiscal or Revenue Society, Stamp Collectors Association, etc.

**Vol. XXV.**

**DECEMBER, 1903**

**No. 2**

Entered at the postoffice of Superior, Neb., as second class mail matter.

L. T. BRODSTONE, Publisher, Superior, Neb., U. S. A.

E. H. WILKINSON, Managing Editor, 2825 Charles St., Omaha, Neb.

#### ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

CAMERA NEWS: F. J. CLUTE, 16 Marye Terrace, San Francisco.

FOREIGN REVIEW: R. R. THIELE, Manchester, Wis.

CURIO: ROY F. GREENE, Arkansas City, Kas.

DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY: REV. L. G. DORPAT, Box 37, Wayside, Wis.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT: C. A. NAST, Cor. 16 and Curtis, Denver,

NUMISMATICS: F. E. ELLIS, 115 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PHILOCARTY: MISS M. KELLER, Manchester, Wis.

Representative New England States—C. W. Brown, Watertown, Mass.

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Send money in a safe way. If you send stamps send lowest value, not over 1c face. Money sent in unregistered letter will be at remitter's risk.

Interesting MSS., items, suggestions and good half-tone, zinc and electro cuts always solicited.

The WEST disclaims responsibility for the opinions of its contributors.

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Advertising copy should reach us before the 15th or 5th if proof is required.

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**Have Your Ad Copy in Early. You Get Better Display and Position. Try It.**





Papers desiring an impartial review on the merits of those below, are requested to send a copy of each issue to the address below:

Auslaendische Fachzeitungen sind hoefflichst gebeten ein Tauschexemplar regelmassig an den Unterzeichneten zu senden.

Tous les journaux philateliques sont pries d'envoyer un exemplaire en echange a l'adresse sous-donnee.

Deseames recibig esemplares de cambio de las publicaciones filatelicas estranjers a la adresa enseguida.

R. R. Thiele, Box 149, Manchester, Wis, U S A

**F**ROM No. 8 of Santo Domingo Postal I quote the following information: According to information which we have, the government contemplates giving us a new issue of stamps in the following shape: 1c yellow, center black, map of the Island; 2c blue center black, view of the city of San Domingo; 5c carmine, center black, bust of Columbus; 10c green, center black, tomb of Columbus; 12c gray and black, house of Columbus; 25c brown and black, Central Railway; 50c olive and black; the "Trinity" Sanchez Duarte and Mella; \$1.00 black, in the center the National Coat-of-arms in colors.

We should be pleased if this information were to prove correct and would recommend to the Postmaster-General to include in this issue, envelopes, wrappers, and postal cards, whose great need we have experienced.

I do not know whether the success of the recent revolution by General Jimenez will have any influence on this project; perhaps it may realize in celebration of the revolution. At all events outside collectors will not be near as much pleased with it as our friends down here.

Our colleague also quotes an official

document to prove that in 1900 there were issued by the Dominican Republic, 25,000 wrappers impressed with a 5c stamp in the type of the 5c of 1896. He claims it has been slighted by the catalogues; this would seem to establish its value.

M. Lemarie in the October number of *La Cote Reelle* chats entertainingly of M. Jacques Lebaudy's new Empire of the Sahara, which is now said to have issued a stamp. I quote the first paragraph: "It is asserted at Crest that the revenue collectors of a small Breton port, M. Cardion, has received from the coast of the Sahara, a letter bearing a stamp of the Empire of the Sahara. It is true that the letter was also furnished with sufficient Spanish stamps to assure its transportation. The envelope contained a printed circular announcing that postal service between Troja, the future city which M. Lebaudy contemplates building, and Las Palmas, Canary Islands, is to be free, the service being assured by the 'Imperial Line,' of the Sahara. If the report proves to be true, it remains to be ascertained whether it is a question of some new pleasantry in connection with the colonial projects of M. Lebaudy, or whether he has really issued Sahara stamps, expecting that the Universal Postal System will give them appropriation.... We are told that the low values show us the arms of the new Empire; they are three gold-ed bees on a purple field. An Imperial crown surrounds the shield, surrounded by a golden necklace, from which depends a medal bearing the effigy of a youthful-winged warrior with shield and torch; he places his foot on a female figure extended on the ground. The allegory is plain.... The high values represent, it is said, the portrait of the Emperor, Jacques I."

These new stamps will strongly remind older collectors of the famous

Sedang issue of fifteen or sixteen years ago. Still these may turn out as something better, for Lebaudy is worth some \$25,000,000 and thus may be able to carry out his plans.

From No. 10 of our Chilian contemporary *Correo Filatelico*, we learn that on July 1st of the current year, just fifty years had elapsed since Chile adopted postage stamps. Our sister republic is to be complimented on its self-restraint in not utilizing this occasion for the issue of a new set of stamps in the imitation of the bad example set by so many postal administrations on similar occasions.——Our colleague has an interesting illustrated article on the portraits found on the postage stamps of the United States and makes it his text for a lament at the conservation of the Chilian authorities in sticking to the effigy of Columbus in perpetuity.

In No 3-4 of the Chilian *Anales*, the editor reproduces Mr. Senior's article on the *Waterlow issue* of Chile from McKeel's *Weely Stamp News*, but runs foul of the author for his inversion of the two types, he says:

"In the first place the stamps with shading were those of the first shipment made by Waterlow and consequently the first to get into circulation as all Chilian collectors well know, so that naturally they have the right to call themselves Type I. Mr. Senior's error arises without doubt from his not knowing that in steel plate printing, the ink does not adhere to the raised portions of the plate, as in typography etc. etc."

Much of No 162 of *L'Annonce Timbrologique* is taken up by M. Abel Fontaine's correspondence from Buenos Aires, descriptive of the Philatelic exhibition, lately held there. The exhibition, according to his account, was strong, at least respect-

ably so in postal issues but weak in fiscals. All kinds of curiosities were shown, e. g. of uncatalogued varieties: the Argentine 8 on 10c green of 1877 (Scott No. 32) on laid paper, and the 4 pesos of Buenos Aires 1858 (Scott No. 4) in blue instead of vermillion. Of Uruguay, M. Gambin showed a block of nine, 3x5, of the 240c vermill of 1857, that is it would have been a block of nine if the middle stamp had not been conspicuous by its absence. This place was once occupied by the 180c vermillion (instead of green), the rarest of Uruguay stamps. By all accounts they have some first class collectors, down there; e. g. M. Fontaine mentions St. Sotos collection of Spain and Spanish Colonies, which is absolutely complete, and that not only in singles, but in blocks and entire sheets.

Messrs. Zvert & Tellier, the noted catalogue publishers, announce their intention of publishing a complete catalogue of fiscal stamps—in French, of course.

Regarding the Sahara stamps already referred to, our Belgian contemporary relates the following:

"M. La B——, the confidential man of M. Lebaudy, has stated in an interview, that the Emperor of the Sahara has accepted the offer of a great Philatelist at Paris, who proposed to furnish him free with 100,000 copies of each value of stamps on condition that he might retain 10,000 for collectors. The design—already adopted—shows a ship with the desert in the background; in the angle: L. B. D., (Abbreviation of Lebaudy), finally the inscription "Treade Africaine, Pesos" and the value in centimes."

This account as you will observe differs from the former one. I must say that this latter one sounds a little "fishy."

Our esteemed friend, The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, of Birmingham, will, no doubt, not take it amiss if the reviewer calls its attention to an error in Mr. MacKenzie's article on the first issue of Victoria. The letters on either side at the base of the design are not the engravers initials, but correspond to the letters on the British stamps, each stamp in the sheet having different letterings in each value.

Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr reports in No. 34, that the Argentine 16c of the current issue has withdrawn from sale, but is still recognized for postage.

It also announces that on Nov. 1st. Hungary was to issue postage due stamps of the following values: 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 50 filler, 1krona. Their color was to be green; of the design nothing is said. More News regarding this will no doubt, come over, shortly.

The following is from a correspondent in Port of Spain, Trinidad, and relates to the issues lately chronicled for various states of Venezuela—the typeset productions of the ship type. The correspondent says:

“These stamps, which were not acknowledged by the Trinidad postoffice, are a joke. They were printed at Port of Spain, by Mr. Adamson, Frederick St., for account of Mr. Marie Sucre, an employee of Gardville & Wilson of this city, who now has the plates and the post mark. Some copies were sent to Bolivar during the revolution and some slipped through owing to the inattention of the postal officials. They are nothing but speculative little pictures.”

Mr. Kuehn writes an interesting article in number 10 of the Stamp Collector on the stamps of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. I quote the following, as the catalogues say nothing definite about it:

“The first issue was printed on paper bearing as a watermark, the word ‘Briefmarken’ (letter stamps) in large open capitals, once across every sheet, with the exception of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 n. values, which were used for printed matter only (the  $\frac{1}{2}$  n. label is properly a newspaper delivery stamp) and are therefore watermarked ‘Zeitungsmarken’ (newspaper stamps) once in every sheet.”

The Stamp Collector makes a specialty of illustrating stamp portraits and does it well. I am pleased to see it quote the WEST also as an exponent of this idea. I trust, therefore, that Brother Margoschis will not take it in bad part if I point out to him that his biographies of American statesmen are not always entirely accurate, Nor give a good idea of the person described. For instance, the account of Washington's career closes with his driving the British out of Philadelphia. Likewise, Grant did rather more fighting than that in the Mexican War, And the Sherman on the 8c of 1893 is not John Sherman, but William Tecumseh Sherman, whose career was different. These are minor flaws; the idea is a very considerable one.

Mr. Kuehn in No. 11 writes entertainingly on the stamps of the Falkland Islands, but his article presents little that need be quoted here.

It shows how little the field of fiscals is as yet worked, that two issues of were made on the Isle of Jersey in 1900 which did not become known until 1903, though in daily use. They are described and illustrated in No. 9 of Morley's Philatelic Journal. It seems odd that the law under which they are issued and the stamps themselves all are in French. Another new old issue of fiscals is illustrated in No. 10. It is the set issued by



by Swaziland, issued in 1890, but just now discovered.

M. Maury, in No. 277 of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, gives some interesting information on the so-called Military Stamps of New Caledonia which ought to cause their disappearance from the catalogues. They were issued at the instance of Col. Delauney an ardent philatelist. The 10c on the first type represents the reduced rate accorded to soldiers. The postal authorities objected to the value on the label; hence the other issues. These stamps had no franking power, whatever; letters without them went just the same and all, whether bearing them or not, had to be handstamped by the officer commanding, which franked them.

M. Maury gives news of a new issue for Cuba: 1c red, 2c blue, 3c violet, 5c green, 8c lilac, 10c bistre, 50c black, 1 peso cermine, special delivery 10c green; of the values from 1 to 50c there are to be 1,000,000 each, of the 1 peso, 500,000, of the special delivery, 10c, 200,000. It seems rather surprising we should get the news via France.

No. 277 also illustrates the design for a new issue for French Guiana. There are two designs. The first is to serve for the postage stamps proper (15 values, 1c to 5fr); it represents a native warrior sitting amidst foliage, with figures of value in the upper corners. The other design is to serve for postage due stamps, though nothing on its face indicates the purpose. It represents a scantily clad native maiden standing with a water jar on her arm; the figures of value are in the lower corners.

This kind of thing is becoming prevalent among the French colonies; a new design for Madagascar is likewise depicted in this number. It is to serve for postage-due stamps; is oblong in shape and shows the palace of the governor.

The plates for the new stamps of French Indochine in the Grasset design are all ready, but the stock of the old type on hand is so large that the printing from the new plates will not begin for several months as yet.

## *A Handy Watermark Detector.*

By Frank C. Young

HAVING used for some years what might be termed a home made and self invented scheme for the detection of watermarks, which is cheap, simple, and should be common. I thought there might be some of the younger generation of collectors who would like to know about it.

Procure a sheet of black vulcanite or hard rubber, say 6x8 inches, from any electrical supply house and a small bottle of benzine from the drug store and you have all necessary apparatus.

Lay the stamp face down on the sheet of rubber and moisten with a few drops of benzine and nearly any ordinary watermarks will appear at once. There is no need of a camel's hair brush for applying the benzine as a few drops extra will not injure the stamps in any way.

One peculiar advantage of using this plan is that stamps on sheets can be examined without removal by simply turning the stamp back over the edge of the sheet.

Another handy thing that can be arranged without extra expense is made by cutting in the vulcanite sheet a square hole a little smaller than an ordinary stamp. By placing a stamp over this hole and holding between the eye and the light, examinations for ribbed paper and things of that kind are most easily made.

By having the stamp placed over a hole in a black surface the vision is concentrated on the one spot and not diffused over the whole of the circumambient atmosphere, whatever that may mean.

## ERRATA.

F. W. Reed, Denver, Colo., 2 page ad word "Have" left out of 5th line No. 76 N 2 should be 5c not 4c 208 Rev. 252—80 postally used.

Piasa Stamp Co., Upper Alton, Ill wish price 25c changed to 12c.

Lincoln Stamp and Coin Co., Hawaii 5c black should be 10c.

W. C. Ault Jeffersonville, Ind., Heading 200 varieties perfect stamps 25c post free.



## Revenue Dep't.

Conducted by  
Charles A. Nast.

**T**HIS department contained a puzzle last month. It was one of the printer's devil-ish tricks. By tearing out the second page of the Revenue potpourri, and reversing it, everything will be right side up, and the notes will be found much more readable. In respect to the Alabama State Revenue Stamp, instead of "closet" read claret. I wouldn't like to have my readers imagine for a moment that down in old Alabama they had put a tax on that noble and necessary adjunct to civilization, ala cigar box labels—every time you raise the lid you tear the stamp in two.

Now as to the new catalog. So far as the changes in U S Revenues are concerned it is hardly worth the price to invest in the new edition, as the prices are the same as those of the 62nd with a few unimportant additions. The 1c, 2c, and 5c, E. W. Hoyt, Perfumery stamps, are listed as die cut and uncut, the latter being new varieties, which are listed at \$1.00, \$4.00 and \$2.00 respectively. The 4c green J. C. Ayer & Co. is now priced at \$300. The \$50 green and black, though out over two years, is still unpriced. Some of the other higher revenues of the Spanish American area have now been priced, but I do not think the catalog reflects either the true value or the approximate market value. In short, it is just as valuable as last years production and no more.

That Foreign revenues are coming up both in interest and in value, is shown by the following clipping from the last number of Morleys' Journal. "We have received a little publication which should prove of great value to all collectors of Letter Free Stamps. We refer to Ewen's Priced Catalog of the Railway letter stamps of the United Kingdom, 1891-1903. The following extracts from the Preface will doubtless interest our readers. 'Every stamp, with the sole exception of those of which no copies are known, has been given a valuation both in the used and unused state.'—It will perhaps surprise collectors who have not hitherto taken any interest in the Railway Letter Stamps to know that of the 570 varieties described in this Catalogue, no fewer than 29 are completely unknown and something like 100 others are in unused condition as rare or rarer than the two famous "Post Office" Mauritius Stamps of which a pair are reported to have been recently sold for \$15000.00. In the system of valuation adopted for this Catalogue I have taken \$75.00 as about the maximum value at the present day of the rarest Railway Letter Stamp, but in two instances I have ventured as high as \$225.00 and \$250.00.

We have now in New York City a society which has to do with this very subject, namely the "Philatelic Fiscal Society," organized for the benefit of fiscal collectors of all nations. The following are the officers elected for 1904: Presidency, A. E. Lawrence; 1st Vice Pres., E. A. Wood; 2nd Vice Prest., W. W. Norton; Secretary, Raymond Wilcox, Room 236, New York Produce Exchange Building; Treasurer, J. H. Peterson. Ex-Supt.; Librarian, William J. Salva; Auction Manager, A. Herbst; T. O. Young, Chairman of Trustees; Official Journal,

the Phil. WEST. All who are interested in foreigners should address the secretary for membership blanks. In this regard I will state it was my pleasure recently to see a copy of Moen's catalog of the world's revenues in which all the U. S. revenues including Match Medicine stamps are correctly illustrated. Has any one a copy to sell?

I see Dr. Brooks has another article in the November number of the WEST respecting a United States Revenue Album. He is the one who started this agitation in the WEST and his views are very well expressed. I coincide with him fully when he says "I realize that only a small per cent. of the collectors collect M. & M. but I believe the reason for this is that there are no spaces for them in our albums." This is it exactly. The contention of the Scott Co. that adding spaces for them in the National or International would make the album too bulky, is, I'm inclined to think also well founded, but that is the very reason why we should have a separate volume in this country for all our revenues. As it is, only the first, second and third issues and those incident of the Spanish-American war are now included. That is too much for a postage stamp album, and not enough for those who collect revenues. The addition of M & M. in all their varieties of paper would be too great an addition, and yet, why leave them out altogether? They have as much right there as any other revenue, and perhaps more, as they are free from the intolerable and monotonous sameness which characterizes some of the other series now included. The issues incident to the unpleasantness of '98 have added thousands of new collectors to our ranks, and I dare say that an

issue of 5000 volumes would be absorbed in sixty days. And what a boom would come to revenues of all kinds by such a work! The big dealers should certainly see their own interests best conserved in such an enterprise.

The champions of a separate album have lately gained an acquisition to our ranks of inestimable value. I refer to Mr. Clarence H. Eagle, of New York City. Here is the man, if he could be induced to take hold of the publication of such an album, who has all the qualifications. We may rest assured the work would be well done if he undertakes it. He is the proprietor of a large printing and blank book establishment in Broad Street, besides being an ardent and enthusiastic collector of U. S. Revenues. As to the plan and scope of such a work he is better advised than any other man in the ranks of philately. He possesses the largest and most complete collection in the country, if not the world. He has all the rarities, having specialized in this branch to the fullest limit. He has not only all the catalogued varieties, but many not found in the catalog whose authenticity is unquestioned. I sincerely hope he will publish the work, and I request that all who are interested sufficiently to buy such an album when ready, will drop him a line and express their willingness to buy a copy whenever it is published. The original project was to publish an album for all the various issues of revenues, match, medicine, playing card, and perfumery stamps, and State revenues, but no postage to be included. I hope these limits will not be exceeded nor curtailed. If it is absolutely complete in its fiscal nature the other album manufacturers will only be too glad to drop the pages they now have devoted to revenues, as



the space is needed for purely postal issues.

On Nov. 19 Drews 122nd Auction Sale took place. Certain of the U. S. Revenues of the second and third issues with inverted centers brought prices beyond all expectations. Several of them brought more than catalog, while others very nearly touched the list. It augurs well for the future of U. S. revenues. Many had felt right along that these stamps in first class condition are worth much more than the discounted prices advertised so much. It is therefore of interest to quote the following sales, showing both the catalog and auction prices.

|                                      | Cat.    | Sold at |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 5c, 2nd issue .....                  | \$20.00 | \$18.00 |
| 20c 2nd issue, damaged               | 25.00   | 18.50   |
| 25c 2nd issue .....                  | 40.00   | 75.25   |
| 70c 2nd issue .....                  | 30.00   | 21.50   |
| \$1.00 2nd issue .....               | 75.00   | 101.00  |
| \$5.00 2nd issue .....               | 40.00   | 30.00   |
| All the above with inverted center.  |         |         |
| 5c 3rd issue, inverted center .....  | \$30.00 | \$39.00 |
| 2c 1891 issue, inverted center ..... | 40.00   | 30.00   |

Much comment has been elicited by the remarks in this department relative to the part perforates. In the collection of Mr. Clearance Eagle the following are found in horizontal pairs, being perforate top and bottom with sides plain. First issue of course, all of them. 1c Express, red; 1c Proprietary, red; 2c Bank check blue; 2c Express, blue; 10c Bill of Lading, (a great rarity); 10c Certificate; 50c Foreign Exchange; 50c Passage Ticket. Then as great rarities he also has a horizontal pair of the \$25.00 Mortgage perforated all around but not in between. Mr. Eagle says there are three or four pairs of this kind in existence.

For a real rarity he has also a block of 4 of the \$1.00 Conveyance part perforate at sides. This stamp lists singly at \$20.00. Also a vertical strip of three 2c Playing Cards, blue, perforated at sides only. A vertical strip of three of the green proprietary, perforated at sides only.



## BOILED DOWN

ORIGINAL AND OTHERWISE

FOR a short time the Sydney view stamps of 1851 were on sale in Victoria.

Some one has been floating bogus precanceled stamps on the market.

The Argentine Philatelic society held a philatelic exhibition in Buenos Ayres recently.

The Prince of Wales has been elected honorary president of the Sydney New South Wales, Philatelic Club.

It is reported that the British post-office officials are considering the matter of discontinuing the custom of having surcharged official stamps.

The geographical society of Lisbon has recently secured from the Portuguese government the right of franking all mail, pertaining to the affairs of the society. A stamp has been issued for this purpose.

During the postal year just closed over 10,000,000 letters, papers or packages were received at the dead letter office in Washington.



*A Possible Philatelic "HOLD-UP"*  
 "The Treasury of the United States of Colombia is depleted once more. Look out for a fresh invoice of Surcharges."

## Button Versus Emblem

By J. K. Burrow

I VENTURE to say there is no collector who is called upon to denote by any sign absolutely that he is a collector. The information springs spontaneously to the front, for the enthusiasm will out and proclaim him every time and over all obstacles. My proposition is to endeavor to get a medium position between the two extremes mentioned, to have system and methods in the arrangements for what is everybody's business is nobody's business. This is not meant to convey the idea that this is no one's business at all, only simply if left to the caprice or taste of each individual idea to formulate, nothing is accomplished or done. If as one writer admits one button would be unacceptable to another

portion of collectors then some means should be provided for ascertaining this fact, we are dealing at present strictly from an American standpoint and it was for this reason I neglected an "American National Union of Philatelists" and to give the emblem a national reputation and not an individual one, to be along purely philatelic lines not one of mercenary nature, or to push the sale of accumulated stocks along the circuits of its adherents. This must be left to the societies, etc but upon a social basis to foster and further the interest of collectors in general to infuse into its ranks a little less of selfishness and more of the love of collecting for its own worth and less of the dollars and cents. It should be open only to philatelists and to be made if possible accessible only to those whose collections number 2000 and over.

(To be continued.)

## Notes for U S Collectors

E . R . A L D R I C H

THE new two cent stamp made its appearance the middle of November Mr. L. E. Richardson states they were on sale at Putnam, Conn. on the 16th—but as it is said there are a goodly supply of the 1902 issue on hand it may be two or three months before they get into general use, in fact it is said that printings of the "flag type" were being made as late as the first issue of the "shield type". That the new design should meet with approval can not be gainsaid although had the same shading been used in the portrait of the former, many would have preferred it, being a good bust where the latter is practically all head. The new bold design will present a much better appearance with the colored ink employed than the finer design of its retiring brother but a proof in black ink would undoubtedly win more admiration for the first,

The two and five cent postage due has received the regular regulation precancellation at the Detroit, Mich. office. The one cent ordinary can be found with inverted surcharge.

The first day of December brought the writer the current three and four cent stamp precancelled "St. Paul" reading up. Did any one get them reading down and has anyone met with the two cent reading up?

Dr. Shoop's advertising matter sent out in November were franked with the current one cent stamp surcharged Racine, Wisc. in the large type variety. As all previous pieces I have seen from this house this year were overprinted in the small type variety, the inference is that the latter has been finally discarded.

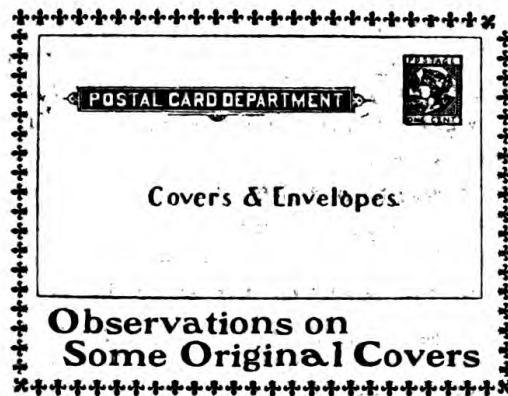
In bar precancellations on the one cent 1902 issue I have noticed two horizontal rules  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide 6mm apart used at Dayton, O., single heavy vertical bar 6mm wide used at Kerhoukson, N. Y., rough looking irregular horizontal bar about 7mm, looking as though it might have been applied with brush used at Minnewaska, N. Y., horizontal bar  $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm wide used at LaPark, Pa. wide horizontal bar 11mm wide, corrugated appearance possibly made by using the base of a number of wornout rules placed together used at Elkhart, Ind.

Congressman Hull has prepared a bill which, if adopted, will undoubtedly cause the decline if not the entire disuse of the precancelled and which will cause the number of all values used except two cents to be considerably lessened. It provides for the sending of third or fourth class matter in a manner similar to that employed by newspaper publishers at present. The matter to be weighed in and paid for in cash and receipt given. If adopted all the large mail order houses would undoubtedly avail themselves of it.

An eastern firm offers a list of ninety four unused United States ordinary postage stamps at an even half 1904 catalog price, and over a hundred and fifty used variety at the same rate. It is the severest criticism possible on the prices of the new catalogue.

It is said that after the 1c Jeremiah Curtis & Son stamp had been in use for about three years its use was discontinued and then resumed twelve years later. The two issues can be told apart as the first was entirely on old papers while the second was on watermarked paper. After about two years use the plate was transferred to the Angle American Drug Co. who had it so altered as to use it. After this change it was used for a little over two years.





By R. R. THIELE.

THE publisher has courteously pre-  
 sented to me an interesting orig-  
 inal cover from Columbia which I  
 should like to describe for the readers  
 of the WEST. It originated at  
 Bogata, the Columbian Capital and  
 bears three copies of the Columbian  
 20c blue on salmon of 1903 (Scott's  
 No. 315) and one copy of the 20c red-  
 brown on blue Registration stamp of  
 1902 (Scott's No. 518). The three 20c  
 regular stamps are all postmarked

RECOMENDADOS

20

ABR

1903

\*BOGOTA\*

in a single lined circle, the date in the  
 center, ABR. of course stands for ABRIL,  
 April; 3 of 1903 is inverted. The RECO-  
 MENDADOS is equivalent to "Registered"  
 (sc letters). The 20c registration  
 stamp is not postmarked, but simply  
 bears the registry number 1963 inserted  
 with pen and ink, which was evident-  
 ly considered sufficient cancellation.

Next comes the transient postmark  
 of Barranquilla, from which seaport  
 the letter presumably took ship for  
 New York. This reads

RECOMENDADOS

MAY

1903

BARRANQUILLA

in a double lined circle, date in center.

It is a vivid illustration of the lack  
 modern means of communication in  
 Columbia that it seems to have taken  
 the letter twenty-two days to travel  
 from Bogata to Barranquilla, and this  
 is no doubt a much frequented route at  
 that.

The letter made much better time on  
 its next stage, for the next postmark  
 is on the back of the envelope

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAY 5, 25, 1903

1903.

REG'Y. DIV.

The upper and lower lines are between  
 two concentric ovals, the date within  
 the inner oval. Thus the letter need-  
 ed only 13 days to go to New York.  
 Here it also received a new registry  
 number: 73757, struck in blue with a  
 numbering machine. There is another  
 number on its face: 2435 written with  
 pen and ink. I cannot say where this  
 was given; possibly at Barranquilla.  
 The letter now went forward, but un-  
 fortunately not in the right direction,  
 and through no fault of the postoffice  
 either, for the address was plainly  
 written as

Superior, Me.

Accordingly, to the Pine tree state  
 it went. Of course our genial brother  
 Brodstone was not to be found at  
 Superior, Maine—in fact I believe  
 there is no such town in Maine. It is  
 not quite apparent just where the letter  
 wandered around, but it bears the no-  
 tation on its face in pen and ink:

Tracer

June 11-03.

Who sent the tracer does not appear.  
 But as all roads of old led to Rome, so  
 in Uncle Sam's domain, all roads, at  
 least for stray letters, lead to the  
 D. L. O., and that is where this letter  
 finally landed, as shown by the large  
 handstamp on its back.

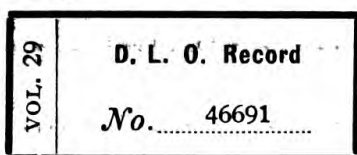
REGISTRY BRANCH

June 28, 1903.

P. O. Dept.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

all enclosed in a double line oval. The same handstamp is again struck on the back of the letter, but the date is illegible, so I can not say how long it remained there. At the D. L. O. everything is duly filed and labeled, so this letter bears another handstamp on its face:



the number being written in with red ink. Here someone found out what was the trouble, as shown by this handstamp on the face of the letter:

(ADDRESSE INCORRECTE)

Misdirected.

(M. W. A. D.)

The last four initials are indistinct; I may not have read them correctly, but I have no idea, anyway, what they are meant for—perhaps the initials of some division or of a clerk. At all events the D. L. O. knew all about Brother Brodstone, for it sought no further, but sent the letter straight to Superior, Nebraska, so that Brody got it some time in July.

(To be continued.)

## Stamps vs. Gold Fever.

I HAD a very interesting conversation recently (last night, Nov. 29) with an old stamp collector of the early seventies (1875-78), during which he made the remark that it had been a beautiful nest egg for him to find preserved for nearly twenty years in some dusty corner, the old album containing the gatherings of his school

and college days, and which he never thought to be of any monetary value.

This collector was twenty odd years ago a customer of mine and a very observant one he was too, he always could find many shades of color in stamps and collected the same where they came anyway cheap.

Last September Mr. ——— took the Klodyke fever in its most horrible shape, he must have gold in bulk, what would it cost to go, and how much for outfit, etc? He had a few hundred dollars, but not many—the ticket and outfit would cost at least \$1500—just \$800 more than he had or could hope to have.

After much thinking he almost gave up the idea to start in the spring, if not altogether. when in clearing some old boxes and various other truck from his cellar he came across his stamp collection. He took it up and blew off the dust on the cover of the adhesive (it was one of the large Lallier Albums printed in French, Paris 1871) and opening it to the parts or pages devoted to Canada looked over the stamps as there glued tight to the page. He had in late years heard of fabulous prices paid for stamps, but was a little skeptical. He spent a couple of days looking over the stamps, and wondering what they could be worth.—Well, to cut a long story short, he took the advice of some friends or friend and sent them to a dealer-collector in the eastern states, not 500 miles from Toronto, where many were sold privately and some by auction.

Well, so far he has received nearly \$700 in cash, and not two-thirds of the stamps are yet sold. In my next article I will tell you of some of the rarities as sold from that collection, as well as drawing the comparison between the Stamp and Gold fevers.

## The Educational Side of Collecting. Verna W Hathaway

**J**UST why we collect has never been demonstrated fully to my satisfaction. Indeed I have attempted the study myself, but some defter brain than mine must solve the question.

Still while we cannot tell why we do collect, we certainly are able to estimate the great amount of information and pleasure which accrues to the man who collects wisely and who studies his collection. The stamp, coin, and curio collector, learns much of the history, both ancient and modern, of all countries. The stamp collector can speak of countries and events of which his parents never knew. The coin collector can, if you wish, give you the history of Rome and Greece. The curio and archaeologist can give you all the natural resources of a country.

Many who recognize the knowledge to be gained from a knowledge of any sort are deterred by the thought that it requires too much time and money. Time it certainly does take. I know a man who has a magnificent collection of India Relics, which he was half a life time in collecting; but his collection amply repays him for the time and money placed upon them. Does not the knowledge that he has cleared up many a mystery which hangs around this fast disappearing race repay him? Does not the personal knowledge and pleasure gained repay him?

I am myself a stamp collector, and a collector of literature, and I consider that I have gained on my investment ten times the principal in profit and pleasure. I do not think that any genuine collector will differ with me.

But many cannot afford to collect these things. To such the account

given by Rev. L. G. Dorpat, of his collection of pictures in the November number of the WEST, cannot but prove interesting. His collection consists of pictures; some clipped from the current magazines and periodicals, classified according to their subject, and mounted in blank books. This collection he states did not cost him in all over \$5.00, and as to the educational and artistic merit, I think he gains as much of both as Rockefeller does with his collection of paintings costing millions of dollars. It does not matter so much what you collect, as does how much instruction one gains from the collection.

And in philately as with these other hobbies, it is the educational feature that should be the chief aim. Is it not of more interest to collect stamps for the interest that hangs around them as mementos of men, nations and events? Why should the petty details of paper, watermarks, perforations, statistics, die alterations, cancellations, gum, plate number, et cetera, be of more importance than the history of the nations which publish the stamps?

Study the history, the political condition, the events; not perforations; look for beauty, not plate numbers; seek virtuess, not errors; learn something of the world, its customs, its people, its natural beauties and resources, its history, its coinage, its languages, its conditions, its institutions; let us seek for the artistic and educational side of philately.

What matter if our stamps are cancelled or not, what matter their financial worth? Instead let us regard them as interesting means through which we learn so much of other nations.

It is not the intention of this article to condemn "specialism," but to urge a closer adherence to the educational side. For many are wandering from the original purpose of stamp collecting, which was the collection of stamps for the interest and instruction which hang around these—the relic of many a bygone government, of many a lost political power.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN



## Philately a Health Renewer A New Philatelic Field

BY LEON V CASS BY HALLOWAY HALL

**P**HILATELY is recognized by many as a science and others while they deny its right to the dignity of a science still deem it a pleasurable diversion. But as yet very few regard it as a tonic or health giving amusement. A prominent medical authority writes as follows:

"The pleasure of accomplishment is one of nature's own tonics. Of the many who are worried and driven by cares and whose health actually suffers therefrom, most might escape the ill effects by temporary diversion."

Some "fad" might well be cultivated. The tonic effects of travel or change of scene cease to be effective when the depressing physical effects of the daily grind have been carried to the last extreme. It is difficult to prescribe rest in small and frequently repeated doses for the restless driving man of affairs. To such a "hobby" is of the greatest use. It may become a valuable aid to the acquisition of renewed health.

Philately is popular with all classes and as it is not beyond the reach of any man it may well be called the "universal hobby". It is well known that philately teaches history, geography and many kindred subjects and when it is also becoming recognized as a tonic for the overworked brain and body of the "man of affairs" of today it may well be said that the man who ridicules philately's followers is the man to be pitied instead of the philatelist who in days gone by was an object of ridicule in the eyes of the non-collecting public.

During the last year 14,478,152 letters and postal cards were handled by the mail clerks on the American Line of steamers, and only 950 errors have been reported.

**W**E are informed that the study of philately is being introduced into the kindergarten connected with the public schools and also in some of the private kindergartens and that wherever it has been tried it has met with such success as to warrant its continuance.

For this purpose clean well assorted stamps from different countries are employed. The pupils are taught to classify them by color, afterwards by country and then by the picture upon the stamps whether it be a ruler or a symbol. The young eyes are quick to see all the details and are ready with questions that will compel a successful teacher to be well versed in this new branch of study.

This work quite equals, if it does not excel, the paper work so well known in all our kindergartens. Its influence will be far reaching and of lasting benefit. The value of all this information gained, while the pupils are having their play, of history and general knowledge of the countries cannot be overestimated and later when they enter school they will astonish their elders and possibly professors with their mental acquirements.

Froebel has made the kindergarten by his wonderful methods of teaching a great success, and higher mathematics have been easily solved by the pupils of the kindergartens when met in high school or college.

The art of meeting people, the necessity of being helpful to each other and kind to all and their general deportment has been studiously looked after. Apparently nothing left undone. Now after many years a new interest is established. A great thought has dawned upon them and future pupils will have the benefit of this great blessing. Long live philately!



## Australasian Stamp Notes

By JAS. WELSH,  
North Fitzroy,  
Victoria

In connection with recent issues for several of the states printed in Victoria on its own watermarked papers a sore spot always with the mother state, New South Wales, which naturally regards herself as being deprived of her due as senior partner, we are probably on the eve of further surprises, the advent of more varieties being rendered possible before a general issue is decided upon, by a new development: Adelaide, capital of the state of South Australia laying claim to the possession of the most extensive and up to date printing plant in all the states with a guaranteed capacity for more economically printing, perforating (and omitting to perforate on occasion) all the postal issues requisite for the Commonwealth. The new P. M. G. Sir Phillip Fysh, successor to Mr. Drake fond parent of the recent ninepenny stamp so universally condemned, proposing to inspect with a view to ascertaining if the claim can be substantiated and if so and the fiat goes forth. The advanced collector with whom all should sympathize, may have to wrestle with the many guages of perforation and compounds of same this state delights to revel in, not to mention an occasional mixture of roulette and perforation by way of variety and the close and wide watermarks.

The Sydney Philatelic Club has addressed a letter of congratulation to Sir Phillip on his assumption of office and assuring him if at any time representa-

tions should be made respecting the issues of the Commonwealth, it will only be with a view of placing such beyond reproach by philatelists of the world. This he has acknowledged most courteously stating he would value and be indebted for any suggestion made. As this gentleman is the antithesis of his predecessor, we may live in the hope that any new issue will have at least some artistic merit.

**TASMANIA.** The ½d pictorial has reappeared, it was regarded as dead having been supplanted by the bi-colored, Queen's head of 1892-99. This latter is now reported to have been all disposed of though the little state is not above listing a few varieties of obsolete issues for chance customers. The new stamp is in a higher shade of green, watermark V and Crown, perf. 12½.



J. Resuggan says: "No stamp news of any interest happening here with the exception that P. M. G. Drake resigned the other day and Sir Phillips Fysh is P. M. G. and the following clipping."

Luckily, perhaps, for the Commonwealth, the present Postmaster General does not intend to try his hand at designing a new stamp, like his predecessor Senator Drake. The unique issue of ninepenny stamps, authorized by that gentleman, is being used in New South Wales, but Ministers have refrained from making it uniform throughout the federation.

## His Mother's Letter

By E. C. Warner

Some of the "boys" including myself were sitting in the reporters room discussing everything in general and nothing in particular when the city editor appeared in the doorway. "I want some copy by tomorrow night for the 'Weekly'" he said, "and will give \$25.00 for a good short story. If any of you need any holiday money, you had better get busy." This announcement broke up the convention; its members taking their departure without observing the usual formalities. I was walking along Van Buren Ave., striving amid the rumble and roar of the street, to hit upon some idea which might form the nucleus of a story when I felt the touch of a hand upon my arm. Turning to see who its owner might be, I was accosted with the usual request or money. I was about to pass on without heeding the man, but was impressed with his truly pitiable condition.

The night was bitter cold and his scant clothing afforded little protection from the penetrating blasts which came from the lake. Through a scraggly, white beard showed his bare chest covered only by a tattered coat, just enough of which remained to hang together. "Excuse me, pardner," he said, "but couldn't you give me the price of a night's lodging, I'm sick." Convinced that the poor fellow was actually suffering from lack of food and shelter. I suggested that we go to a nearby eating house, where a cup of coffee might serve to strengthen him. He thanked me, but added that he was too weak to eat anything. Being in straitened financial circumstances, myself, I was compelled to take my new acquaintance to a lodging house close at hand. With the aid of my arm he was barely able to climb the stairs leading to the dingy office where sat scores of dilapidated men,

part of the army of unfortunates always found in a large city. I paid for his lodging, and found a chair for him by the large stove in the center of the room. He pushed himself up to it as close as possible, greedily absorbing the heat much as a hungry dog would a morsel of meat. By this time I had become thoroughly interested in the old man and explained my desire to know what chain of circumstances had brought him to such a deplorable plight. After he had recovered a bit from the exertion necessary in climbing the stairs, he told me his story.

"You wouldn't think," he began, "to look at me now that I ever was a rosy cheeked handsome young fellow, strong as an ox and full of ambition, I was though. Everything went along well enough until I tired of the small country town and came here. Its the same old story. Fell in with a crowd of congenial chaps and before I knew it I was taking a drink pretty regular. Its a funny thing, but though a young fellow notices plenty of examples about him, he never can see any particular danger to himself until the stuff gets him and then its too late. One night after I had taken a little too much, some of us got into a quarrel and the next morning I woke up in the police station. Seems I had cut a fellow up pretty bad and although he got well they sent me up for five years. That day I had received a letter from my mother. She always enclosed a stamped envelope addressed to herself, thinkin' I s'pose that I would be more apt to answer. I always was a poor hand at writin' letters. One of the boys came down to see me at the station and I fixed it up with him to write her that I had been drowned, better to put it that way you know. After my time was served I made some inquiries and found she was no more. Since then I've just been driftin' along, but through all my ups and downs I kept that letter.



It's the only thing I had to take me back to the other days. After a man has lost everything else that's good, he generally keeps one thing; his love for his mother"

Here he stopped for breath and took from a pocket an old envelope, faded and yellow with age. From this he carefully extracted the letter and stamped envelope. The unused stamp caught my eye at once for it was one of the old St. Louis provincials of 1846 and of great value. "Why, my dear man," I exclaimed, "that stamp is worth \$250.00." The news was too much for him. For an instant he stared at me in a bewildered way, then his head fell forward upon his breast. The last word of the last chapter of his life had been written.

With the proceeds received from the stamp which I sold the next day to a dealer, I was enabled to give to its late owner a respectable burial. After the last detail had been attended to, it dawned upon me for the first time that I had made no progress with the story. After some reflection, I decided to submit to the editor an account of my actual experiences, concluding that they had been more unusual than any fiction which my fancy might have been able to invent.

Developments proved that I was to be amply rewarded for the little time I had spent for the editor gave me the twenty-five.

### **The Stamps of Roumania**

Authorized Translation from the  
French of Count d' Assche in  
"Le Philatliste Francais"  
BY R. R. THIELE.

(continued)

#### **C. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$**

- 1½ banu black on white.
- 1½ " " " bluish.
- 3 bani green, olive on bluish.
- 3 " violet, mauve on bluish.
- 3 " " " " white.

- 5 " green on greenish.
- 5 " " " white.
- 10 " red on yellowish.
- 10 " " " chamois.
- 15 " brown-red on white.
- 15 " " " dark, on chamois.
- 25 " blue, dark to light on white.
- 25 " " on yellowish.
- 50 " ochre on straw.

#### **D. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$**

- 3, bani lilac on white.
- 5 " green on greenish.
- 25 " blue on white.
- 50 " ochre on straw.

#### **E. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$**

3 bani green olive on bluish.

#### **F. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$**

- 10 bani red on yellowish.
- 15 " brown-red on white.

The 1½ banu of this issue exists printed on both sides and the 10 bani, cut in two vertically at the center, served as a 5 bani stamp.

The following varieties of shade have been seen in trade; they appeared at the same time as the stamps themselves but they are due to the skill of unscrupulous dealers and to chemical manipulations.

- 1½ banu black on greenish.
- 1½ " " " skyblue.
- 1½ " " " rose.
- 10 bani red on blue.
- 15 " brown on rose.
- 25 " dark blue on pale blue.
- 25 " blue on rose.

#### **ISSUE OF OCTOBER 1889.**

Same design as before and printed in the same shades, but on thin wove paper bearing on each stamp, impressed in relief, the arms and motto of Roumania. The embossing was done after the stamps were printed and generally on the back of the sheets, sometimes it was done on the face but without doubt in error as then the motto Nihil Nisi Deo reads backward. The stamps, as before, are perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  and compound.

(To be continued.)

## *Philatelic Miscellany*

*W. H. P l a n k*

**T**HE words "Asser kurs" surcharged on some of the Swiss stamps, means out of use. They are remainders and are sold very cheap.

The 10 and 30 s g stamps of the 1866 issue of Prussia is printed on "Gold beater's skin." This is a thin transparent parchment like paper used by gold beaters to wrap around gold during the process of beating. It is very tough and not easily torn.

The first issue of stamps of Peru was issued in 1857 and were loaned to the government which was somewhat timid about issuing stamps, by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. This company had just had them printed for their own use on their steamship line. They proved a success from the start and soon Peruvian stamps appeared. Dr. E. R. Heath of Kansas City, had both the 1 and 2c used, in his collection, which he obtained during his stay in Peru.

In 1881 British Guiana ran out of the 1c and 2c values and surcharged stamps of the higher denominations. The first lot when put on sale was quickly bought up by speculators, another lot was printed, which met a similar fate. This accounts for the numerous minor varieties of this issue.

The first stamp issued by Trinidad like those of Peru, were first issued by a ship firm. In 1847 the owner of a vessel called the "Lady McLeod" issued a stamp, (2p blue) for postage between Port of Spain and San Fernando. The design is a ship with the monogram "L. McL" underneath.

Of the 90 cent 1869 there were 77,650 stamps issued, and of the 3c Executive Department only 23,5000 were printed. The former is priced at \$15.00 and the latter at only \$6.50. In proportion to the quantity issued the 3c Executive should be worth about \$45.00. It is evident that great quantities of the 90 cent 1869 have disappeared in some unknown way to warrant such pricing.

The stamps of Guatemala from 1879 to 95 shows the picture of the Quetzalcoatl. It was the sacred bird of the early inhabitants of Central America. That interesting novel "The Frir God" describes the early days and times of this God of the Aztecs. This bird is about the size of a large quail, and resembles the parrot, and is so called by many. The Quetzal, as it is called for short, is one of the handsomest of birds. Its gorgeous tail feathers are from 20 to 30 inches long, of an emerald green. The breast is of sapphire, and the back and wings green.

New York's Oldest Dealer Says:— Business for the winter season has set in with vigor. Not for ten years has there been such a rush to buy stamps and no new lots coming on the market. Six months of trade like the present will denude the dealers' stock of all the better class of old issues, then we shall have the inevitable advance in prices which we trust will not be carried too far. Short sighted dealers would probably enjoy being able to sell all the good stamps they could get at a considerable advance over catalogue, but if this immediate prosperity is only to be had at the cost of years of years of dull business, it would be better by far to retain the present very satisfactory state of trade, which under healthy conditions is sure to continue indefinitely.

## Counterfeits and Their Detection

R. R. T h i o l o

(Continued).

**G. UATEMALA.**—After having in the last instalment described the 1871 issue of this country. I shall now deal with some counterfeits of the 1875 issue. This issue was engraved and printed in first class manner by the Continental Bank Note Co., of Washington, D. C., in steel engraving, the same as used for our stamps; the forgeries I have before me are executed in lithography. Nevertheless, they are deceptive enough to cause trouble for the beginner.

The  $\frac{1}{4}$  real black comes first. On genuine copies of this as well as other values of the set—for the head is exactly alike on all of them—the front extremity of the bust of the Head of Liberty forms a good distinguishing mark, it does not come to a sharp point, but is rather obtuse, while on the forgery before me it forms a sharp point. The face of the Goddess of Liberty on the forgery has the same wooden expression as on the originals, but there are some slight divergencies. On the genuine nose and chin protrude somewhat, while the lips do so but very slightly, so that there is almost a straight line from nostril to chin; on the counterfeit the lips protrude considerably. There are other differences in the face, in the laurel wreath and in the hair, but it is quite hopeless to describe them adequately without the aid of illustrations. What has been described so far, is true of all the values. The following points apply only to the values as named.

On the  $\frac{1}{4}$  real the lettering of the forgery is poor and affords numerous tests. For instance, none of the "A's" in "Guatemala" has a crossbar while

those of the original all show one quite plainly. The word "Real" is preceded and followed by several ornamental balls; on the original the one immediately after "Real" is considerably larger than the others, while on the forgery it is about the same size as the others. The word "Cuartillo" is mis-spaced on the counterfeit. On the genuine the uppermost leaf of the laurel wreath points to the second "l" of "Cuartillo," while on the forgery the same leaf points to the "o" of that word. The same trouble arises with the word "Correos." In the genuine the second "o" of this word is directly over the center line of the leaf shaped ornament in the left lower corner; in the forgery this place is occupied by the "s" of "Correos." In the space between the inner and ovals there is an odd shaped ornamentation formed by lighter shading. It has four sharp corners touching the outer oval opposite the following letters: "r" of "Correos," "a" of "Real," second "r" of "Correos," "e" of "Guatemala." In the forgery these corners are obtuse, rounded off, do not touch the outer oval and are opposite the following letters: "r" of "Cuartillo," "a" of "Real," between "r" and "e" of "Correos," "m" of "Guatemala." The figures  $\frac{1}{4}$  also afford some leads, but these are not so easily describable.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  real blue offers the following divergencies. All the lettering is too small and thin on the forgery as compared with the original. The "o" of "Medio" is almost directly above the mushroom shaped ornament just below it on the original; on the forgery this ornament is almost directly beneath the interval between "o" and "r" of "Real." Above the figure 1 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  both at left and right underneath the oval there are these ornaments.



The one at the left resembles a figure 2 with two dots above it. On the forgery the ornament at the left is like that of the original, but the one right has two large dots over it instead of the vertical dash, as in the original. The ornaments above "Medio Real," just beneath the central oval, on the original almost touch the oval, while on the forgery there is quite a millimeter space between them. Inside of the word "Guatemala" there is a vertical band of thin shading running the entire length of the word. On the original this band touches the central oval opposite the "e" of "Guatemala"; on the counterfeit there is all of a half a millimeter space between them at this point.

On the 1 real blue I find the following differences: The nose of Liberty on the genuine is just opposite the "e" of "Correos," while on the forgery it is opposite "o" of the same word. Similarly in the label on the other side the center of the curvature touches the central oval at the "e" of "Guatemala," in the original, while in the forgery the point of contact is between "e" and "m" of the same word. In the labels at top and bottom of the originals the "r's" of real are at the center, while in the top label has "r" at the center also, but in the bottom label the center lies between "r" and "e" of "Real." The entire background of the original outside of the central oval consists of vertical lines, with cross hatchings in only a few places, notably as shading under the oval. On the forgery the entire background is crosshatched, thus giving it a very much darker appearance than on the genuine. Each of the pentagons bearing the figure 1 in the four corners shows a faint inner line following the outer line at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. distance; the forgery shows no trace whatever of this line.

The 2 reales carmine offers a few tests also. For instance on the genuine the nose of Liberty points to the space between "e" and "o" of Correos, while on the forgery it points directly to the "o" of the same word. The inscription "Dos Reales" at the bottom as compared with the original, while the period following "Reales" is much too large. Above the figures 2 in the lower corners there is a volute ornament, which is double, two curls within each other; on the forgery there is only a single curl. Under the 2 in the upper right corner there is a kind of Greek ornament whose inner corner, next to the "G" of "Guatemala," has been flattened off, because of the curved label here coming up; on the forgery this inner corner is sharp, with no sign of flattening. The figures 2, all four of them, are misshapen on the forgery, but it is difficult to put their discrepancies into words. The 2 in the left lower corner is especially badly formed, its tail coming much too low down into the corner.

(To be continued).

### Angra, Horta, Funchal.

What relation do the stamps of Angra, Horta, and Funchal bear to the Azores? Just what explanation was given of these stamps when first issued, is not remembered, but the impression is that they were to supplant those of the Azores. Such seems not to be the case, however. Azores stamps are still used, though not so often as those of Angra, and Horta, and why there should be two or three sets of stamps under different names from the same country is my puzzle. Angra, Horta, and Funchal are not islands, but the names of the principal towns on the several islands of the Azores.

## Puzzling Varieties BY A Specialist.

**S**EVERAL articles have appeared lately about the Private Proprietary stamps of 1862 and later, as the album manufacturers say the expense of getting out a special Album for these issues would be too great for the limited demand to make it remunerative, we shall have to continue placing them in the blank pages of our albums or better yet, get a blank album for them and with a little care, they can be arranged very attractively.

It seems that a few of the varieties might be described more fully to assist those who are not far advanced in this line of study.

For instance, Scott's Catalogue gives under the head of match stamps the following:

- 3140 1c lake B and N, (Brocket & Newton) die I, .....\$ .40
- 3141 1c lake B and N (Brocket & Newton) die II, .....\$ .10

These stamps were issued by the firm of Brocket & Newton of Woodbridge, Conn., from 1872 to 1875. The die from which they were made was manufactured for Frank E. Clark, and used by him from 1870 to 1872. The stamp measures 18x23m and has a full face portrait of Mr. Clark, and originally had the initials "F. E. C." in the lower label.

When the die was sold to Brocket & Newton the initials "F. E. C." were removed and "B. & N." substituted, otherwise it remained the same. In die I the initials "B. & N." measure  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. across the top, while in die II the letters are closer together and measure but  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in across the top. All the stamps issued for this firm were printed on silk paper and there were issued 11,765,000. In 1876 the die had

become the property of the Clarke Match Co., and the lower label was changed, the "B. & M." being erased and the label extended to allow the words "The Clarke Match Co." to be inserted. Over 5,000,000 stamps were printed for this firm, all being on silk paper. Fifteen months later, in 1877 the die was again changed, the label containing the word "matches" was this time utilized and a recent and a new label added so as to make it read,

"F. P. BENTON,

Successor To

THE CLARKE MATCH CO."

The die in this form was used until March 1883—nearly six years—during which time there were issued 26,317,000 stamps for Mr. Newton.

Another puzzling variety is, the Gates 1c match stamp, listed as

3185 die I, old paper, 15c, silk, 10

3186 die II " " 5.00 " 10

These stamps were made for Wm. Gates of Frankfort, N. Y., and has a portrait of Mr. Gates with face to the right. Above the portrait is a curved label with round ends with the inscription "ONE CENT." Below the portrait in a curved label is the inscription "Frankfort, N. Y." In a large circle the inscriptions "U. S. Inter" at left, "Revenue" at right and "Wm Gates" at bottom and at the bottom of the stamp in straight label "Matches." In die I, there is a colorless space at each end of label inscribed "Frankfort, N. Y." The shirt collar is colorless.

In die II, there is no colorless space at ends of label inscribed "Frankfort, N. Y." The shirt collar has three broken lines on the left side of the upper portion and several more lines or dots on the small portion showing at the right.

There were over 150,000,000 of these stamps issued but there are no means of knowing how many were of each die.

## DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRY ?

Conducted by  
L. G. DORPAT, Bx 37, Wayside, Wis

Questions relative to stamps will be answered in this column free of charge to subscribers. All questions must be sent to the above address, and a 2c stamp must accompany each letter containing questions. When stamps are sent for examination, return postage must be included besides the fee above provided for.

141.—**Seriously Speaking, What is the Real Value of Philately?**—Stamp collecting, pure and simple, as well as philately, as a science, is above all a pastime or a hobby. But either, if we distinguish at all, is educational and profitable, if carried on with a view to education and profit. Much will depend on the individual who practices the pursuit. It is the same with other pursuits, for an instance, violin playing. Some find that very profitable, others find it eminently educational, elevating and refining, while again, others do it as best they can for fun only; but after all it is a pleasurable pastime and each devotee endeavors to get that pleasure out of it which he is particularly fond of. Growing corn is a different thing, altogether. It may be made pleasurable, educational, profitable, but the main object is to provide food for fattening pigs. This we can not say of philately.

142.—**On German Stamps, or in Regard to Them, the following terms are Used: Briefmarks, Freimarke, Postmarke, Postmarke and Staempel or Stempel. What is the Difference?**—Briefmarke means letter-stamp. Freimarks, prepaid stamp; Postmarke, postage stamp; (also applicable to due stamps) Postmarke, post stamp; Staempel and Stempel, are two modes of spelling, only meaning

the same as Marke, stamp. Another term is Postwert-Zeichen, meaning postal value stamp.

143.—**On What Plates Are the Three Different Triangles (2c U. S. 1894) to Be Found?**—According to Luff Triangle type I is found on plates: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 30, 32, 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 89, 96, 97, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 124, 125, 144; type II on plates: 126, 131, 132, 133; type III on plates: 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158. So far all without watermark. With watermark, type I plates: 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 96, 87, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 124, 125, 144; type II plates: 126, 131, 132, 133, 169, 170; type III plates: 141, 142, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, etc., etc.

Types II and III occur together on plate 170. All other plates have one type only. Plate 170 is for 400 stamps, 30 of which (3 vertical rows of 10) in the upper left quarter are type II; the rest, 370, are type III. According to the same authority a die of the three cents was also prepared with triangle type III. If it has been used, I do not know on what plates.

133. All Chinese locals are now no good for postage any where as they (the local offices) have all been closed by the Chinese Imperial Post Office. Before that, they were all good only locally and to some extent among each other, especially did all of them have arrangements with the L. P. O. at Shanghai, the mother office, so to speak. Of course the branches maintained by the Hong Kong office are on a different foot-



ing, as they belong to the Postal Union, like our office at Shanghai (U. S. office) and the various offices maintained in the Treaty Ports by Germany, France, Japan, Russia, even Italy has opened one lately. The Chinese Imperial Post Office turns letters to foreign countries over to the foreign offices most convenient for forwarding most of the foreign mail goes through the various offices at Shanghai. The Chinese Office pays for stamps of the respective foreign office which carry the letter so that the Chinese P. O. does the work on foreign letters entirely free of charge. Only with the office at Shanghai it has an arrangement whereby the French office forwards mail bearing only Chinese stamps to its destination without additional charge, the Chinese P. O. pays a lump sum for this. It is reported that Germany is about to enter into a similar arrangement. Great Britain is not named above as having offices in Treaty Ports; it has them, but they are under the general P. O. at Hong Kong and uses its stamps.

135. The 10c only was lithographed first. It has the accent on "a" in the centre almost horizontal, while the typographed stamp has the accent more slanting. The 15c was first typographed and afterwards (1870-71) lithographed at Bordeaux. This lithograph is a very exact copy of the typographed stamp.

144. HOW IS BENZINE USED TO DETECT WATERMARKS?—Benzine or alcohol may be either placed in a low dish or dropped on the stamp, all that is necessary is to moisten the stamp (which of course must be free from old hinges or other adhering paper) with the liquid for which very little is required. To bring the watermark out clearly the surface on which the stamp is laid should be dark, black glass, black oil cloth, Japanned tin or the like. Beware of fire though! Benzine vapors catch easily.

145. WHAT IS TONED PAPER AS MENTIONED BY SCOTT IN CONNECTION WITH VIRGIN ISLANDS' STAMPS?—It is so slightly colored that it goes for white with most people and might be called a white paper with a bluish, greenish, yellowish or reddish hue or tinge as any stationer with a good assortment may easily show it. The "toned" of the Virgin IIs. in particular is yellowish.

146. WHAT POST CARDS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY JAMAICA?—In 1887  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 3d, printed red and blue on white cardboard border formed of crossed lines. Then the same values on white and on white bluish on smooth and on ribbed cardboard with border formed of floral designs, two sizes 111x71 and 106x72 mm. There is also a variation in regard to the thickness of the card, a period missing or one too much or an ornament inverted so that 6 to 36 or perhaps 72 or more varieties may be counted. The stamp of these is circular. In the same year the same three values were issued with a stamp the same as the adhesive. In 1879 the 3d card was surcharged "One Penny Half Penny". It is found with the inscription "Universal Postal Union in two sizes, 74 and 78 mm long. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d is red brown, the 1d blue and the 3d green. In 1883  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d grey without border was issued and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, the 1d and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d were printed and used as reply cards. In 1891 the one penny and the one penny reply cards (both halves) were overprinted "Half Penny" and so used. In the same year the 1c blue was issued without border, size 140x90 as single and as reply card. And in 1902 the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d King's head appeared. Later additions I have overlooked if there are any. Especially the first issue affords an ample field for the specialist. It may be classified as follows:

Jamaica 1877 Post Card

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d red and blue on white, border

crossed lines.

2. 2d red and blue on white, border crossed lines.

3. 3d red and blue on white, border crossed lines.

4. ½d red and blue on white, border floral design, 111x71 and 106x72, (4a).

5. 1d red and blue on white, border floral design, 111x71 and 106x72, (5a).

6. 2d red and blue on white, border floral design, 111x71 and 106x72, (6a).

7. ½d red and blue on bluish, border floral design, 111x71 and 106x72, (7a).

8. 1d red and blue on bluish, border floral design, 111x71 and 106x72, (8a).

9. 3d red and blue on bluish, border floral design, 111x71 and 106x72, (9a).

Nos. 4 to 9 may be again doubled or quadrupled, if smooth and ribbed, thick and thin card is considered. Again Nos. 4 to 9 may have sub-varieties according to errors of printing, one of which is a colon ":" after "Jamaica". So we have 9 numbers, 6 of which may be specialized by 4, 8, or even 16 varieties each!



#### CHECK LIST OF NEW ISSUES.

For the Month Ending November 25th.  
Compiled by W. O. Wylie.

**Argentine Republic** Envelopes  
15c blue on gray, embossed  
15c blue on gray, lithographed

**Bosnia** Value in black  
6c blue on cream, lithographed  
Adhesive

**Bulgaria** Provisional Adhesive  
10 on 15st lilac rose and black

**Canada** Wrapper  
1c green on cream, King

**Ceylon** Post Card  
2c buff, King

**Columbian Republic** (Boyaca)  
Adhesives  
5 pesos, black on red  
10 pesos, black on flesh

**Costa Rica** Provisional Post Cards  
2c on 3c carmine on yellow  
4c on 3c

Adhesive  
25c lilac and brown

**Egypt** (Soudan)  
Provisional Adhesive  
"5 milliemmes" on 5p

**France** (Offices in China)  
Provisional Adhesives

5 on 15c rose  
(Office at Lung Chow)  
Stamps of Indo China Surcharged  
Adhesives

1c black on blue  
2c brown  
4c violet  
5c yellow green  
10c carmine  
15c gray on azure  
25c blue  
5fr violet

**Gold Coast** King's Heads  
Post Cards

½p green on buff  
½px ½p green on buff.  
1p carmine on buff  
1px 1p carmine on bnff

**India** (Gwalior)  
Adhesive

2a violet, Queen

(Nabha)

Adhesives

4a olive, surch Nabha State  
6a bistre, surch Nabha State  
8a red lilac, surch Nabha State  
1r carmine and green, surch Nabha State

**Jamaica** Wrapper

½p green on cream, King

**Mexico** Postal Card

2c green on cream

Official Adhesives

1c green, 1900, surch "Official" in carmine  
5c blue, 1900, surch "Official" carmine  
10c lilac and orange, 1900, surch "Official"  
black, double surch

10c blue and orange, 1903, surch in black

**New Caledonia** Adhesives

Commemorating Colonial Anniversary

1c black on blue, surch in blue  
2c brown on buff, surch in blue  
4c claret on lavender, surch in blue  
5c green on greenish, surch in red  
5c bright yellow green, surch in red  
10c black on lavender, surch in gold  
10c black on lavender, surch in red  
15c gray on lavender, surch in red  
20c red on green, surch in blue  
25c black on rose, surch in blue  
30c brown on bistre, surch in red  
40c red on straw, surch in blue  
50c carmine on rose, surch in blue  
75c black on orange, surch in black  
1fr bronze green on straw, surch in blue  
1[c], surch sideways on 2c in blue  
2[c], surch sideways on 4c in blue  
4[c], surch sideways on 5c in dark blue  
4[c], surch normal on 5c in pale blue  
10[c], surch sideways on 15c in blue  
15[c], surch sideways on 20c in blue  
20[c], surch sideways on 35c in blue

**Seychelles** Registration Envelopes

12c blue, King

**Tunis** Unpaid Letter Adhesives

2fr red on green

5fr black on green

**United States** [Philippines]

Adhesives

1c green, surch "Philippines"  
2c carmine, surch "Philippines"  
50c orange, surch "Philippines"

Go to Japan for the world's cheapest postal service. A 2 sen stamp—a little over a farthing—franks a letter from end to end of the Mikado's Empire.

## Washington Notes

### C. M.

THE arrival of the New Standard Catalogue on October 31, was a pleasant surprise. The competition of Stanley Gibbens has evidently been felt.

Special attention is called by the Postoffice Department to the fact that while the over printed Philippine stamps in general are not valid for postage in the rest of the United States, the reply half of the the Philippine postal double card is valid when mailed in the United States and addressed to a point in the Philippine Islands,

The report of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 1903 shows considerable activity in the postage stamp line. Stamps were printed and delivered as follows:

#### United States.

##### Ordinary, series of 1894:

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| \$0.01 ..... | 809,083,495   |
| .02 .....    | 1,870,250,495 |
| .02 .....    | 105,198,960   |
| .03 .....    | 23,701,495    |
| .04 .....    | 29,204,265    |
| .05 .....    | 44,130,295    |
| .06 .....    | 9,743,465     |
| .08 .....    | 8,428,495     |
| .10 .....    | 20,245,595    |
| .15 .....    | 3,415,425     |
| .50 .....    | 187,685       |
| 1.00 .....   | 41,435        |
| 2.00 .....   | 3,485         |
| 5.00 .....   | 3,675         |

2,923,638,265

##### Ordinary, series of 1902:

|              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| \$0.01 ..... | 568,212,426   |
| .02 .....    | 1,609,279,626 |
| .02 .....    | 64,805,760    |
| .03 .....    | 16,777,426    |
| .04 .....    | 18,925,756    |
| .05 .....    | 34,539,426    |
| .06 .....    | 4,880,456     |
| .08 .....    | 13,664,826    |
| .10 .....    | 12,251,226    |
| .13 .....    | 3,149,121     |

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| .15 .....  | 344,574 |
| .50 .....  | 78,706  |
| 1.00 ..... | 12,361  |
| 2.00 ..... | 3,041   |
| 5.00 ..... | 2,711   |

Total, 2,346,926,544

Special Delivery, series of 1894, \$0.10 4,637,638

Special Delivery, series of 1902, \$0.10 5,544,436

##### Postage Due, series of 1894:

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| \$0.01 ..... | 5,060,306  |
| .02 .....    | 15,746,206 |
| .03 .....    | 347,000    |
| .05 .....    | 876,000    |
| .10 .....    | 2,819,306  |
| .30 .....    | 6,430      |
| .50 .....    | 5,550      |

Total 24,860,780

#### Cuba.

Postage stamps delivered to Department of Posts of Cuba, during the fiscal year 1903.

##### Cuba ordinary, series of 1899:

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| \$0.01 ..... | 1,000,000 |
| .02 .....    | 2,000,000 |
| .05 .....    | 1,000,000 |
| .10 .....    | 1,000,000 |

Total 5,000,000

Cuban Special Delivery, series of 1899, \$0.10 500,000

Postage stamps delivered to the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1903.

##### Cuban ordinary, series of 1899:

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| \$0.01 ..... | 8,000,000  |
| .02 .....    | 12,000,000 |
| .02 .....    | 480,240    |
| .05 .....    | 2,000,000  |
| .10 .....    | 1,000,000  |

Total 23,480,240

Cuban Special Delivery, series of 1899, \$0.10 500,000

#### Philippines.

Philippines, imprinted on ordinary postage stamps, series of 1894;

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| \$0.01 ..... | 2,000,000 |
| .02 .....    | 1,000,000 |
| .02 .....    | 214,560   |
| .05 .....    | 250,000   |
| .15 .....    | 50,000    |
| 1.00 .....   | 2,000     |
| 2.00 .....   | 1,000     |
| 5.00 .....   | 600       |

Total 3,518,160

The cost of the Cuban stamps was \$2,766.23, and of those for the Philippines \$290.76. There is a notable falling off in the number furnished to the postoffice department for the Postal Union, only 5 of each denomination being supplied. This falling off is probably partly due to the investigation now in progress and partly to the fact that there is no opportunity for invert "errors" in the current series.



## Inscriptions on Stamps BY L G DORPAT

### CHINESE AND JAPANESE

ACCORDING to a promise made some time ago I have tried to get behind the secrets of Chinese and Japanese writing for the benefit of the numerous readers. At present I cannot do anything better than to give an extract from a letter which I received from a Chinese scholar: Chinese writing is not a system of representing sounds (at least it was not, in the first place) it is rather a highly conventionalized picture writing, resembling somewhat the old Egyptian hieroglyphs. Originally no doubt, and as far as we can judge from ancient inscriptions that have come down to us, the characters were rude pictures of the objects they were intended to represent. By combining two or more characters symbols for abstract ideas were obtained. In the course of ages, the forms and sounds of the characters have changed until at the present day everything is in a hopeless muddle and there is no sure way of arriving at the meaning or sound of a given character except by memorizing it and its name as a separate entity without reference to other characters of similar form. A good deal of help and a certain degree of assurance as to the probable sound of a character may be reached by an attentive study of the older language. An analysis of all the characters known reveals that about 1500 graphic elements are used in their construction, that is to say one out of these 1500 elementary signs is found in every character in the language. For instance the sign for "tree" will be found in all characters relating to trees. There has been a goodly number of different native schemes for classifying the characters but the one now in use and arrived at some 500 years ago sorts them all under 214 general headings. The

small number seems a great improvement over the older plans but it has been fatal to stymology (if I may apply that word to writing) because a large number of characters have been placed under one heading or another merely because of a superficial resemblance in their component parts to the character selected as a "heading". Theoretically these "214 classifiers" as they are termed are supposed to constitute groups of ideas but as a matter of fact they are simply convenient labels for groups of similar graphic elements. They are arranged in the order of the number of strokes employed in writing them beginning with those of one stroke (6) running through those of two (23), three (31), four and so on up to No. 214 which has 17 strokes. Several of the classifiers have modified forms often quite unlike the prototype. The writing runs in columns from above downwards and from right to left of the page. One learns the classifiers in their fixed order and learns also the "number" belonging to each just as one commits to memory the "alphabet" in a European language. In looking for a Chinese character in a dictionary you decide first what its "classifier" is, and then you count the number of the strokes in the remaining part of the character. Turning to classifier so and so in your dictionary, under the rubric of such and such a number of strokes, you find the symbol for the meaning of which you are in search. There are some 45,000 different characters listed in the Imperial K'ang-hsi Lexicon, but about three to five thousand would cover all characters in every day use. The study of Chinese gets to be pretty monotonous when it comes to memorizing several thousand practically arbitrary signs, with their names and tonal inflections!

(To be continued.)



# CURIO DEPARTMENT

By ROY FARRELL GREENE, A S of C C

THE Tennessee authrology exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis next year will contain the large and valuable collection of Indian relics owned by Gen. John T. Wilder of Knoxville. This collection is said to be one of the largest and most valuable in the United States.

In the years that are to be it is not likely that coin collectors will have much difficulty in adding to their collections pennies of the United States bearing dates of 1898 to 1903. The recent report of the Director of the Mint shows that in the past five years 3,000,000,393 one-cent pieces have been shipped from the Philadelphia mint, and in the eleven months from July 1, 1902, to June 1, 1903 89,600,000 were coined. The numismatist of the year 2000 will likely have no trouble in getting for his cabinet pennies of these dates.

A rare collection of orchid bulbs from the Philippine Islands reached St. Louis the other day. They will be exhibited at the Wolrd's Fair next year. They are exceedingly rare specimens, many of them never having been seen in America before. They will be kept in the exposition green houses this winter and will be transferred to the conservatories in the Palace of Horticulture before the

opening on April 30, 1904.

E. W. Crosby, who is collecting specimens for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, visited Oregon City, Oregon the last of October to see the meteor reported as having been found near there a short time before. He pronounced it not only a genuine meteor, but the largest that has ever been found in the United States and the largest ever discovered in the world. It weighs between ten and twenty tons. He says from appearances it may have been buried in the hill where it was found for many centuries.

A correspondent writing to the WEST from Columbus, Colorado county, Texas, tells of a silver medal being found in that city by an old negro while digging on the site of the old Colorado county court house which had been destroyed, the foundation for a new structure. The medal seemed to be of pure silver, weighed four ounces and on one side has a picture of Lincoln, "President of the United States," while the other side represents an Indian taking a scalp. The correspondent wants information as to what the medal commemorates, and what its value is. Can anyone tell him? The same correspondent says he has some very old pen drawings dated 1679, 1680, and 1709, by W. Rainer. The drawings are of bible subjects. The Curio

Editor would be glad of any information identifying the old medal.

Another correspondent, signing himself simply "A Pennsylvanian," gives a list of the principal points of interest to the curio collector and hobbyist who visits Washington, D. C. He says to visit the Corcoran Gallery of Art, see there paintings and statuary, some belonging to the Gallery, others loaned by various persons. Visit the National Museum, and see Washington's camp outfit, the Grant relics, etc. Also see the mounted Zoological specimens with fac-similie of native habitat. Visit the Smithsonian Institution where the collector in almost any line can find things of interest. Visit the Navy Yard and see the old cannon and arms. The correspondent adds that since the building of the President's offices the entrance to the White House reminds one of going into a cave.

From the Melbourne (Australia) Argus, I clip the following, relative to the probable extinction of the Bird-of-Paradise, the same being contributed to the Argus by one who signs himself Clifford Coles, Taxidermist. He says that while he agrees these birds should have some measure of protection from the guns of sportsmen he fears that it is not generally known that nature protects them in a more certain manner than is possible by the laws of man. Lacking this information, one is apt to fall into the error of assuming that, with the demand for plumes, in the course of time the family *Paradisidea* will become extinct. The fallacy of this idea is exposed to a student of nature, for he finds that, in common with the rifle bird (*Plilorhis paradisaea*) and the regent bird (*Sericulus melinus*), the closest allies of the birds of paradise on the mainland, the birds of paradise

do not assume their full plumage until they reach the age of from four to six years. In its first year the male is always of a dull brown color, and altogether unattractive, and it is extremely difficult to separate the male from the female. It is at this age ready for breeding. At two years there is a slight indication of color on the young male. At three years the color is more pronounced, and so it goes on, gradually developing, until it reaches its full beauty, at about five or six years. During all this time it breeds the same as the older birds, and, as its plumage is so dull, it escapes the gun and often the eye of the collector. We see, therefore, that nature has so ordained these birds, that, even if by any chance the whole of the fully-developed birds were destroyed, others would still remain in very large numbers, to perpetuate their species ad infinitum.

It is reported to the Curio Editor that three miles southwest of the town of Barry, Ills., can be found a field of collecting that would make the heart of a geologist leap with joy. Between two hills, which are half a mile high, lies a valley three-quarters of a mile wide, and in this valley nature shows that at one time America was covered with waters, and that the Father of Waters reached from bluff to bluff. In the last five years, it is said, the heavy rains have washed a gutter about thirty feet deep, and for a quarter of a mile can be seen petrified wood. It looks like there was a drift of logs, trees of all sizes and brush being petrified. There are logs three feet through that look like pine logs. Others are of different sizes, from large down to a small twig. Hundreds have gathered to see the wonder. It makes one think that hundreds of years ago this country was covered



with water, and as it went down it left a big drift of logs, trees and brush, which were covered with earth until forty feet had covered it, and the late rains have washed and unearthed it. Here would be a great study for our geologists.

The junior department of the Y. M. C. A. at St. Joseph, Mo., is rapidly acquiring one of the finest curio collections in the state. The latest acquisition is a number of valuable old papers and pieces of paper money, donated by T. P. Campbell, who a few weeks ago donated a fine collection of old coins. Among the papers which Mr. Campbell gave is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, printed during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, on Benjamin Franklin's old hand press. There are two \$1000 Confederate bonds and two grants of government land in Missouri to veterans of the War of 1812. One of them bears the signature of President James K. Polk and the other the signature of President James Buchanan. Both bear the official seal of the United States. In the collection of old paper money are two pieces of colonial script. One of them is a bill for five Spanish milled dollars, issued at Charleston, S. C., December 23, 1776. The other was good for six Spanish milled dollars, and was issued by the Virginia General Assembly at Richmond, October 7, 1776.

An Australian correspondent sends us a photo of a very curious bird's nest found in Australia, on the Hexham Plains and brought into Hamilton, Victoria, Australia by the finder, for presentation to the local museum. The nest is built entirely of odd scraps of fencing-wire, and was made on the ground. The weight is about 30

pounds, and it is 2 feet 4 inches across. It is well put together, the wires being laid so as to entwine. The centre is made up of wool and grass. Nothing is said as to what kind of a bird made the very queer nest.

Mr. J. P. Morgan has bought in England about 700 volumes which show the progress of printing from its inception to the year 1,500. The collection includes about thirty Caxtons, some of which are from the Ashburnham Library. Mr. Bennett, the vendor, who had recently formed the collection, sold it to Mr. Morgan in April.

Over 1,200 fresh water shells of different species are found in America, nearly one third of which are found in the great lakes and rivers flowing thereto.

The first money ever of a metallic nature coined was shaped like a ring and made of a species of iron.

### Keep Right On.

"The first advertisement may not bring many inquiries, but like the foundations of a building, they are fulfilling their purpose, even if they don't make much of a showing. Keep right on building and you will have an edifice of more or less value, according to the building done. Keep right on advertising. Don't be discouraged because the foundation don't show up very much compared to what you expect the ultimate result to be. If the advertising is well done and in the right medium you are just as sure of having a well built business as the builder is sure of having his house completed when the necessary expense and work are put into it."

## Ant and Antiquarian

George J. Remsburg

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**G**O to the ant, thou antiquarian, consider his ways and—look for buried treasures. How many archaeological members of the A. S. of C. C. can attribute the discovery of an Indian camp ground

to the antics of the ant? How many of you brethren, have found this little creature advantageous in your eager search for the last resting place of the noble red man? There are few of us who have not, in the earlier part of our collecting careers, in our fervent desire to discover our first Indian relics, mistaken the nicely rounded ant hills for burial grounds erected by the aborigines, and penetrated them with a spade only to find that they were quite more full of animate than inanimate. But, while these mounds were built by red ants instead of red men, did it ever occur to you that not infrequently these subterranean sanctums of the living might be antechambers leading to the silent sepulchres of the dead.

It seems that the ingenious ant, not having an antipathy for things gruesome, but rather with an eye to business, often selects old graveyards for his home, because the soil is loose and easy to work. This tiny fellow also possesses a penchant for removing every particle that gets in his way, or is apt to obstruct the passage of his

dwelling. Thus can we account for the occasional appearance of Indian beads on the surface of the ground that has been undermined by Mr. Ant.

While passing over a naked knoll on Owl creek, in Atchison county, Kansas, one day, the writer casually observed a number of small white porcelain beads on the surface. There were no other indications of a grave, but at the point where the beads were found was a lot of loose dirt which had been worked up by ants. A subsequent examination revealed that the beads had been worked up out of an Indian grave by the ants that infested it. I have been told by people living on the old Kickapoo Indian village site near my home that they have found under similar circumstances in the old Kickapoo grave yards at that place. Mr. F. M. Rosenberry, of Mead county, Kansas, writes me that there is a place in his locality "where they find Indian beads by the ants fetching them to the surface." Mr. R. J. Traver, of Wichita county, this state, informs me that he once found a lot of Indian beads in an ant hill on top of a bluff on his farm. Excavations on the spot failed to reveal a grave, but some time afterwards Mr. Traver's dog pursued a rabbit into a small cavern in the bluff, and upon investigation the place was found to contain portions of five different human skulls, together with nearly a peck of beads of various sizes, shapes, and colors, and a number of other relics. Mr. Traver does not state the depth from the top of the hill to the cavern below, but it is obvious that the beads found by Mr. Traver on the surface of the hill had been carried there from the cavern by the ants.

Mrs. S. H. Comer, of Doniphan, Kansas, says that in 1866, the children often picked up beads on the surface of an old Indian burial ground in that

vicinity. In the "Archaeologist" for July, 1895, Miss Rosalia Warner, of Maywood, Nebr., mentions the finding of a lot of colored glass beads on an ant hill in that locality which was formerly occupied by the Sioux and Pawnee Indians.

I could give many more examples where that busy little creature, the ant, has exposed the "hidden treasures" so dear to the student of antiquities, and which, otherwise might have remained obscured. Who dare deny that this tiny insect has stimulated a desire for antiquarian study in many a person who has hap-hazardly stumbled upon an ant hill studded with indian beads? Who will proclaim that there is not more than one fine collection of antiquities the nucleus of which was a buads placed in some fellow's path by the little ant.

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## S e a   W e e d s .

F l o r e n c e   E .   F u l l e r

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"Oh! call us not weeds, but flowers of the sea,  
For lovely and gay and bright tinted are we;  
Our blush is as deep as the rose of the bowers,  
Then call us not weeds, we are the ocean's gay  
flowers."

Tide tossed and tangled upon the surface of every sea, float the feathery fronds of an infinite variety of Sea-weeds, or Mosses as they are popularly called. Grouped under the general name of Algæ, they form a part of that large class known botanically as Cryptogamie. It is claimed that there are more than six thousand varieties of marine plants growing upon shore and sea, washed by the waves, covered by the tide, moistened by the spray, or hidden beneath the waters. Certain species luxuriate most where alternately exposed and covered by the tide, others at the very confines of the lowest ebb. Only a comparatively few classes come to the surface.

"Far in the sunless retreats of the ocean,  
Fair flowers are springing no mortal may see."

Sea Mosses are variable both in variation and coloring. The rainbow braid of sea weed, "falling and lifting, tossing and drifting," includes almost every shade, from the pale ivories and towny tints of sand, through gold and orange hues to sober chocolates; greens of meadow freshness, flaunting vermillion, rich olives and delicate amethyst, ever fadeless through the changing year.

"E'en through winter's barren hours  
Ocean's garden has its flowers,  
Summer suns may pass away,  
Still they smile and look as gay."

The sea is a vast magazine of unexplored wealth, and the beautiful specimens of Algæ hidden beneath its crest are "a type and an earnest of the stored and uncounted riches lying hidden in all creation."

"We stand as wondering children stand,  
By sea-beat shore,  
Gath'ring up Ocean's treasures from the sand;  
Yet doth the exhaustless deep  
Its fullness keep,  
Some scattered stores they glean—earth's wisest  
do no more."

The collection of seaweed is a great pleasure, and while doubtless awaken interest, they should also whisper to the heart some hint of the wonderful beneficence and wisdom of the Creator.

At the treasury it is said that the cent is a barometer of business conditions. A heavy storm or a sudden coming of cold weather—anything in short, that keeps the penny spending part of the population at home—is accurately reflected in the falling off of the cents coming to the subtreasuries for exchange and redemption. During periods of dullness pennies accumulate at subtreasuries, but when trade revives they begin to circulate rapidly again.

The Shah of Persia has a very celebrated collection of pipes.



## An Exploring Trip For Historical Purposes

By E. R. Steinbrueck

IT WAS on a Tuesday, June 26, with tent and camping outfit, I started on a fifty-mile trip to the last village sites of the now extinct tribe of the Mandan Indians. We have, so far, discovered two village sites of them, south of Mandan, one at the East end of this city, and one about six miles North.

To trace and to add to their history our trip was undertaken.

The Mandans were a tribe very different from other Indians of North America. They had all shades of hair, from white even to black, except the red or auburn. Their eyes were as much gray and blue as black. Their character was more intelligent, more friendly, if I may call it so, more refined than any of any other tribes roaming about the wide expanse of North America. It is said that they were mixed with Welsh blood. A crew of Welsh sailors once got lost, many centuries ago, never to be heard of, and though the Mandans did not know of any white man, yet their legends and traditions lead to the belief that the supposition as stated above may be true. They, for instance, spoke of a great flood or deluge, which once destroyed all mankind but a few who saved themselves in a big canoe. The festive of the "Big Canoe," the reproduction of which was kept in a sacred lodge, was celebrated every year, with terrible tortures on young men, who wished to be taken up in the ranks of warriors and braves for trial of their worthiness. The Mandans moved up from the Ohio river, away above Cincinnati and gaining the Missouri river, gradually reached a place about ten miles

below the mouth of the Knife river, always keeping to the left of the Missouri and building their lodges on its high banks.

Their route led them through the country of the hostile Souix, a mighty and numerous nation and never safe from an attack by their verocious enemies, they were compelled to build strong lodges and surround their villages with pallisades, on the inside of which ran a ditch about four feet in width. The lodges were built of timber, split cotton wood and elm the wall about six to seven feet high, the roof sloping upward toward the center with a hole for the passage of light and of smoke. All was covered with brush or clay.

These lodges 30-40 feet in diameter were proof against fire or arrow points and their roofs served as resting places as wooing corners, and for many other purposes. Either by their natural intelligence and industry or by being compelled to stay more at home, surrounded and threatened by their foes and consequently leisure pressing on them, they manufactured many field implements of bone, flint, quartz and granite.

To find such implements, or remnants of them I have been out many a day visiting and searching the village sights of the Mandans near by. Sorry I have not got a camera to my name, or I would gladly send a multitude of photographs with description.

To tell the results of our search, we camped first at an old trading post, four miles south of old Fort Clarke. Two miles below, again was a plain site of the Mandan where we found flint and bone implements of the same kind and in some abundance as near the city of Mandan. Apparently the Mandans moved thence six miles up the river, seeking protection west of and close to Fort Clarke. When this

Fort was abandoned they retreated four miles under the shelter of the Trading Post. There their fate was sealed and they met their doom. A French trading vessel with two cases of small pox or rather the Asiatic pox on board spread the disease among the Mandans and their number of about sixteen hundred was reduced to about thirty or forty by the "Black Death." Next the Ricares attacked and conquered the remnants who were weakened by sickness and famine, took possession of the village, and made the remaining Mandans prisoners and slaves.

During an attack of the powerful Sioux, the Mandans, men women and children, broke through the pickets to become slaughtered by the infuriated Sioux rather than remain slaves of the Ricares, and that was the last of that once quite numerous, intelligent, industrious and generous tribe.

Now the historical societies of the East as well as of the West, anxiously endeavor to obtain as much information as possible of this extinct and remarkable tribe, now, when it is almost too late. Dakota, the past home of these Indians, is fast awakening from its slumber in post festum, as we are working in the interest of St. Paul Minn., which spoke first.

At the two village sites most north, near Ft. Clarke and the Trading Post only the traces of which latter two are left, we found but very few bone and even flint implements. The Ricarees had occupied both of these villages after the Mandans. Apparently the "Black Death" had devoured many of the Ricarees too, to judge by the number of graves left below the village near the Trading Post. The men were buried lying on their right side, knees drawn up and arms folded as in prayer, while the face was turned to

the rising sun. Ornaments of bone and metal and beads of the white man, flint spear and arrowhead, red pipe, punk flint, tobacco, medicine bag and medicine were placed in front of the while the body of the females was averted from the East and small looking glasses, and iron hoe or hatch and a file, beads and in all cases red paint was the last gift to the trip to— what?

We could not find any burying place of the Mandans, strange to say. I understand they took their dead across the river. This, to explore, is left to the future, when I hope to take a canoe along.

Though highly interesting, it is to read the decline and decay of nations, once prosperous and full of life, in their remains. Their death in the books of history is their monument.

### Louis XIV Coins Unearthed.

While some workmen were raising a large slab in an old house at Audier in the Department of Finistere, France, belonging to a retired navy doctor, they came across a huge leather bag which was found to contain a quantity of silver coins, mostly of the reign of Louis XIV, and of a total weight of fifty-eight kilograms. It is a very interesting collection, as every silver coin of that time is believed to be represented in it. The explanation of its stowing away of all this money, thought to be that during a famine which prevailed in the early part of the eighteenth century, the wealthy were ordered to send their plate to the mint, to be converted into coin. Various provincial landowners, however, preferred to conceal their valuables, so it is calculated that the treasure just discovered at Audier has been resting in its hiding place for nearly two hundred years. It added that in conformity with the articles of the civil code relating to such matters, the money has been divided equally between the landowner and the workmen who found it.—London Telegraph.

## Ancient Arms of Stone and Bronze

by K a r l S . H i l l m o r

ONE of the best chapters in the history of civilization is the study of arms and armor. I have endeavored to tell in a brief way to the reader, in plain every-day language, something about the ancient war implements.

Weapons of stone appear to have been universally characteristic of the lower, earlier races of man. Weapons formed and made of this rude material were very few and simple. The imperforate one, from the rudely dressed wedge of flint, to the highly polished and shaped celts was the weapon most used at that time. They were made in flint, greenstone, slate, and in every substance to be had capable of being fashioned into the desired form, and retaining the sharp edge.

It was remarkable with what quickness the arrow heads and spears were chipped from flint. They were nearly perfect as those afterwards made in metal.

The ancient stone-workers gave much attention to flint knife-dagger of leaf shape, which afterwards became the form of the characteristic weapon of the Bronze Age the leaf-shaped sword. These knife-daggers of flint varied considerably in variety of form, but the shape is always the same. So, too, do they vary in size, but only occasionally does one exceed twelve inches in length.

They are delicately chipped to a straight edge, and the flakes are removed so evenly from the portions of the blade as to give a wavy surface, and they are never ground or polished at the least. The corners of the handle are very finely crimped, which produces

an appearance of great beauty and finish.

In the earliest interments, in which the weapons deposited with the dead were other than stone, the form of a peculiar dagger of bronze occurs. It has a knife-like, thin and well finished edge, most generally about six inches in length. The hilt is broad and tapering, with massive rivets of bronze holding the blade to the handle. These daggers have been found associated with stone celts, both the rudely chipped and polished kinds, showing they had not been altogether discarded when the bronze type of dagger came into use.

Later on another type of bronze dagger appears. It is a broad, heavy, curved weapon, from about nine to fifteen inches in length, with bulky rivets fastening the blade to an equally bulky handle. The leaf-shaped sword is, however, the characteristic weapon of the Bronze Age. All over Europe it is found, from Lapland to the great sea.

No war weapon of any period is more delicate and graceful in form than this bronze weapon. The finishing appears to have been given in the mould without the use of file or hammer, the edge having been given by suddenly reducing the thickness of the metal so that a narrow border of extreme thinness runs along both sides of the blade from hilt to point. Both the handle-plate and blade were cast in one piece. Side-plates of wood, bone, or horn were riveted through the handle-plate. The weapon had no guard, and, though short, was well balanced. It was fitted more for stabbing than for cutting with the edge.

The variety of Scandinavian origin is not so much leaf-shaped, and is not so much leaf-shaped, and is longer and heavier than the common British



form, while, instead of a handle-plate, a fang is furnished on which a round, flat-topped handle is attached, like the fashion of the modern Highland disk, surmounted by a crescent-like bronze ornament.

A rapier-shaped, narrow variety, tapering from hilt to point, was made without a handle-plate, and fastened to the hilt by rivets, like the bronze daggers already mentioned. This form is more common in the British isles than in Scandinavia, and is most abundant in Ireland.

The spear-heads of the Bronze Period have many variations of form, though the leaf shape predominates, and the barbed examples are extremely rare. Some varieties of the British form of this weapon are of great size, frequently reaching a length of twenty-seven inches. These are very often beautifully designed, having segmental openings on both sides of the middle ridge of the blade, and highly ornamented with patterns of chased and inlaid work, both on socket and blade.

Arrow-points are much more rare in bronze than in flint, for the flint point, which is just as effective and much more easily replaced when lost, seems to have been continued in use throughout the Bronze Period.

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### *Eventful Picture Post Cards*

*M i s s M . K e l l e r*

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A unique series of cards called "A record of Event on post Cards" was published in London W. C. which if subscribed to, a post card is dispatched to your address whenever an important event happens, and from the place where it takes place. A reproduction on the card deals with the happening and in addition a note written on the

card gives all particulars about the events. The postmark is also valuable, as it gives date and place. It is impossible to say when the cards can be sent as Events cannot be predicted. This is an excellent plan and one that ought to be carried out to a great extent. It has been made quite an acknowledgement so far as is seen from the many Event Cards which have been issued so far, and are being issued from day to day. Those that came to my notice are some of the grand Tuck Cards, the Coronation issues. These are by far the finest in design and execution yet seen. These were issued in many series; having for design, flags, crests, portraits, the three royal generations, emblematic designs, kings and queens of England. Others showed incidents and personages of the Pageant at Westminster. Among them I've seen, "The arrival of the State Coach at the Abbey"; "The royal procession in the Abbey"; "The king and queen approaching the throne"; "The king in his robe"; "Her majesty the Queen Alexandria"; "Prince and Princess of Wales". The "Peace Post Cards" may also be classed in the Event issue of cards and are also a set of five varieties published by R. Tucks. These are of importance, too, and deserve mention; for without peace the festivities would have been marred. One Peace Card shows a Briton and a Boer shaking hands and has for inscription the words, "Peace at last." The Boer war series are of the most interesting on account of the incidents in the South African War. The "Peace series" were posted within an hour of the announcement in Parliament. This may be considered a remarkable feat in cartophily. The Prince Henry Cards illustrating various incidents, during his visit here were all highly interesting to both Europeans and Americans. Among them were those showing

portrait of the Prince in his admiral's uniform. Others showing him with the President and Miss Roosevelt. Still others showing the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" or scenes at the launching of the "Meteor" and during the Prince's trip through the country. The Seligman cartoon cards depicting comical and humorous scenes from his flying trip in St. Louis, Mo., are worth mentioning here. These show the Prince and the City Mayor on a constant run or fly, by automobile, carriage, afoot and are a treasure to anyone who has them now. I quote a few stanzas seen in one of our exchange papers, showing the Prince's liking for a jolly time:

"It pleased the Prince's fancy  
This Post Dispatch Cartoon.  
Said He: 'It's great, by Himmell!  
I'll take him with me, soon.  
Already yet and give her  
To Brother Bill, mein king.  
'Twill show how Missouri  
Kept Henrich in the ring."

If ever an Emperor laughs since Emperor William has laughed at these at that time a German manufacturer of cards solicited orders in Germany or cards sent directly from this country, illustrating the trip of the Prince. These were mailed and stamped, and sent to collectors at home. The lack series of Coronation must not be overlooked in my review of the various Event Series, as these by Tucks are richly printed in gold and colors. These show full length figures of the King and Queen, the royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland, the Crown and state Coach. King Edward is said to be the first ruler of Great Britain to have his Coronation commemorated by picture post cards.

The feeling and loss of our late Queen Victoria found expression in these simple Event Post Cards, but the first to record the nation of their overreign were those of King Edward.

The Messrs Tuck Co have brought out most complete and excellent sets of cards, showing pictures of the Abbey, Church of Westminster, where the various ceremonies took place. The Johnson Set of Peace Cards are worthy to note here. These show portraits of Lord Kitchener and Milner and Chamberlain surrounded with wreaths and flags. Each card also has extracts from speeches and telegrams. One card shows the map of South Africa.

The Miss Ellen Stone cards commemorative of the captivity in Bulgaria with the pictures of Mrs Tshilka, baby Tshilka, Miss Stone, etc., are worthy of remembrance of good work done by these noble women.

One of the earliest French picture post cards, of which we have undisputable evidence, is the one published during the Franco-German War in 1870. This goes to show the early birth of Post Cards. The pictorial device was printed on the front of the card and not as now, on the back. Yet some of our cards are seen printed on the front, and are chiefly so, issue from Canada, Italy, New Zealand, Queensland, and various other countries. Some one has said that if one chose to collect a certain class of cards, it should by all means be Commemorative Cards.

The Event cards are the best subject when choosing the subjects of the card themselves. I agree with this suggestion to a good extent. The Event cards are of various subjects combined and give endless variety to the collector. They are highly historical, and of topical interest. They are a record of incidents of national importance as well as of local interest. Again, there is no reason why we should not collect these if one chose a certain subject in cards. Most every collector is more or less inclined to subdivide one's collection or specialize, in some particular sort of card. If one collects largely, one must subdivide.

## *A Trip To The Cave Dwellers Ruins.*

*B y C. G r e e n e*

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona is a starting point to several places of interest, among them the ice-caves lava beds, old ruins, cliff-dwellers and cave-dwellers. It was to the last mentioned I made a trip. Our outfit consisted of a camping wagon and team, provisions, tools, and a supply of water, for there is no water near the mountain on which the caves are situated.

On the morning we started the sky was clear and it was a very beautiful day. In the distance we could see the mountains with the San Francisco peaks towering above all the others. Along the road occasionally, piles of stones were seen, all that was left of the dwellings of an ancient race akin to the cave-dwellers. We stopped near one of these. The ground around was strewn with the fragments of pottery and we picked up several nice arrowheads of semi-precious stone. A little distance off was a round depression which the guide said was a well. It was lined with clay and must have been of good service in its day.

Again driving on, we soon came in sight of our destination. From here it looked like a bald spot on the side of a mountain, but was really a smaller mountain on the side of a larger one with a ridge connecting them. As we drew nearer, the ground was covered with black cinders and continued like this all the way.

At the base of the mount, the guide pitched camp and we started for the top where the caves were located, climbing all the time in ashes that changed from black to red as we approached. There was a wonderful sight, the red cinder or lava was honey-combed in every direction.

The caves were arranged in tiers, one above the other, and embankments had been built with the material taken out of the caves, but were now torn down. We first explored the caves. They branched a little, but did not go very far. Nearly every one had a little side hole for a chimney. Searching around in the caves, half filled with dust and ashes, we found some implements.

A wall had been made across the before mentioned ridge and the space beyond seemed to be a sort of assembly or play grounds, although it contained two wells. The caves lowest down on the side had the entrance blocked up for burying places. In one of these we found parts of two skeletons, four dishes three of which were pottery and one of stone, some ornaments and rocks used for coloring. All over the whole place fragments of pottery lay thick and we found a few arrowheads. In one of the caves there was a piece of matting with some of the pieces still holding together and implements made of the lava were plentiful. We spent two whole days at the caves and returned on the third and I don't believe I ever took a more interesting trip.

### Our First Money.

[McKeel's Stamp Collector]

The first metal money to be made in this country was coined at Boston, for the Massachusetts Colony and is known as New England money. They bear no date, but all were coined during the first year of the first American Mint—1652. They are of silver, and of the values of III, VI and XII pence.

On all the American mail ships, nowadays, there is a regular postoffice in charge of three postal clerks from the New York Postoffice, who live abroad and assort the mails just as is done by the clerks upon the railway postal cars.



## MINEROLOGY

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This department will be devoted exclusively to minerology, mines, etc., and the allied branches. All communications addressed to the editor at Glendive, Mont. will be answered as far as possible in this department. We invite questions on this subject and will also be pleased to hear of any rarities or new finds in the mineral line.—Forest Gaines, Ed.]

### DIAMONDS.

THE diamond has for centuries been considered the most most valuable of gems and for that reason is most highly prized. Until recently the diamond was also the highest priced of gems but of late years, certain Oriental emeralds and rubies have been sold for more. The writer knows of one emerald, cut oblong and about four carats weight, which sold for two thousand dollars. It was sold by Tiffany & Co., of New York City.

For time immemorial, both civilized and savage people have prized diamonds very highly, and many dark tragedies have surrounded the possession of some of these famous gems. Our readers are familiar with the history of the Kohinoor and others. The savage tribes of Africa have also had a great number of wars over the possession of diamonds.

In composition the diamond is the purest carbon. It is not combustible in any ordinary heat, however, but may be burnt by slow degress in the electric arc, the latter being often done nowadays as an experiment in chemical laboratories. The diamond varies from ordinary carbon, in the fact that it is crystallized. A rough diamond crystal is usually an octahedron or or eight sided one, the edges being often rounded, however, by abrasion and and exposure. Certain primary variations occur, however.

The diamond is the hardest substance known, being number ten, or the top-notch in the scale of hardness. Frag-

ments are used to cut glass, in diamond drills, and for other similar purposes. Thus the gem not only tempts, but also becomes the tool of the burglar in many instances.

Diamonds vary a great deal in color from pure white, yellow and pink to jet black. The latter are used mainly for diamond drills and mostly come from the neighborhood of Minas, Brazil. The drills are used extensively in slate cutting and other similar industries, as the gem easily cuts the hardest rock-

Brazil was formerly the chief diamond producing country, but of late years, say in the last twenty or twenty-five years, South Africa, in the Kimberly district, some eight hundred miles from Cape Town has been the chief world's producer of the gems. The statement is made that some ten tons of rough diamonds have been taken from this district. Think of it!

Perfect diamonds are comparatively scarce, the majority having carbon spots, fractures or other impurities incorporated in them. While not usually dimming the luster of the stones, at the same time it decreases materially the market value of the gems.

The lapidary makes use of the ready ready fracture of the stones, parallel to their octahedral faces in his work and is materially assisted thereby.

The more facets a diamond has, the more its luster, and consequently it's value is increased.

The DeBeers Company now practically controls the South African output and mainly controls the market prices. The price has been steadily on the advance for some time and will probably go much higher. A month ago an advance of ten per cent. was nated on rough stones, and fifteen per cent. on cut stones. The supply does not seem to be decreasing, but the de-

mand is not equal to the general supply, hence the advance. For many decades, the chief diamond cutting establishments have been located in Amsterdam.

A one-carat stone is worth from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars, according to it's quality. Of course as the size increases, the value doubles and trebles tremendously. Formerly the clear white stones were the most valuable, but the sapphire blue ones have lately supplanted them in market price.

The strata in which the South African diamonds are usually found is a conglomerate of "blue-stone." The ones from Brazil are found in the gravel of streams.

Many imitations have lately come on the market, but one at all versed in the luster of the true stones can usually detect the defect at a glance. A sure test is to hold the two under water, when the imitation loses it's glitter, while the genuine does not.

#### A New Gem Discovered.

From Pala, San Diego county, Cal., comes the verified report of the discovery of a new gem. It is an unaltered lilac-colored variety of Spodumene, and the crystals are remarkable for their size and beauty, weighing as high as 17 ounces, Troy. They are flat in shape and the color varies from pale to rich amethyst. The hardness is about 7 and the specific gravity 3.18. It is said that in a recent test made by Dr. Baskerville, of the University of North Carolina, the gem was sufficiently excited when subjected to Roentgen rays to take a photograph of itself. The new gem has been fitly named Kunzite, after the celebrated gem expert, Mr. Geo. L. Kunz, of New York City.

## View Card Collecting

By L L y t t o n

**T**HE list of view card collectors continues to grow larger, and with this increase comes original ideas and newer cards. Some of my prettiest cards show bits of historical England, Scotland and Ireland, and show me history plainer than what I learned from my books. I also have transparent cards which give me an idea of the beauty of English architecture. Among them is the Crystal Palace and St. Ives Light House.

When I began collecting it was with the idea of having every country represented and I now really have about thirty represented, and I have cards from nearly every one of the United States.

Card collectors, like stamp collectors also specialize. Some only collect photo cards of statesmen; others of actors and actresses, still others collect only ornamented cards; some specialize in author's homes; others in castles, but I have been a "general" collector and that that way is the best.

I cite an instance which shows how philacarty is being taken up. I received cards of the St. Louis exposition long before the buildings were being erected. Who would have thought of such a thing for the 20th century?

China, Japan, India, Hayti, Jamacia and the Hawiian Isles have beautiful cards, and finding their place in the homes of all lovers of art and travel.

To advertise once is better than to never advertise at all—because one time, if it is done properly, takes the kinks out and paves the way for the second time.—White's Sayings.

# Postmarks of New York

By J. W. Wheeler

72 Comstock Ave., Providence, R. I.

Note: Corrections or additions welcomed. Cuts are half size. Continued from last month.

Both of these New York postmarks, as well as those that follow, were often accompanied by separate marks such as "Paid," "Ship," etc. As these were stamped entirely separate from the regular marks, and were only used under certain conditions, they will be described later under the head of Special Postmarks.

Early in 1798 an entirely new design appeared which has not been exactly duplicated by any other office



Fig. 3

(Fig. 3.) While this is the only postmark from New York which is noticeable for its "art," this class of postmarks of odd and varied design was the general rule in the United States for many years, and even at the present date it is not uncommon to meet with octagonal or oval marks, decorated with divers scrolls and "fish tails."

This postmark was stamped in black ink. The latest date seen is 1803. The year was not printed on postmarks till more than half a century before, but the postmark and letter were on the same piece of paper, as explained before, and the letter was usually dated with the year, it makes it easy to find the correct year in looking up dates of postmarks.

In March, 1802, an oval postmark was used (Fig. 4) stamped in red ink. This remained several years,



Fig 4



Fig. 5

and was the last postmark not in a circle. In 1806 the first circular postmark appeared (Fig. 5.) It was usually printed in red ink. The dashes in this are the last bit of ornamental work in New York postmarks. With a slight variation in the size of the dashes, this postmark was in use until as late as 1814. Beside this postmark, another was introduced in 1810, a plain, circular mark. (Fig. 6.) This style of mark was in use until 1844, although there are slight changes in the size of the circle. Two of these variations are enough different to deserve special notice. In



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

the one shown in Fig. 7, the circle is quite a little larger, and the letters are farther apart, noticeably the W and Y. This was used from February, 1826, to June, 1830. The other, (Fig. 8) has a larger and heavier circle and much larger type. It was used during 1834, 5 and 6.

During this time a postmark was also adopted containing the word "SHIP" to show that the letter was going by a sailing vessel. Later on some other ship postmarks will be described, as they are not properly despatching marks, but the one shown in Fig. 9 was used purely for despatching mail, and no other mark was



Fig. 8





Fig. 9

used on the envelope. This was in use from 1831 to 1837, and was stamped in red ink.

In 1847 a new feature was added to the postmark, namely, the amount of postage (Fig. 10.) This saves a great deal of time, as the letter formerly had to be marked separately with the postage. It will also be noticed that the rates took a decided drop. In 1837 the rate to Cambridge was 20 cents, and ten years later it had gone down to five. The postage rates to New York from some of the other offices during the early part of the last century may be interesting. New York, 1 cent; Philadelphia, 12; Washington, 17; Providence, 17.

(Continued in Next Issue.)



Fig. 10

The countries having either a Post horn watermark or as an emblem are as follows:

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Hungary.           | Brunswick         |
| Hanover            | Norway            |
| Denmark            | Sweden            |
| Germany            | Netherlands       |
| Bavaria            | Finland           |
| Shanghai           | Norway            |
| Danish West Indies | Poland            |
| Iceland            | Guatemala         |
| Orange River Col.  | Roumani           |
| Russia             | Holstein          |
| Sweden             | Switzerland, etc. |

## In Rebuttal

By Jos. E. Harvey

IN my recent article I completely overlooked the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  surcharge on 1855 Cuba. The other two corrections I was aware of at the time I wrote the article. I did not deem the Mauritius surcharge of any importance as the value was not changed. The French stamp referred to I entirely disregarded, considering it in the same class with speculative issues, since it was never placed in use. Therefore, I thought it unworthy of mention. The critic employed by this paper, i. e. the Adhesive, certainly must consider himself or herself infallible, from the attacks on other papers.

Revenues stamps are on sale at all Mexican post-offices as well as at special offices where they are required, and can also be obtained from banks and newsdealers.

Collectors as a whole can no more stop the propensity of collecting than the world as a whole could stop the operation of the propensity of sociality.

## Dr. Schumacker's Idea

IN reading your last issue of the WEST an idea struck me concerning a stamp collector's button. There is hardly any country but what have the old Post horn or the Winged Wheel somewhere on their stamps. How would a button look, say a deep red or vermillion back ground with a golden post horn.

Formerly the mails approach was announced by the Postillion, long before stamps were used. The winged wheel would look similar to the League of American wheelmen.

A button of say  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter would make a fine emblem for a collectors button. The vermillion to represent sealing wax.

## *Souvenir Postal Cards.*

By Miss M. Keller

MANY collectors cannot get local new cards for exchange purposes and these, as a rule, are mostly in demand. Our foreign brother collectors are among the main ones to make a desperate howl when such are not sent, and the only help and consolation for those who would gladly send local cards if such were to be had is to try their hand at Blue Print Postal Cards, providing they are something of an amateur photographer. "The Picture Post Card" some time ago published a very instructive article telling how these cards can be made. I quote the following:—The Photox post cards may be manipulated in a room with an ordinary gas burner at its full height, provided that it is kept at a distance of 8 or 20 feet from the flame. Exposure is made in the printing frame by means either of day light or artificial light, the latter always having advantage over the former of being readily regulated. An ordinary gas burner will print through a good negative placed at eight inches from the flame in from three to five minutes. With an incandescent burner, and the flame about 3 feet away, the exposure required about three minutes. The developer recommended by the makers is metol-hydroquinone, which may be had made up from the photographer or may be prepared according to the given formula: Metol 8 grains; Hydroquinone 30 grs.; Sodium Sulphite  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz.; Sodium Carbonate  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz.; 10 per cent solution of potassium; Bromide 20 minims; water 10 ounces.

On taking the card from the printing frame after exposure rinse it in water and then flow over it the above solution the image will come up quickly, and care must be taken to extract it as soon as the image is fully developed. A

good rinsing followed by fixation for 15 minutes in a solution containing an ounce of hyposulphite of soda and one quarter ounce of alum to every four ounces of water and a subsequent washing are all that remains to be done.

Some one has said that it takes money and experience to make success of the concession of the official Souvenir Card, but as far as these photographic cards are concerned, money is the least in demand, and time is the only sacrifice, and when a little experienced in amateur photography it takes but little time even, judging from how Photox cards are made.

### *American Souvenir Card Exchange Club*

Miss M. Keller, President; R. W. Geaque, 96 Wall St., New York, Secy-Treas.

Dues: Domestic, 50c; Foreign 75c per year in advance.

Application blanks of Secretary.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 65 Norman L. Sims, San Rafael, Calif.
- 66 Chas. W. Hunter, Brunswick, Ryhill, Wakefield, England
- 67 B A Turck, University P O Austin, Texas, Foreign only
- 68 E Hounsell, Daisequead, Haurworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, Eng.
- 69 Manuel Lloveras, 1256 Maipu, Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America
- 70 O L Taylor, 68 West Third street, Winona, Minn.
- 71 Ernest Dougherty, P O Box 989, Fresno, Calif.
- 72 S J Renno, Veterans Home, Napa co Calif.
- 73 Charles Edw. van der Hyde, Post and Telegraph office, Medan, (Deli) East Coast Sumatra

Our membership is growing. Stop figuring out how old Ann is and send in your name for an application blank. That list will be issued soon now as we have nearly the required number of names.

Mr. Billings kindly live up to your promise made the secretary or your name will be dropped from the roll.

R. W. GEAGUE, Secy.

## Southern Philatelic Association

### OFFICERS.

President, F. W. Coning, New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Vice-Pres., F. Fuessel, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Int. Secy., H. Fenton, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Librarian, Dr. R. L. Allen, Waynesville, N. C.  
 Counterfeit Dept., F. Noyes, Alice, Texas.  
 Attorney, F. D. Goedhue, Cincinnati, O.  
 Purchasing Agent, H. S. Vandaburg, Lithrow,  
 New York.  
 Secy-Treas., W. P. Kelley, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Sales Supt., Chas. Waring, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Trustees, H. A. Herzog and H. G. Askew of Aus-  
 tin, Texas.

Official Organ, The WEST.

### SECY-TREAS. REPORT

#### NEW MEMBERS

294. Farnk Lamothe Jr., New Orleans,  
 La.  
 295, J. L. Bishop, Selma, Ala.  
 596, R. W. Geauque, New York City.

#### APPLICATIONS

- S. Valentine Saxby, Rockford, Ill.,  
 Stamp dealer, age 27, reference, L.  
 T. Brodstone, W. P. Keliy, Rev. R.  
 Stollenwerk, Liebenthal, Kansas.  
 Reference Brodstone and W. P. Kel-  
 ley.—Respect., W. P. KELLY, SEC.  
 AND TREAS., Kansas City, Mo., 3324  
 Perry Ave.

## National Philatelic Association of LETTER CARRIERS

Official organ—The "WEST."

President—Edw. P. Hennessy, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Vice Pres.—H. E. Chatillion, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Secretary—A. J. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Treasurer—Jno. M. Fenton, Northampton, Mass.  
 Librarian—Edw. E. Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.  
 Exchange Supt.—L. E. Richardson, Putnam, Con.  
 Executive Board—F. B. Eldridge, Chairman,  
 Attleboro, Mass.  
 A. C. Bass, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.  
 Chas. Eshelman, Elgin, Ills.  
 H. H. Dudley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### BROTHERS:—

The following applications for mem-  
 bership have been received, which have  
 been approved:

- Carl E. Henny, Hamilton, Ohio, No  
 35; Hy Dencker, St. Louis, Mo., No 36;  
 F. J. Jansky, Chicago, Ill., No 37; P. E.  
 Gardiner, Attleboro, Mass., No 35; G.  
 E. Handy, " " No 39; H.  
 C. Buckholz, Cincinnati, Ohio, No 40.

The committee on constitution and

law have completed their labors and it  
 will be published, beginning with the  
 January issue, also the reports of your  
 different officers will appear monthly  
 after this issue.

Wishing you all the compliments of  
 the season and light loads, I am fratern-  
 ally, Edward P. Hennessy, President.

## TWIN CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Twin City Philatelic Society meets second  
 Friday of each month at No. 535 Smithfield st.,  
 Pittsburg, Pa.

President—E. L. Porter, 413 Wood street, Pitts-  
 burg, Pa.

Vice President—Dr. T. L. Hazzard, 56 Montgom-  
 ery avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Secretary—Geo. W. Rode, 255 Fifth avenue,  
 Pittsburg, Pa.

Treasurer—Anton Platz, 314 Fourth Ave., Pitts-  
 burg, Pa.

Sales Superintendent—J. M. Crom, East Pitts-  
 burg, Pa.

Librarian—Max Arnheim, 908 Liberty Ave.,  
 Pittsburg, Pa.

Counterfeit Detector—H. E. Wilson, Fitzsim-  
 mons Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Regular Meeting of The Twin City  
 Philatelic Society, held November, 13,  
 1903.

In the absence of the President and  
 V-President, Mr. E. Doeblin was elect-  
 ed President, pro tem. The minutes of  
 the previous meeting were read and ap-  
 proved. Ten members were present at  
 roll-call. The report of the Librarian  
 for the last year was read and placed on  
 file. A committee, consisting of Messrs  
 Doeblin, Burgoyne and Rode, was ap-  
 pointed to consider the question of hav-  
 ing a stamp exhibit at the coming Con-  
 vention of The American Philatelic As-  
 sociation in August, 1904. Mr. W. A.  
 Hemple presented plans for a new de-  
 partment to be known as the corre-  
 sponding Sales Department, which were  
 fully discussed and left over to the next  
 meeting. 27 lots were sold in the infor-  
 mal auction sale. The Acting Treasur-  
 er reported a balance on hand of \$111.25.  
 After the transaction of some routine  
 business, the meeting adjourned.—Geo.  
 W. Rode, Secy.



## ***Philatelic Fiscal Society*** **OF NEW YORK CITY.**

Formerly the American Fiscal Philatelic Society.

Organized for the benefit of and in the interests of Collectors of the Fiscal Stamps of all Nations.

### **OFFICERS FOR 1904.**

President—A. E. Lawrence, 221 South St. N Y Cy  
1st Vice President—E. A. Wood.  
2nd Vice President—W. W. Norton  
Secretary—Raymond Wilcox, Room 226 N. Y.  
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y. City.  
Treasurer—J. H. Peterson, 70 East 121 St, N Y Cy.  
Exchange Superintendent—F. J. Schoof 74  
Bleeker st, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Librarian—William J. Salva, 733 Tremont Ave.  
N. Y. City  
Auction Manager—A. Herbst, 106 East 111 St.  
N. Y. City  
Trustees—T. O. Young, Chairman, New Haven,  
N. Y.; A. B. Kay, A. M. Trujillo, Dr. L. M.  
Homburger, E. A. Wood, J. C. Miller.  
Official Journal—WEST, Superior, Nebraska.

Meetings are held regularly on the first Monday in each month (July and August excepted) 8 p. m. at No. 167 West 71st St., New York City

Further information and application blanks from the Secretary.

The first regular meeting was held Monday, November 2, 1903, at 167 West 71st, New York City.

Messrs A. E. Lawrence, F. J. Scoof, Herman Stein, Dr. L. M. Homburger, William J. Salva, and Raymond Wilcox, present.

Mr. Geo. R. Tuttle and L. Frier, both of New York City were elected members. The resignation of H. C. Beardsley was accepted with regret.

Treasurer's, Librarian's, Secretary's and Exchange Superintendent's report were read and accepted. Communications from E. A. Wood and E. Herbst were read.

The following note on Mexican Revenues was submitted by J. H. Petersen:

"The use of 'Talon' on documentary issues of the Revenue stamps of Mexico heretofore been a mystery to

the collector of these stamps. As the stamp and the Talon both appear on drafts, collectors conceived the idea that they should be collected intact. But this idea has proven to be wrong. The stamp is used on First of Exchange and the Talon on Second of Exchange, and should be known as distinct varieties.

It was noticed that the Exchange Superintendent was doing a good deal of business. The main part of the evening was taken up in "swapping."

Second regular meeting held December 7, 1903. Present, Messrs A. E. Lawrence, Dr. L. M. Homburger, H. Stein, E. A. Wood, William J. Salva, and Raymond Wilcox.

The following were elected members:

82. A. D. Blair, Jr., Box 215, Elmira, N. Y., proposed by R. W. Gequa.
83. Edw. Heusinger, San Antonio, Texas, proposed by Raymond Wilcox.
84. L. T. Brodstone, L. Box 6, Superior, Nebr. proposed by R. Wilcox.
85. J. C. Auf Der Heide, Amsterdam, Holland, proposed by R. Wilcox.
86. Rev. R. R. Thiele, Manchester, Wis., proposed by Raymond Wilcox.
87. Rev. L. Dorpat, Wayside, Wis.,

The resignations of Fred D. Pollard and Chas. A. Daly, were accepted.

The rest of the evening was taken up in "swapping" stamps.

### **A LETTER FROM DALY!**

New York City, Nov. 17, '03

Mr. R. Wilcox,

Dear Sir:—Your letters have all been duly received and full contents of each noted. In regards to balance, if said balance existed at the time the books left my hands, there must have been charges not entered, and as I have no cash, positively, in my possession belonging to the society, I will not pay any. The two stamps I received for the society have been loaned out to the members. As such a society should have honest members, I do not see the

reason why they should keep those two small stamps, I do not write because I have lost record of whom I sent them to. The catalogue was sent to Mr. Pepper. I am not indebted to the society in any way. There are members of the society who are indebted to me for stamps, and they should be good enough to adjust them. You can read this letter before the members of the society shake the guilty ones. Kindly accept my resignation.

Most respectfully,

CHAS. A. DALY.

It took Mr. Daly about four months to note the contents of all my letters.

His books showed a balance of \$1.96 due the society.

The society was made a present of two Alabama Tax or Seals stamps and they were in his possession, if he loaned them to any members he should have kept record.

The catalogue is in the hands of the Librarian.

The society has nothing to do with the private business of its former Secretary.

Mr. Daly's resignation has been accepted.

RAYMOND WILCOX, Secretary.

Largest Stamp Society in America  
STAMP COLLECTOR'S  
**Protective Assoc'n**  
OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 3, 1899.

President—E. Chandler, Roanoke Va.  
Vice President—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Ill.  
Secretary-Treasurer—L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.  
Sales Supt. and Auc. Mgr.—H. DuBose, Huguenot, Ga.  
Attorney—H. Swensen, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Trustees—Wilkinson, Estes, Hopson, Omaha  
Official Organ—The WEST.

NEW MEMBERS.

A. C. Chase, East Providence, R. I., 25 Burgess Ave.; J. Taylor, North Sutton, N. H., box 32; Stafford Montgomery, Rome, Ala.; Rev. R. Stollenwerk, Libenthol, Rush City, Kans.; R. Worden, Sandusky, O., 1333 Columbus Ave.

SALES SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Fellow Members:—Your worthy president having appointed me Sales

Superintendent, I wish to thank you one and all for the kindness shown me. All members wishing to use the Sales Department should write me at once. Books are now ready and cost 2 for 5 cents. I cannot make this department a success unless I have the hearty co-operation of the members. Our society now has over 600 members and there is no reason why there should not be a fine market for medium priced stamps.

Hoping to hear from all of you soon. I remain, yours sincerely,

W. P. KELLEY, Sales Supt.

3324 Peery Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Can any of readers tell me if C. Wilson is in Hutchinson, Kans., complaint made by B. Green of Chicago. A. Koens of Norristown, Pa., complains of R. Diehl, of Tama, Iowa. F. Robinson, Belvidere, Ill., complains of Globe Stamp Co., of Danielson, Ct., or G. A. Popper, the same party. Crozier reports got back his goods. Blanc of Washington, D. C., as well as Brassington and Scott Williams Co. of Seattle, Wash., all seem in the dark yet. Pres. Murihead of D. P. A. of Canada reports Ex. Secy. Ussher of Toronto has left for parts unknown; his portrait was in Bay State Phil. few years ago, and say has quantity of Niger Coast, Canada, and British Colonies. We have had complaint on party name J. Lowe of that city for few years. Glad to hear of any cases. Several suggest getting out book of names. Be sure and enclose 4c postage with each complaint to help out the secretary.

A curious thing has been discovered regarding the half dollar of 1805, which is not a rare coin, except in the case of those possessing the rare curiosity which I speak of, which increases the value tenfold. This is that the figure '5' in 1805 has been struck over a figure '4,' showing that the coin was really one of the undiscovered minting of 1804.

## Texas Philatelic Association

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 13, 1896

Membership Fee.....\$ 50  
Annual Dues.....60

For application blanks and information concerning membership and correspondence in general, address Secretary-Treasurer.

### OFFICERS

President—S V Pfeuffer, New Braunfels; First Vice President—Otto Staerker, Cuero; Second Vice President—Emil Gerlich, Schertz; Secretary-Treasurer—Edward W Heusinger, 133-135 West Commerce St, San Antonio; Librarian—G C Cuenod, P O Box 273, Galveston; Exchange Superintendent—Charles Roemer, 200 Adams St, San Antonio; Board of Trustees—S V Pfeuffer, chairman ex-officio; Associate Trustees—H A Herzog, and H G Askew. Care of R R Com. Austin

Donations to the Library and correspondence relating thereto address the Librarian.

All correspondence relating to the Exchange, Department, address the Exchange Superintendent.

### EXCHANGE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

According to my last report from Oct. 14th, in circulation, 20 books, val \$427.47  
Less 6 books returned to owners  
(from which has been sold  
\$22.87) ..... \$106.37

Books remaining in circulation  
14 value ..... \$321.10

—Respectfully Submitted, Charles Roemer, Supt.

### REPORT OF SECY-TREAS.

#### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Jeffries, Robert A., Age 16, drug cler, P. O. Box 142, Louise, Wharton Co. References: Edward W. Heusinger and Charles Roemer.

#### CASH & CREDIT

General Fund—cash on hand  
Oct. 1st ..... \$49.30  
dues and fees collected ..... \$ .55  
\$49.85  
Insurance Fund—cash on hand  
Oct. 1st ..... \$53.09  
\$102.94

Dues for 1904 (60 cents) are now due and payable. All members are requested to remit promptly and wishing each and every one a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain, Yours For The Good Of Our Association, Edw. W. Heusinger, Secy-Treas.



## NEBRASKA PHILATELIC SOCIETY. 222

Nebraska's  
Pride.

ORGANIZED 1892. LARGEST STATE SOCIETY EXTANT.

Pres. E. H. Wilkinson, Omaha, Sta. C.  
V-Pres., F. B. Woolston, Omaha, Registry Dept.  
Secy-Treas., L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebr.  
Sales Supt., Rev. H. Wendt, Sterling.  
Auc. Manager, C. L. Pond, Omaha, Box 584.  
Librarian, H. T. Parker, Lincoln, 245 S 15 St.  
Count. Detector, W. C. Estes, Omaha, Bx 1262.  
Attorney, H. Whipple, Omaha, N Y Life Bldg;  
Trustees, W. Hendricks, Paxton Hotel, Omaha.  
Hopson & Peterson.

### Monthly Report of Sales Dept.

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 52 books on Circ. Oct. 21, net, | \$455.94 |
| 13 books recd since, net        | \$141.45 |
| —                               |          |
| 65                              | \$597.39 |
| 28 books returned               | \$185.29 |
| —                               |          |

37 books in circulation, Dec. 1. \$412.10  
The sales amounted to \$45.00. This Department buys and sells stamps. Write us.—H. Wendt, Dunlap, Iowa. (Formerly Sterling Neb.)

Change of address H. Wendt, Dunlap, Iowa; Renewal of F. Muller Peake.

Great many dues fall due next month. Look up your cards and see if you are one of them.

## American Society of Curio Collectors

President—Roy Farrell Greene, Arkansas City, Kas.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Weigel, North Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. F. May Tuttle, Osage, Ia.; Guy T. Bogart, Brookville, Ind.

Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. Warner, Jr., 1802 A Division Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Official organ—The WEST.  
Department of Mineralogy — Forrest Gaines Glendive, Mont.

Department of Conchology (Marine, Atlantic Division)—J. Lewis Wheeler, 30 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Conchology (Marine Pacific Division)—Chas. Russell Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Conchology (Terrestrial Division)—Charles Russell Orcutt, 365 12th St., San Diego, Cal.

Department of War Relics—A. H. Bailey, Superintendent, Marietta, Ga.



Department of Entomology—Prof. C. Abbott Davis, 131 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.

Department of Numismatics—E. L. Bangs, 1401 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md.

Department of Botany—C. R. Orcutt, Superintendent, San Diego, Cal.

Department of Archaeology—Arthur B. Coover, Superintendent, Roxabell, O.

Department of Birds and Mammals—Department of Geology—F. A. Brown, East Peru, Iowa.

Cost of membership.—Initiation fee, 25 cents; annual dues, 50c. Members receive a copy of the official organ each month. The secretary will furnish application blanks.

All honest collectors, whatever be their chosen branch of collecting, except stamps, are invited to join. We do not solicit stamp collectors as members as there are so many good philatelic societies now in existence, but collectors of stamps who collect along other lines also are invited to become members.

Free Identification Bureau for naming and classifying shells, minerals, fossils, coins, etc., for members only, in charge of a competent superintendent, will examine and name doubtful specimens submitted to them by members. A list of superintendents is given above, with whom members can communicate direct.

Many other benefits accrue to collectors through membership. Address the Secretary for an application blank and fuller details or write to the President or any of the following members of the Recruit Bureau for blanks and information: Howard E. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.; F. G. Hillman, New Bedford, Mass.; Basil G. Hamilton, Moose Jaw Association, Ontario, Canada; A. W. Conner, 640 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Oswald A. Bauer, Piermont, N. Y.; W. G. McLain, Edison, Ohio; W. C. Aiken, Angwin, Cal.; Archibald Crozier, 810 W. 5th St., Wilmington, Del.

## REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

### NEW MEMBERS

- 512 W B Mitchel Box 24, Santa Anna Texas,
- 513 W H Amberg, Box 5, Dundas, Ontario, Canada.
- 514 Mrs H. L. Haskins, Medford, Ore
- 515 Cyrus Mitchael, Conneant Lake Penn.
- 516 A G Reynolds, Disston City, Fla.
- 517 Norman L Sims, San Reveal, Cal. 604 4th St.
- 518 R D Vromau, Box 22, Forbes Station, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 519 Walter Sherman Miner, Bellows Falls, Vt.

### APPLICATIONS

- 520—B. S. Dennis, Letcher, Calif.
- 521—F. W. Pollet, 204 Patterson St. Patterson, New Jersey.
- 522—J. H. Woods, 10 Brattle St

Cambridge, Mass.

523—Mrs. S. M. Krag, Letcher, Cal.

524—Dr. J. M. Henderson, 31½ N. High St., Columbus, Ohio.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

No. 15—Basil G. Hamilton, North Portal, Assa. Canada, to Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

FELLOW MEMBERS:—I desire to call the attention of all the members to the matter of dues for the ensuing year. All dues fall due, Jan. 1st, 1904. Look up your membership card and forward your dues to the Secy-Treas., without delay. Do not let your numbers appear in the "Delinquent List" of the February number of the WEST. Remember the dues are 50c per year. The officers for the year 1904 and the number of votes cast for each, are as follows:

|               |                              |    |
|---------------|------------------------------|----|
| Pres.         | R. F. Green Ark. City, Kans. | 57 |
|               | Wm. Warner Jr E St Louis Ill | 29 |
|               | Mrs. F. May Tuttle Osage Ia  | 14 |
| V.P.          | J. Weigel N Pasadena, Cal    | 59 |
|               | R F Green Ark City, Kans     | 1  |
|               | W Warner Jr E St Louis Ill   | 1  |
| Sec and Treas | F May Tuttle Osage, Iowa     | 26 |
|               | Guy Bogart, Brookville Ind   | 11 |
|               | H. Bishop, Sayre, Penn.      | 1  |
|               | W. Warner E St Louis, Ill    | 63 |
|               | A B Coover Roxbelle Ohio     | 21 |
|               | F. Gaines, Glendive, Mont    | 12 |
|               | H. Bishop. Sayre, Penn       | 6  |

Stamp and coin collectors met at 115 North Fourteenth St., Lincln Nebr., November 12th, and organized a society. Temporary officers were elected and steps were taken looking to the perfecting of the organization. E. N. Rector was made chairman and Harwood Bowers, secretary. Messrs. Hargreaves and Barth were made a committee on constitution and by-laws. Another meeting will be held in the near future, at which the organization of the society will be perfected.

Up to and including September 30 last the total amount of the new Philippine coinage was Pesos 15,060,300. The sign adopted to indicate Pesos is a capital "P" with two horizontal lines across the loop

## Stamp Collectors Association.

### TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

President—W. H. Barnum, 661 Rose Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

Vice President—L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

Secretary—S. E. Moisant, Kankakee, Illinois

Treasurer—W. A. Zuehlke, Appleton, Wisconsin

Sales Supt.—H. C. Crowell, Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Official Organ—The WEST, Superior, Neb.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

#### NEW MEMBERS

41. A Herbst, 106 E 111th St, N Y; 42. Percy Stevenson, Sheridan, Mont; 43. J A Cook, Waterloo, Ia; 44. D T Eaton, Muscatine, Ia; 45. Sidney H Barnes, Marceline, Mo; 46. H C Beck, Detroit, Mich; 47. E Marks, Toronto, Mich; 48. E B Sterling, Trenton, N J; 49. W F Schad, El Reno, Okla; 50. R Stollenwork, Libenthal, Kan; 51. E F Wurtele, Quebec, P Q, Can; 52. R R Robinson, St Boniface, Man; 53. M Tausig, N Y; 54. W A Langdon, Cleveland, Ohio; 55. G C Cuenod, Galveston, Tex; 56. Herbert Bowen, Detroit, Mich.

#### CORRECTIONS

Application of No. 54 should read W A Langdon instead of W A Sangdon as given in report last month.

#### APPLICATIONS

57. J Edward Sohn, Jr, 3303 Jefferson Ave, Cincinnati, O, Bank clerk, age 22. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

58. George Cockrell, Deer Lodge, Mont. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

59. Alfred E Fritz, 154 E Lake St, Room 33, Chicago, Ill. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

60. Albert F Distelhorst, Dorchester, Wis, student, age 18. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

61. J M Bartels, 814 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass, age 32. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

62. Alfred H Coe, 4130 Drexel Blvd, Chicago, student, age 17. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

63. Everett M Bartlett, Newton, N H, carriage trimmer, age 45. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

64. Forest Gaines, Glendive, Mont,

Hotel clerk, age 22. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

65. Thomas S Futcher, No 41 Fort St, Victoria, B C, Can, merchant, age 56. Ref S E Moisant, F Oliver.

66. R. W. Greague, 96 Wall St, N Y City, clerk, age 18. Ref L T Brodstone, S E Moisant.

67. Edward Horn, 2113 Third Ave, N Y City, stamp dealer, age 22. Ref S E Moisant, L T Brodstone.

68. Alvin Good, 17 Coutant St, Cleveland, O, stamp dealer, age 32. Ref W H Barnum, H C Crowell.

69. Edward Ebbels, Austin, Man, Can, farmer, age 38. Ref S E Moisant, H B DeSelm.

Thanking the members for the help they have extended me in conducting the affairs of my office, I remain

Yours Very Truly,

SHIRLEY E. MOISANT,

Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE S. C. A.:

My letter to you last month was rather mixed up before it appeared in type and I wish to state briefly that, there will be a charge of one per cent on all books circulated in this department, which covers losses in the mails and by substitution. There will also be a charge of one per cent for all stamps removed from the books. Books will cost at the rate of two for five cents.

Trusting to receive your support I am

Very fraternally Yours,

H. C. CROWELL,

Exch. Supt. S. C. A.

### A Growsome Discovery.

A soldier has accidentally discovered in a cellar of the citadal at Aquila, Abruzzi, Italy, hundreds of corpses. Several of them are half mummified, and retain a lifelike appearance. It is the general opinion that the corpses date from the French invasion of 1796, and are the remains of prisoners. The discovery has created a great sensation.



## Some More Advice

By Frank N. Gibson, Kansas City, Mo.

THE editor of this department has demanded that I write something that will be helpful to the beginner in photography. Casting about for a fit subject it occurs to me that with the constant bits of advice that he furnishes, and the most excellent "Answers" department, the reader is well supplied with information on practical subjects; and that it might be better to confine myself to a general resume of a few impressions that I have gleaned from an experience of over ten years as an amateur photographer.

In the first place the beginner will do well to bear in mind that it is neither practice or information gathered from others that can alone make a photographer. I have in mind as I write these lines, the case of a friend who took up photography over two years ago. Today he knows but little more than he did after the first weeks work. He reads none of the photographic publications, preferring "a good interesting story" as he explains. He adds that there is little use of bothering ones head over a long article on toning, for instance; when one can step into the nearest stock house and get a bottle all ready mixed up that will tone a hundred prints for a few cents. He has no more idea concern-

ing the right exposure for a certain subject than when he first started to use a camera. Just the other evening he came to me with a plate that was supposed to be capable of reproducing the beauties of a cloudy sunset. He did not know what stop he had used or what exposure had been given and although he had essayed the same subject many times before, not the least profit had resulted from the experience. He loads up his plate holders and goes forth. If he secures ten printable negatives he simply congratulates himself that luck was with him. If ten are worthless and the remaining two capable of producing a print he simply condemns his luck for that day and that is the end of the matter.

On the other hand I have another friend that carries the matter to the other extreme. He buys every book and takes every magazine devoted to photography, of which he can learn. Exposure tables, meters, and the like, he has without number almost. He has bought about seven different cameras in the two years that he has practiced photography. He has the whole thing at his fingers ends, but it somehow happens that he always forgets something or does something wrong. He sets up his camera and having had but little practice with that particular instrument its manipulations require so much of his attention that some important factor in the success of his picture is neglected and the result is failure.



It is evident that a happy medium is the path to follow. Practice alone will give one that command over the simpler manipulations that will permit one to devote some attention to things requiring more special consideration. When a failure results, its cause should be located. The operation of determining the origin of the failure will impress the matter upon the mind much more forcibly than the reading of many pages, and the error will not be easily repeated.

Another thing that the amateur should bear well in mind is the fact that there is much written that requires the proverbial grain of salt to insure its safe digestion. This necessary mental pepsin is nothing more than a little common sense. There is a great deal written at the present time in condemnation of the "record" photograph. Do not allow it to destroy your peace of mind. If you find pleasure in accumulating a collection of the so called "records" of the scenes about you, the facts connected with your daily life or those things that appeal to you in your travels, continue in the work. If by intelligent study and thoughtfulness in your work you succeed in becoming proficient in production of good clean work along these lines you will find that such a class of prints will prove interesting to a large portion of your intelligent friends, which fact, coupled with your own satisfaction in their production should assure you that your critics on the art side are unduly severe in their judgment of your work.

I have been a maker of these same "record" style of photographs for my entire photographic experience. I am still making them and allowing the other man to produce his so called artistic work. I have learned to see that a certain view point may be much better than another, and that one lighting will give a better and more pleasing rendition than may another; but while my artistic friend was looking for an artistic bit of composition that was unrecognisable as a part of the edifice, I photographed the entire building. It was torn down this fall and I would hardly care to exchange negatives with him, although I believe the satisfaction is mutual.



## Answers

Queries should be addressed to Fayette J. Clute  
16 Marye Terrace, San  
Francisco, California

**H. M. W.: Yellow Stains on Developing Paper.**—If the stains are on the margins or on some high light in the prints they can be easily removed leaving the paper as white as driven snow by applying the following solution: Make a saturated solution of iodine in alcohol, and a saturated solution of potassium cyanide in water. For local quick reduction mix about 10 drops of the former, 15 of the latter and 1 dram of water. Apply with a tuft of cotton and wash directly the desired result is secured. To reduce evenly all over a print, use the solution in a tray and rather more diluted, that it may work slower and be more under control.

**L. R. P.: Waxed Paper Negatives.**—This correspondent has experimented unsuccessfully with paraffin wax, vasaline and Canada balsam and cannot get them transparent. He will not succeed in making them really transparent; the most he can expect is translucency. Dissolve by gentle heat in a tin vessel over a sand or hot water bath:

White paraffin wax in sureds...6 oz.

Paraffin or coal oil.....2 oz.

This mixture is to be applied cold to the back of the paper, and rubbed in with a rag. Hold the paper negative close to the fire for a minute or two to drive in the mixture and then place it between blotting paper under slight pressure. After a few hours, place the negative face down on a piece of glass, and polish the back with a clean rag. It is useless to apply the mixture to the front of the paper, as it cannot penetrate the emulsion.

# The American Historical, and Natural History Photo Society

R. H. WOODFORD, Bristol, Conn., Pres; GEORGE E. MOULTHROPE, Bristol, Conn., Sec-Treas.



An association of those interested in the Exchange of

**American Historic**

**and Natural History**

**Photo Prints and**

**Lantern Slides.**

Yearly dues, including exchange notice and subscription to this journal 50c. Foreign membership \$1.00.

Address all communications to Geo. E. Moulthropé, Sec-Treas., Bristol, Conn.

**VOL. 2.**

**DECEMBER, 1903. CIRCULATION 15,000**

**NO 23.**

## *A Word to Our 15000 Readers*

During 1904 we will, with your kind assistance, make our society the most interesting and instructive in existence.

We have members residing in nearly every state in the union, as well as foreign lands, and it is to you we appeal for assistance in the following:

1st, we wish to make a series of Photo Print Albums composed of prints (any size) donated by our members.

The first two to contain prints devoted to American History and Natural History respectively.

As soon as the albums contain a sufficient number of prints we will send them on their routes to those members donating for same.

Will all of our members send a few of their choicest prints for these albums and also please send with same a brief description. If a Historical view give any dates of events or any item of interest and if a Natural History subject, give a few things you observed about the animal or bird while photographing same.

2nd, we would also like to have all those who are interested in making Lantern Slides, to send a few of their best slides to be put into a club set, which will, like the albums, go on a route to

all those donating slides for same. Please also send brief description of each slide, as well as each print sent.

We hope all will assist us in making these new features a success and that all having suggestions to offer will advance them at once and please get a few of your friends to join our society.

Yours Respectfully,  
GEO. E. MOULTHROPE, Secy.,  
Bristol, Conn.

A common cold weather trouble with Velox, and other developing papers, is the formation of blisters in the wash water. This is caused by the temperature of the wash water being considerable lower than that of the developing and fixing baths. The only remedy is to wash in water of the same temperature as the baths. Even formalin-tanned prints will blister in very cold water.



**INTERNATIONAL  
PHOTOGRAPHIC  
EXCHANGE**

**With which is Amalgamated the  
World-wide Photo-Exchange**

Organized for the purpose of affording its members easy facilities for exchanging photographic prints, and for mutual improvement in the art. President, G. C. Kirkland, - Denver, Colo. Vice-President, A. T. Brown, Acton, Ont. Can Sec'y, Fayette J. Clute, - San Francisco, Cal

Yearly dues, including exchange notice and subscription to the monthly journal, "The International Photographic Exchange," 25 cents. All who subscribe for, or renew their subscription to the WEST, by sending 50c to Secretary Fayette J. Clute, Marye Terrace, San Francisco, Cal. will be allowed an exchange notice, and full membership in the I. P. E., and receive both publications for one year. Unless the above rule is complied with and subscriptions sent to the secretary, membership cannot be obtained without payment of regular dues.

**New Members.**

Note.—W. W. P. E. and I. P. E. members are cautioned not to write these new members with out first consulting the regular "Exchange Notices" accompanying their names in the current issue of the "PHOTOGRAPHIC EXCHANGE" as many of them desire only a certain class of prints, lantern slides or stereoptic pictures, and will not honor requests in which such notices have been ignored.

**NEW MEMBERS**

- 461 Herve Lippe, Joliet, P Q, Can
- 492 LeRoy F Spurlin, Box 542, Iowa Falls, Iowa
- 493 Hiram Trainer, 609 East Fourth St, Newport, Ky.
- 494 R E Bailey, Cedar Bluffs, Neb
- 495 Charles Hauserman, care City Comptroller, Milwaukee, Wis
- 406 W C Metcalf, Bx 207, Westboro, Mass
- 497 Miss N Mae Leonard, R F D 1, Newark, N J
- 498 H E Davis, Marine Hospital, Memphis, Tenn
- 499 George D Waterhouse, 1662 Broadway, Cleveland, O
- 500 Clayton E Crouch, Station N, Cleveland, O
- 501 T H Martin, Miles, Cuyahoga Co, O
- 502 F B Hinman, 229 East 29th St, Denver, Colo
- 503 R R Seeds, Bx 1343, Denver, Colo
- 504 W A Bixler, Bx 124, Center, Colo
- 505 H L Knight, Bx 303, St Augustine, Fla
- 506 J L Barnes, 5 King St, Brantford, Ontario, Can
- 507 W P Wooldridge, 1442 Pearl St,

Denver, Colo

- 508 J J Ivers, 3322 Bert St, Denver, Colo
- 509 O Grigutsch, 732 East 18th St, Los Angeles, Cal
- 510 Geo Steck, 172 East River St, Cleveland, O
- 511 C R Thompson, Bx 670, St Louis, Mo
- 512 Carl Augustine, 3429 Gilpin St, Denver, Colo
- 513 Nita Skartom, Lake Benson, Minn
- 514 Robert Lee, Bying Inlet, Ont, Can
- 515 Wm Stafford, Bying Inlet, Ont, Can
- 516 Allen J Bachrach, 327 West Lexington St, Baltimore, Md
- 517 Dr A E Buchanan, Bx 46, Cedar Bluffs, Neb
- 518 E W Sawyer, 27 West College Ave, Springfield, O
- 519 P M Caldwell, Bx 695, Amarillo, Tex
- 520 F L Tyrrell, 106 75th St, Chicago, Ill

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

- 218 T R Gibb, Goliad, Tex instead of Kemp, Tex as heretofore.
- 488 R R Chevalier, 1620 O St, Los Angeles, Cal instead of as heretofore.

**NOTES FROM THE ILLINOIS  
COLLEGE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.**

Word comes from Mr. Homer Bentley Morrisville, Vt., Class of 1899, that he has a growing business and will shortly move into a large new studio which he has erected at that place.

On Holloween eve the students indulged in a weird performance at the college grounds. The place was illuminated by fantastic Joss-lights and everything was draped in gold, silver and lavender, the college colors. A fanciful program was rendered including hypnotic and mesmeric performances, solemn music and marches among the uncanny lights: ending in a marshmallow roast by a huge bon-fire on the campass. All present will long remember the occasion.

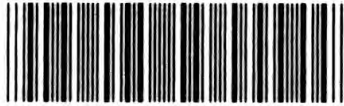
The latest entries in our "Book of the Blest" are Mr. Walter Johnston of Hoopeston, Ill., Manager of the JohnstonPhotoCo. of that place, with us in 1898, married to Miss Ida Sophia Frankenberg of Chicago. Also Mr. Will Morgan of Calumet, Mich. student of 1902 who has established an excellent photographic business, married to Miss Clara Benoit of Terre Haute, Ind. We extend congratulations.

Mr. A. S. Dudley of West Salem, Wis. has purchased one of the leading studios in Palo Alto, Calif. and will remove there at once.





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